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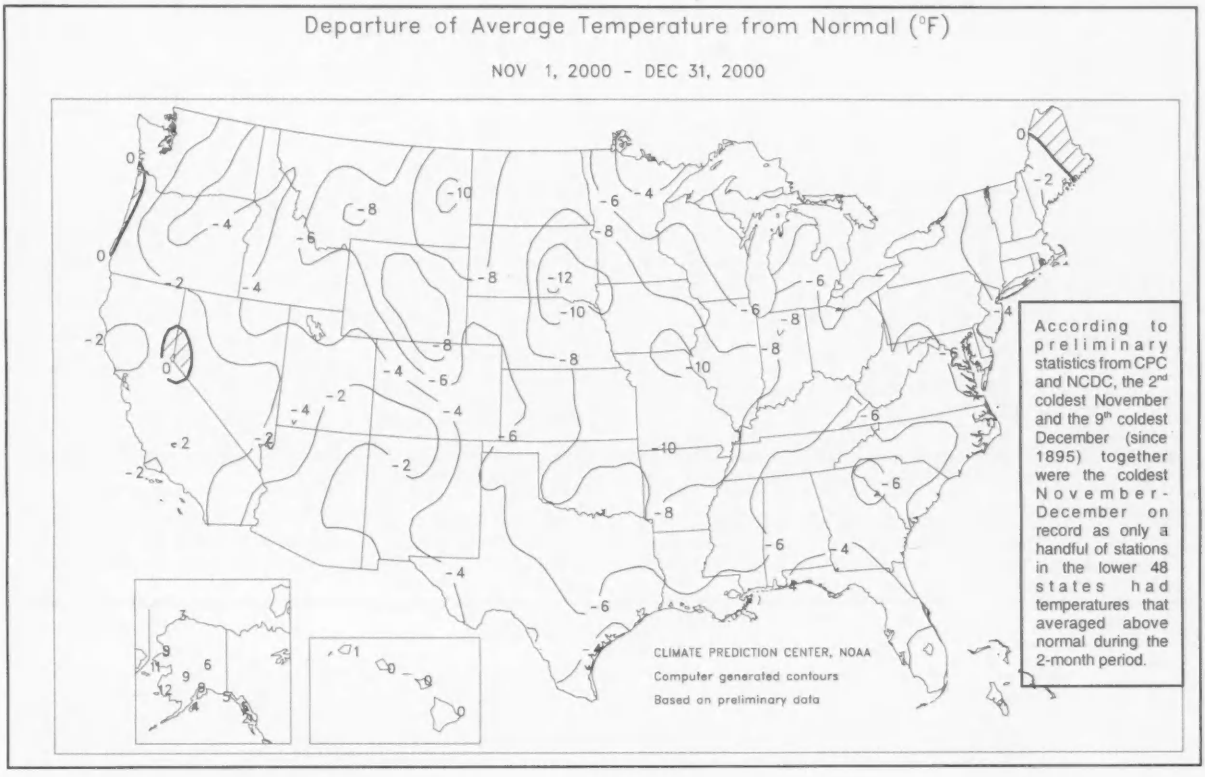
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
NOV 1, 2000 - DEC 31, 2000
According to preliminary statistics from CPC and NCDC, the 2nd coldest November and the 9th coldest December (since 1895) together were the coldest November-December on record as only a handful of stations in the lower 48 states had temperatures that averaged above normal during the 2-month period.
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

HIGHLIGHTS

December 24 - 30, 2000

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A major winter storm struck the **South**, the region's second such system in 2 weeks. Heavy snow fell on the **southern High Plains**, while significant ice accumulations caused electrical disruptions in much of **Oklahoma** and **Arkansas**. Mostly rain fell in the **Southeast**, but only light showers dampened drought-affected **Peninsular Florida**. After midweek, snow returned to the **Midwest**, capping a month of near-record to record accumulations that stressed livestock and disrupted transportation. Heavy snow shifted into the **Northeast** by week's end. Weekly temperatures ranged from 6 to 18°F below normal in the **Midwest**, concluding a two-month

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Weather Data for Selected Locations in the Delta and the Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 30, 2000

Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC), the Southern Regional Climate Center (SRCC), and the University of Missouri.

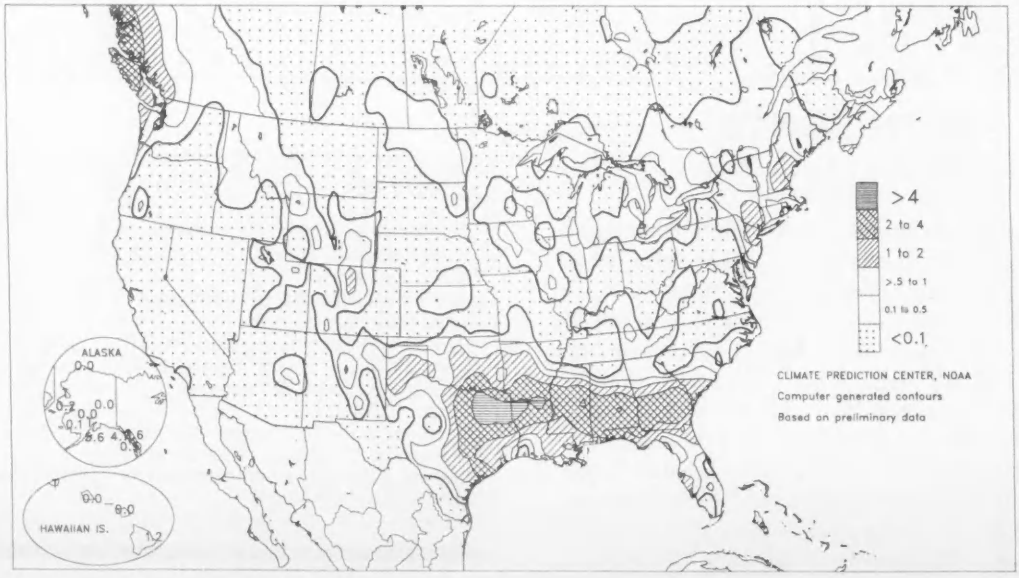
STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP, °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP, °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMA	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMA	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MS	BATESVILLE [X]	36	24	44	18	30	-10	0.45	-0.86	0.33	3.59	64	--	--	--	--	0	6	2	0
	BELZONI [X]	40	29	47	22	35	-9	1.59	0.33	1.20	5.36	95	45.38	--	--	--	0	6	2	1
	CLARKSDALE [X]	34	24	41	20	29	-11	0.58	-0.50	0.46	3.63	73	46.50	--	--	--	0	7	3	0
	CLEVELAND [X]	37	26	43	22	32	-10	2.14	1.11	1.24	6.26	135	50.11	104	--	--	0	7	2	2
	GREENVILLE [X]	36	28	40	23	32	-12	2.47	1.28	2.00	5.83	113	--	--	--	--	0	5	4	1
	GREENWOOD [X]	44	30	48	22	37	-7	1.97	0.73	1.07	4.91	96	42.91	87	--	--	0	4	3	2
	INDIANOLA 1S	37	30	42	24	34	--	2.30	--	1.38	5.96	--	--	--	39	36	0	6	3	2
	INVERNESS 5E	39	30	46	24	35	--	0.54	--	0.53	4.16	--	46.65	--	--	--	0	5	2	1
	LYON	34	26	39	20	30	--	0.42	--	0.37	2.24	--	36.04	--	--	--	0	6	3	0
	MOORHEAD [X]	40	30	46	24	35	-9	1.79	0.50	0.92	5.20	92	51.28	98	--	--	0	5	3	2
	ONWARD	41	31	52	25	36	--	2.60	--	1.38	4.19	--	--	--	42	39	0	4	3	2
	ROLLING FORK [X]	42	29	52	23	36	-7	3.01	0.81	1.94	5.90	113	38.00	74	--	--	0	6	4	2
	SIDON	40	30	47	23	35	--	2.08	--	1.71	4.49	--	38.93	--	--	--	0	5	3	1
	TUNICA [X]	34	22	37	19	28	-12	0.49	-0.73	0.43	2.86	52	43.56	86	--	--	0	7	3	0
	TUNICA 1W	32	24	36	19	28	--	0.44	--	0.34	2.86	--	--	--	37	36	0	7	2	0
	VANCE	36	27	42	21	32	--	0.67	--	0.52	4.32	--	--	--	39	38	0	6	4	1
	VICKSBURG [X]	46	32	53	23	39	-8	2.44	1.17	1.57	4.74	88	47.06	--	--	--	0	3	3	2
	YAZOO CITY [X]	44	30	54	24	37	-9	2.29	0.90	1.50	4.66	78	48.16	88	--	--	0	5	2	2
	STONEVILLE *	37	28	42	22	33	-9	3.17	1.91	2.70	6.57	119	58.45	112	38	35	0	6	4	1
MO	CARDWELL	29	19	32	13	24	-13	0.03	-1.22	0.03	0.58	12	36.75	70	--	--	0	7	1	0
	CHARLESTON	26	16	31	7	22	-13	0.00	-1.16	0.00	1.00	22	42.04	85	--	--	0	7	0	0
	CLARKTON	27	17	30	10	22	-15	0.01	-1.18	0.01	2.25	53	--	--	--	--	0	7	1	0
	DELTA	24	14	29	6	20	-14	0.06	-1.38	0.06	2.53	52	38.16	73	--	--	0	7	1	0
	GLENNONVILLE	27	17	31	10	22	-15	0.01	-1.18	0.01	1.72	41	39.22	85	--	--	0	7	1	0
	PORTAGEVILLE #1	29	19	31	11	24	-12	0.00	-1.21	0.00	2.42	50	--	--	--	--	0	7	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE #2	29	18	31	11	24	-12	0.00	-1.21	0.00	0.66	14	43.38	85	--	--	0	7	0	0
	STEELE	30	20	33	13	25	-12	0.00	-1.15	0.00	3.11	61	34.81	66	--	--	0	7	0	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Based on 1964-93 normals. [X] Based on 1961-90 normals.

Delta and Bootheel Weather and Crop Summary: Temperatures remained well below normal, capping one of the coldest Decembers on record. Precipitation amounts varied throughout the region, with above-normal weekly rainfall in the southern half of the Delta. The year ended on a cold, dry note in the Bootheel. In the Delta, cold weather hampered the growth of fall-sown crops, and fields continued to be too wet for fieldwork.

Total Precipitation (Inches)

DEC 24 - 30, 2000



December and Monthly Snowfall Records

Continued from front cover

period of unusually cold conditions. Cold weather (as much as 15°F below normal) also prevailed on the **central and southern Plains**, although snow cover protected winter wheat in many areas. In contrast, temperatures averaged up to 7°F above normal on the **northern High Plains**. In the **West**, continued mostly dry weather left mountain snow packs well below normal in most areas. From October-December, high-elevation precipitation generally ranged from 35 to 65 percent of normal in the **Cascades** and **Sierra Nevada**. Mild weather favored fieldwork in **California** and **Arizona**, where near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed for the fifth consecutive week. *(Temperatures fell below 32°F in most of **Florida's citrus areas** on December 31 and January 1, with most locations noting slightly lower readings on the latter date. Durations of temperatures at or below 28°F–the citrus damage threshold–for 4 or more hours were mainly confined to northern citrus areas, but the full extent of fruit damage will not be known for several weeks. Additional details will be provided in next week's Bulletin.)*

Early in the week, the latest in a series of bitterly cold airmasses overspread the **eastern half of the Nation**. On the 25th, December-record lows were set in **Flint, MI** (-13°F), breaking a 1989 record, and tied in **Waterloo, IA** (-29°F), equalling a record established on December 10, 1919. Lows of -25°F in **Rochester, MN** and -26°F in **LaCrosse, WI** were the stations' lowest readings since February 3, 1996. In **northeastern Iowa**, lows dipped to -30°F in Decorah and Fayette.

Meanwhile, heavy rain erupted across parts of **Texas** on December 25, producing daily-record rainfalls in locations such as **Dallas-Ft. Worth** (1.94 inches) and **Tyler** (1.68 inches). Shortly thereafter, heavy snow developed on the **southern High Plains**, while freezing rain spread across much of **Oklahoma**, **Arkansas**, **northeastern Texas**, and **northwestern Louisiana**. **Amarillo, TX** logged a 24-hour snowfall record for the month (19.7 inches on December 26-27), en route to a storm-total snowfall of 20.5 inches. Farther east, ice accumulated as much as 1 to 3 inches from **east-central Oklahoma** to **western and southern Arkansas**. According to media reports, as many as 600,000 homes and businesses lost power during the storm.

At midweek, a dynamic storm system drove southeastward across the **northern Plains** and **Midwest**, producing another round of snowfall and blizzard conditions. On Wednesday evening, **Glasgow, MT** clocked a December-record wind gust to 66 mph. A day later, **Rochester, MN** received 8.1 inches of snow, contributing to their snowiest month on record (35.3 inches, breaking the record of 35.1 inches set in March 1951). For the month, numerous locations in the **Great Lakes and Midwestern States** noted December-record cold or snowfall. A few, including **Rockford, IL** and **Moline, IL**, experienced both. **Rockford's** December temperatures averaged 11.4°F below normal, while snowfall totaled 30.1 inches (307 percent of normal). July-December snowfall reached 95.9 inches in **Buffalo, NY** (besting the 1976 record of 92.2 inches) and 139.6 inches in **Marquette, MI** (a seasonal total typically reached on March 10).

Toward week's end, additional cold air poured southward behind the aforementioned Midwestern storm, which reintensified near the **northern Atlantic Coast**. On Saturday, **Lubbock, TX** notched a daily-record low of 7°F. Cold air spilled into the **Southeast**, including **Florida's citrus areas**, as the year ended. In contrast, record warmth reached parts of **southern California**, where **Simi Valley** (87°F on Friday) posted a daily-record high and **Cuyama** closed the week with consecutive record highs (77 and 75°F). Downtown **Los Angeles, CA** received no rainfall in November and December, their first such observance since 1962. In the **Sierra Nevada**, the year-end water equivalent of the high-elevation snow pack generally ranged from 20 to 50 percent of normal, according to sources in the U.S. Department of Agriculture and California Department of Water Resources. Farther east, **New Orleans, LA** concluded their driest year (38.88 inches, or 63 percent of normal) since 1899.

From **Philadelphia, PA** northward and eastward, heavy snow developed on Saturday morning. Storm-total snowfall reached 26 inches in **East Jewett, NY** and 25 inches in **Sussex, NJ**. **Albany, NY** netted 12.6 inches on December 30-31, their greatest December snow storm since an identical amount fell on December 18-19, 1986. Peak wind gusts reached 61 mph in **eastern Massachusetts** at **Falmouth** and **Chatham**. Meanwhile, another storm dived southeastward across the **High Plains** and into the **South**. New Year's Eve featured a 2.2-inch snowfall in **Shreveport, LA**, their highest single-day total since 4.4 inches fell on February 1, 1985.

Another mild week in **Alaska** (readings averaged up to 19°F above normal in western areas) pushed November-December temperatures 4 to 12°F above normal across most of the State. Light precipitation fell in **western Alaska**, while locally heavy amounts were observed across southern areas. Meanwhile in **Hawaii**, another week of scattered showers brought an unusually dry December to a close.

Snowiest Month (inches)

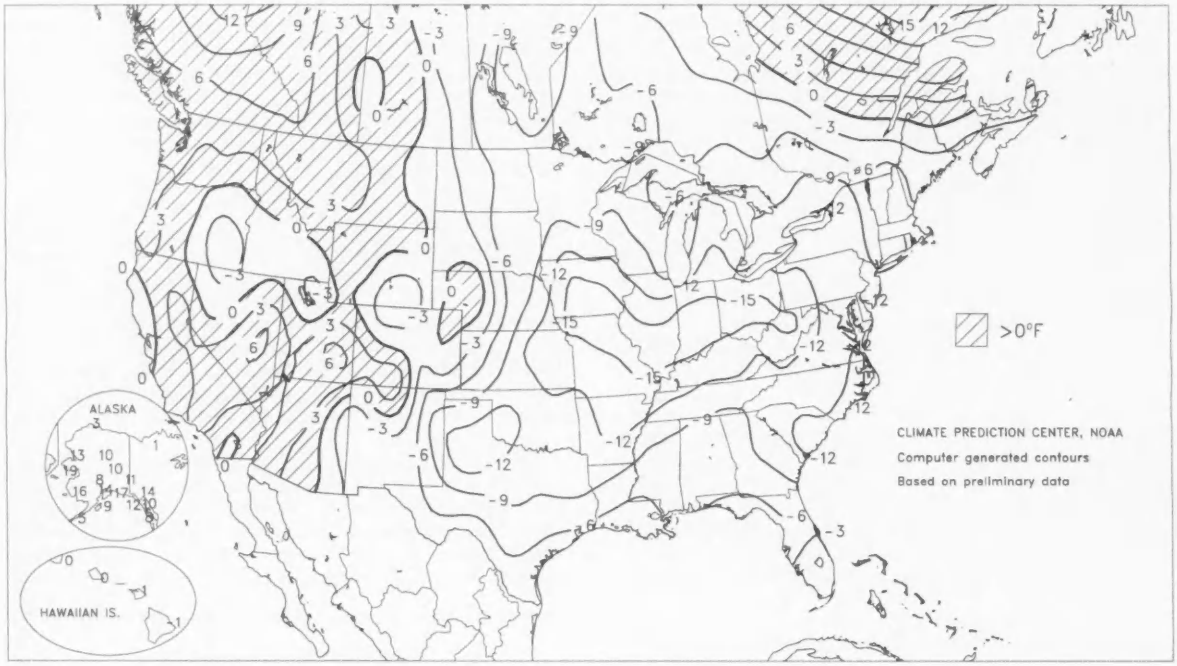
Location	Record	Previous Record/Month
Gr. Rapids, MI	59.2	54.0 in December 1951
Saginaw, MI	40.3	36.7 in December 1989
Dubuque, IA	37.6	34.3 in January 1929
Rochester, MN	35.3	35.1 in March 1951
Flint, MI	35.3	28.5 in January 1976
Waterloo, IA	34.0	24.3 in January 1962
Moline, IL	32.0	26.7 in January 1979

Snowiest December (Inches)

Location	Record	Previous Record/Year
Marquette, MI	89.5	82.6 in 1981
Syracuse, NY	70.3	64.6 in 1989
Gr. Rapids, MI	59.2	54.0 in 1951
Milwaukee, WI	49.5	30.7 in 1951
Saginaw, MI	40.3	36.7 in 1989
Dubuque, IA	37.6	32.0 in 1887
Rochester, MN	35.3	30.6 in 1969
Flint, MI	35.3	27.7 in 1929
Madison, WI	35.0	32.8 in 1987
Waterloo, IA	34.0	23.0 in 1904
Lansing, MI	33.5	27.8 in 1951
Moline, IL	32.0	22.0 in 1887
Rockford, IL	30.1	26.5 in 1909
Green Bay, WI	28.9	27.0 in 1977
Des Moines, IA	26.9	23.9 in 1961
Toledo, OH	26.0	25.5 in 1951
Springfield, MO	18.1	16.7 in 1916

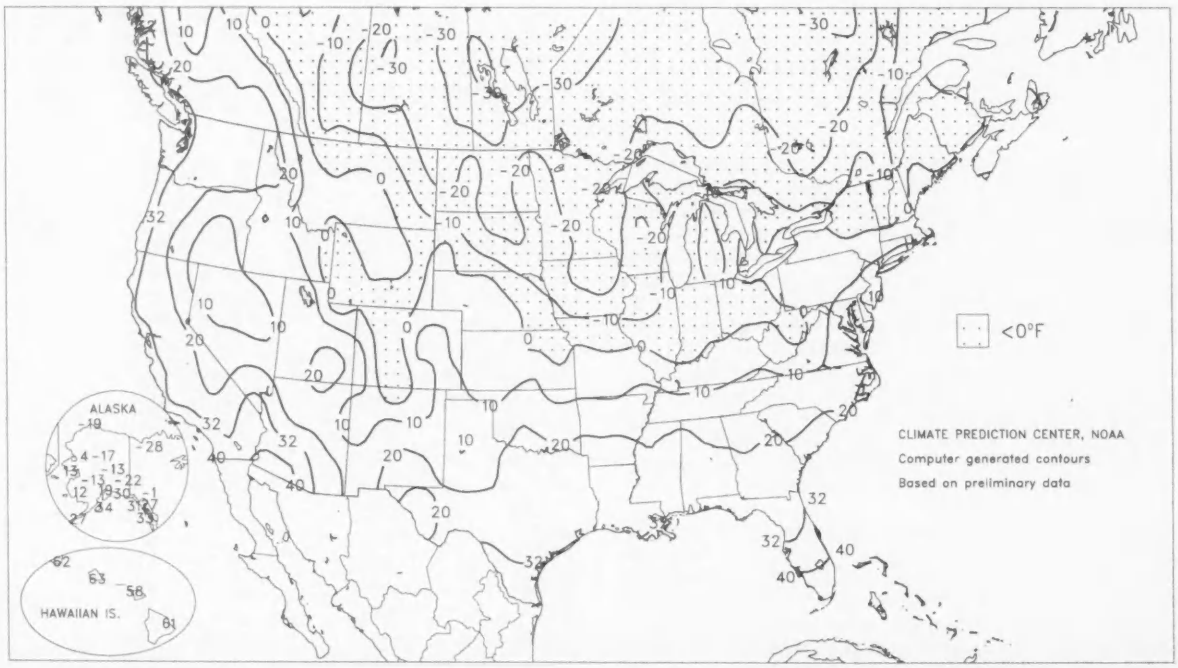
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

DEC 24 - 30, 2000



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

DEC 24 - 30, 2000



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 30, 2000

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	43	28	51	17	36	-7	0.54	-0.65	0.33	1.84	37	50.05	92	77	40	0	4	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	39	26	49	19	32	-8	0.09	-1.22	0.08	3.85	64	42.94	75	74	57	0	5	2	0
	MOBILE	52	36	60	24	44	-7	1.54	0.34	0.79	3.86	75	45.79	72	78	55	0	2	2	2
	MONTGOMERY	46	30	55	20	38	-9	2.87	1.70	1.77	5.06	101	38.00	71	75	42	0	5	2	2
AK	ANCHORAGE	34	24	44	19	29	14	0.03	-0.21	0.03	0.60	57	14.43	91	74	63	0	7	1	0
	BARROW	-7	-13	-3	-19	-10	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.02	17	5.24	118	80	77	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	10	-7	25	-13	1	10	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.04	5	10.14	94	83	78	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	39	32	45	27	36	10	0.56	-0.46	0.41	4.15	97	68.87	127	94	88	0	5	5	0
	KODIAK	41	37	43	34	39	9	5.60	3.96	1.95	11.88	180	65.11	97	95	86	0	0	7	4
	NOME	31	19	36	13	25	19	0.17	-0.02	0.15	1.35	163	20.11	135	71	62	0	7	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	47	17	56	13	32	4	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.21	9	15.84	70	79	26	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	68	43	73	41	56	3	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	7.87	104	50	29	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	65	36	74	30	51	0	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0	12.44	104	52	28	0	1	0	0
	YUMA	70	51	73	45	61	6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	1.93	61	53	50	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	33	25	42	18	29	-9	1.30	0.73	0.89	2.36	81	37.95	93	92	69	0	7	3	1
	LITTLE ROCK	32	23	40	19	28	-12	1.16	0.18	1.07	3.16	68	43.21	85	93	67	0	7	3	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	58	34	63	31	46	0	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.03	5	4.99	88	85	72	0	3	0	0
	FRESNO	57	34	60	32	45	1	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.12	9	15.29	145	97	85	0	3	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	70	45	74	44	58	2	0.04	-0.37	0.03	0.14	9	11.01	92	69	34	0	0	2	0
	REDDING	61	32	70	28	47	3	0.00	-1.28	0.00	1.89	35	36.77	111	80	61	0	6	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	56	32	58	30	44	0	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.77	32	24.99	143	10	52	0	5	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	69	45	73	44	57	0	0.01	-0.36	0.01	0.14	9	7.05	71	71	45	0	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	58	42	59	40	50	2	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.46	15	23.00	117	87	70	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	56	30	58	27	43	-1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.51	25	14.94	108	96	89	0	6	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	40	1	45	-5	21	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.08	18	4.94	65	80	53	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	38	18	55	12	28	0	0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.52	116	17.15	106	85	45	0	7	1	0
	DENVER	39	17	54	13	28	-1	0.04	-0.09	0.04	0.20	32	15.24	99	86	46	0	7	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	40	19	43	14	30	4	0.03	-0.11	0.03	0.18	31	7.51	87	81	55	0	7	1	0
	PUEBLO	38	13	52	2	25	-4	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.21	51	12.41	111	88	63	0	7	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	30	17	33	11	24	-7	0.27	-0.49	0.27	2.48	73	45.63	110	67	46	0	7	1	0
	HARTFORD	28	12	31	4	20	-6	0.06	-0.79	0.06	3.00	79	43.07	98	72	57	0	7	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	32	20	40	16	26	-10	0.00	-0.68	0.00	1.51	50	39.51	103	69	43	0	7	0	0
DE	WILMINGTON	29	17	34	12	23	-10	0.04	-0.73	0.04	1.72	51	43.95	108	81	50	0	7	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	62	46	72	31	54	-5	0.47	-0.12	0.47	0.83	33	40.21	84	95	61	0	1	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	57	34	71	26	46	-7	1.23	0.56	1.23	1.37	52	38.78	76	93	58	0	2	1	1
	KEY WEST	72	64	78	57	68	-2	0.17	-0.27	0.17	1.96	101	34.92	88	87	69	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	73	60	81	45	66	-2	0.70	0.29	0.42	6.15	344	61.07	109	86	61	0	0	4	0
	ORLANDO	67	47	75	35	57	-4	0.49	0.00	0.49	1.61	77	30.42	63	92	57	0	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	55	37	63	26	46	-6	1.58	0.56	0.84	3.36	81	42.74	69	77	42	0	3	2	2
	TALLAHASSEE	58	35	70	28	46	-6	1.40	0.24	1.12	2.71	55	44.57	68	82	56	0	3	2	1
	TAMPA	67	48	73	36	58	-3	0.35	-0.13	0.35	1.53	73	30.03	68	94	65	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM	71	60	80	42	65	-1	0.43	-0.07	0.18	2.42	102	42.42	70	75	58	0	0	3	0
GA	ATHENS	41	25	51	20	33	-10	0.08	-0.89	0.08	3.48	88	35.41	71	74	43	0	7	1	0
	ATLANTA	42	27	49	19	34	-8	0.32	-0.70	0.24	2.62	62	35.57	70	66	45	0	6	2	0
	AUGUSTA	44	24	53	16	34	-11	0.73	-0.12	0.67	1.87	56	38.48	86	78	39	0	6	2	1
	COLUMBUS	47	31	53	24	39	-8	0.76	-0.39	0.58	3.38	70	36.83	72	71	35	0	4	2	1
	MACON	46	27	53	20	36	-11	1.99	0.94	1.88	3.28	78	40.83	92	80	43	0	6	2	1
	SAVANNAH	49	29	59	26	39	-11	1.41	0.67	1.33	2.61	91	37.43	76	78	48	0	5	2	1
HI	HILO	80	63	81	61	71	-1	1.16	-1.28	1.03	4.58	39	142.3	111	90	75	0	0	4	1
	HONOLULU	80	66	82	63	73	0	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.17	5	7.12	32	88	76	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	82	60	85	58	71	-1	0.00	-0.82	0.00	0.18	6	9.31	45	91	82	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	80	65	81	62	72	0	0.01	-1.20	0.01	1.11	22	20.95	49	98	90	0	0	1	0
ID	BOISE	33	22	39	20	28	0	0.18	-0.12	0.18	0.86	66	12.10	100	90	81	0	7	1	0
	LEWISTON	40	31	47	27	35	2	0.21	-0.07	0.13	0.73	62	13.01	105	93	83	0	4	2	0
	POCATELLO	27	16	35	8	22	-1	0.11	-0.14	0.11	0.53	50	9.25	77	92	85	0	7	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	20	6	31	-7	13	-10	0.20	-0.28	0.13	1.37	58	32.61	91	85	68	0	7	3	0
	MOLINE	16	0	23	-18	8	-14	0.27	-0.18	0.15	1.38	64	37.01	95	86	76	0	7	3	0
	PEORIA	18	3	24	-12	11	-12	0.19	-0.29	0.08	1.12	48	26.43	73	85	66	0	7	4	0
	ROCKFORD	23	-2	38	-22	10	-10	0.03	-0.37	0.03	1.52	77	43.37	120	87	80	0	7	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	18	2	22	-9	10	-16	0.07	-0.48	0.05	1.10	42	31.41	89	85	70	0	7	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	24	11	29	0	18	-14	0.01	-0.74	0.01	3.78	107	48.21	112	81	69	0	7	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	18	2	23	-8	10	-15	0.03	-0.56	0.03	3.47	124	37.96	110	86	70	0	7	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	21	5	25	-5	13	-14	0.11	-0.58	0.06	3.04	94	40.74	102	87	63	0	7	3	0
	SOUTH BEND	19	6	26	0	12	-14	0.11	-0.57	0.09	1.83	57	36.65	94	86	75	0	7	3	0
IA	BURLINGTON	14	0	22	-12	7	-16	0.06	-0.33	0.01	1.22	64	32.54	90	83	67	0	7	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	12	-2	18	-19	5	-14	0.08	-0.23	0.05	0.57	37	32.05	95	87	71	0	7	2	0
	DES MOINES	13	-2	19	-12	6	-15	0.07	-0.19	0.07	2.55	202	23.77	72	84	73	0	7	1	0
	DUBUQUE	14	1	26	-13	8	-10	0.17	-0.20	0.13	0.64	34	31.91	83	84	77	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	16	-2	27	-16	7	-11	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.81	108	23.93	93	83	78	0	7	0	0
	WATERLOO	11	-6	15	-29	3	-13	0.13	-0.11	0.12	1.01	81	37.23	111	83	73	0	7	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	23	7	43	1	15	-12	0.15	-0.02	0.13	0.66	81	18.29	64	86	72	0	7	2	0
	DODGE CITY	34	12	52	4	23	-7	0.13	-0.01	0.13	0.32	51	21.41	100	88	53	0	7	1	0
	GOODLAND	36	15	55	9	25	-3	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.33	85	18.83	104	81	59	0	7	1	0
	TOPEKA	23	6	36	-3	15	-13	0.07	-0.21	0.05	1.21	88	28.21	80	83	72	0	7	3	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 30, 2000

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	27	15	43	6	21	-9	0.03	-0.20	0.03	0.99	86	32.45	111	82	71	0	7	1	0
KY	JACKSON	28	15	37	7	21	-14	0.09	-0.86	0.06	4.33	102	46.06	93	77	54	0	7	3	0
	LEXINGTON	24	12	33	3	18	-15	0.02	-0.83	0.01	3.86	100	42.26	95	76	63	0	7	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	26	13	32	4	20	-14	0.16	-0.60	0.10	4.38	124	49.58	112	81	57	0	7	3	0
	PADUCAH	27	16	31	7	22	-12	0.03	-0.94	0.02	2.88	64	48.71	99	85	61	0	7	2	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	54	39	64	25	47	-4	1.72	0.47	1.19	4.11	77	39.48	65	91	55	0	1	3	2
	LAKE CHARLES	55	39	69	27	47	-4	0.15	-1.00	0.13	2.07	42	51.86	95	85	61	0	1	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	56	41	68	29	49	-4	0.31	-0.98	0.30	2.71	49	38.90	63	82	67	0	1	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	41	32	45	25	37	-9	4.31	3.42	1.53	6.65	168	56.97	124	97	77	0	2	5	3
ME	CARIBOU	17	7	30	-7	12	1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	1.90	61	36.49	100	85	72	0	7	0	0
	PORTLAND	27	11	33	4	19	-4	0.55	-0.38	0.55	2.69	61	38.86	88	74	51	0	7	1	1
MD	BALTIMORE	34	17	46	12	26	-8	0.00	-0.74	0.00	2.34	71	41.95	103	69	48	0	7	0	0
MA	BOSTON	31	17	39	8	24	-6	0.61	-0.25	0.61	4.93	127	46.02	111	65	46	0	7	1	1
	WORCESTER	24	11	28	3	18	-6	0.44	-0.44	0.44	3.46	88	44.11	93	76	51	0	7	1	0
MI	ALPENA	19	6	24	-2	13	-7	0.12	-0.31	0.10	1.28	65	25.82	90	89	75	0	7	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	22	7	28	-9	14	-10	0.17	-0.39	0.15	1.42	52	42.38	118	91	69	0	7	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	20	-1	26	-13	9	-10	0.02	-0.38	0.01	1.21	64	26.12	93	85	70	0	7	2	0
	LANSING	21	-5	27	-18	8	-15	0.04	-0.42	0.02	1.22	54	32.31	106	91	83	0	7	3	0
	MUSKEGON	24	12	33	-5	18	-8	0.14	-0.50	0.13	1.21	41	35.46	109	84	71	0	7	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	22	9	29	-2	15	-7	0.06	-0.41	0.04	1.29	63	31.07	105	89	69	0	7	3	0
MN	DULUTH	9	-4	13	-16	3	-6	0.02	-0.26	0.01	0.20	17	30.72	103	83	69	0	7	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	4	-16	10	-26	-6	-9	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.25	30	22.92	94	81	66	0	7	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	12	0	18	-17	6	-8	0.26	0.04	0.25	1.22	117	30.32	107	81	71	0	7	2	0
	ROCHESTER	9	-3	15	-25	3	-10	0.07	-0.12	0.07	1.03	104	42.04	142	84	76	0	7	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	10	-6	15	-26	2	-8	0.08	-0.09	0.08	0.28	35	20.74	76	84	69	0	7	1	0
MS	JACKSON	45	32	52	19	38	-8	2.34	1.01	1.34	3.93	69	42.65	77	80	50	0	3	3	2
	MERIDIAN	44	30	53	18	37	-9	2.43	1.06	1.36	4.06	69	38.38	68	80	50	0	4	3	2
	TUPELO	39	26	48	17	32	-9	0.25	-1.11	0.14	5.51	92	45.13	81	79	62	0	6	3	0
MO	COLUMBIA	21	6	24	1	13	-16	0.13	-0.34	0.12	0.89	37	39.54	102	88	66	0	7	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	21	5	30	0	13	-14	0.06	-0.26	0.04	0.47	31	34.61	92	85	67	0	7	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	21	9	24	3	15	-16	0.10	-0.49	0.05	1.67	57	37.70	101	82	70	0	7	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	25	14	29	5	20	-12	0.31	-0.29	0.30	1.54	50	35.32	82	84	68	0	7	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	31	17	44	2	24	1	0.15	-0.04	0.15	0.34	45	11.81	78	82	64	0	7	1	0
	BUTTE	31	7	42	-2	19	3	0.11	0.00	0.10	0.20	44	8.94	74	94	66	0	7	2	0
	GLASGOW	19	3	38	-14	11	-1	0.20	0.12	0.20	0.33	94	13.93	127	91	81	0	7	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	36	17	50	-2	27	5	0.02	-0.19	0.02	1.03	126	10.63	70	87	58	0	7	1	0
	KALISPELL	32	18	41	5	25	4	0.02	-0.37	0.01	0.76	46	9.80	60	93	87	0	7	2	0
	MILES CITY	23	7	40	-8	15	-1	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.68	115	12.63	90	90	76	0	7	1	0
	MISSOULA	32	20	35	13	26	4	0.21	-0.07	0.21	1.04	93	12.40	92	96	86	0	7	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	22	8	40	2	15	-7	0.16	0.02	0.13	1.33	193	20.72	83	86	69	0	7	3	0
	LINCOLN	20	4	38	-2	12	-10	0.08	-0.09	0.04	0.81	95	23.38	83	81	72	0	7	3	0
	NORFOLK	21	5	38	-3	13	-7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.11	15	23.59	94	84	69	0	7	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	33	10	55	4	22	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.10	23	16.38	85	90	52	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	18	3	29	-7	10	-12	0.02	-0.17	0.02	1.08	110	27.24	91	80	75	0	7	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	33	12	47	0	22	-2	0.05	-0.06	0.03	0.05	9	14.41	94	84	69	0	7	3	0
	VALENTINE	32	12	47	1	22	2	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.18	50	19.50	107	76	63	0	7	0	0
NV	ELY	48	15	55	8	31	7	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.12	17	10.14	100	75	53	0	7	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	60	38	63	34	49	5	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.06	17	3.50	86	40	30	0	0	0	0
	RENO	47	19	51	17	33	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.14	15	6.46	86	77	61	0	7	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	42	11	47	7	27	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.32	38	9.88	120	90	76	0	7	0	0
NH	CONCORD	25	8	31	3	17	-4	0.28	-0.37	0.28	2.96	97	38.61	106	75	51	0	7	1	0
NJ	NEWARK	30	18	34	13	24	-9	1.01	0.27	1.01	3.42	103	42.55	97	66	43	0	7	1	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	40	24	53	17	32	-2	0.16	0.05	0.16	0.25	53	8.27	93	84	53	0	7	1	0
NY	ALBANY	23	9	28	4	16	-7	0.14	-0.47	0.14	3.79	134	46.31	128	79	59	0	7	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	20	8	24	2	14	-9	0.07	-0.56	0.06	2.12	73	44.51	121	84	67	0	7	2	0
	BUFFALO	20	10	24	2	15	-11	0.35	-0.41	0.17	3.53	99	42.25	110	88	68	0	7	7	0
	ROCHESTER	21	12	27	8	16	-10	0.51	-0.05	0.17	2.35	89	35.97	113	84	71	0	7	7	0
	SYRACUSE	20	7	28	0	14	-11	0.56	-0.09	0.21	2.34	76	36.33	94	90	69	0	7	5	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	38	22	46	16	30	-7	0.00	-0.77	0.00	2.66	78	35.88	76	72	47	0	7	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	38	22	47	18	30	-10	0.03	-0.78	0.03	1.11	33	34.81	81	74	33	0	7	1	0
	GREENSBORO	38	20	47	13	29	-9	0.00	-0.77	0.00	1.16	35	38.70	91	66	35	0	7	0	0
	HATTERAS	40	31	42	27	35	-12	0.08	-0.98	0.08	3.42	78	56.71	101	84	61	0	5	1	0
	RALEIGH	39	20	48	12	30	-10	0.00	-0.75	0.00	1.54	49	39.16	95	73	38	0	7	0	0
	WILMINGTON	42	26	49	20	34	-12	0.39	-0.46	0.25	1.64	47	53.79	99	81	35	0	7	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	14	-2	27	-22	6	-4	0.18	0.07	0.10	0.65	138	23.45	152	83	76	0	7	2	0
	DICKINSON	22	2	40	-19	12	-2	0.08	0.00	0.05	0.26	74	16.05	100	93	74	0	7	3	0
	FARGO	6	-6	13	-17	0	-7	0.11	-0.06	0.11	0.31	50	34.10	176	85	68	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	6	-8	11	-18	-1	-7	0.07	-0.10	0.06	0.50	81	24.72	135	85	73	0	7	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	10	-7	17	-21	1	-8	0.03	-0.08	0.02	0.37	77	23.16	137	91	75	0	7	2	0
	WILLISTON	18	-4	35	-23	7	-3	0.19	0.05	0.10	0.58	102	19.29	141	87	80	0	7	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	19	7	22	-2	13	-14	0.11	-0.50	0.08	3.23	113	45.77	125	86	74	0	7	2	0
	CINCINNATI	22	9	26	-3	16	-14	0.06	-0.60	0.03	3.28	108	45.91	111	78	62	0	7	3	0
	CLEVELAND	21	9	26	2	15	-12	0.31	-0.32	0.19	2.91	98	40.74	112	90	75	0	7	2	0
	COLUMBUS	22	9	26	2	15	-14	0.12	-0.46	0.06	3.63	132	42.89	113	81	65	0	7	4	0
	DAYTON	20	6	24	-3	13	-15	0.04	-0.56	0.03	2.66	94	34.57	95	87	64	0	7	2	0
	MANSFIELD	18	4	23	-3	11	-16	0.12	-0.48	0.10	3.17	107	40.42	102	94	70	0	7	2	0

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*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 30, 2000

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN. SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	20	4	24	-7	12	-13	0.09	-0.50	0.08	2.71	90	36.85	118	87	74	0	7	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	20	11	22	7	15	-11	0.24	-0.36	0.09	3.39	120	36.98	99	83	71	0	7	5	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	31	20	37	17	26	-11	1.01	0.73	0.78	2.63	195	39.37	118	94	73	0	7	2	1
	TULSA	30	18	36	12	24	-12	0.11	-0.30	0.10	1.56	80	41.09	101	86	78	0	7	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	52	40	56	38	46	4	0.81	-1.55	0.31	5.88	58	51.69	78	94	86	0	0	6	0
	BURNS	29	8	34	1	19	-4	0.03	-0.22	0.03	0.47	42	10.68	108	92	81	0	7	1	0
	EUGENE	46	34	53	30	40	0	0.00	-1.90	0.00	4.19	50	37.94	77	99	91	0	2	0	0
	MEDFORD	45	28	51	24	37	0	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.98	31	18.81	100	98	80	0	6	0	0
	PENDLETON	36	29	45	23	32	-1	0.01	-0.35	0.01	0.57	36	16.26	136	98	91	0	7	1	0
	PORTLAND	47	37	49	36	42	3	0.08	-1.28	0.03	3.69	62	30.43	84	90	82	0	0	3	0
	SALEM	47	35	51	28	41	2	0.02	-1.47	0.01	3.86	59	30.32	78	98	91	0	2	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	25	12	28	8	19	-10	0.36	-0.38	0.34	4.31	128	43.97	101	70	54	0	7	2	0
	ERIE	22	15	25	11	19	-9	0.04	-0.66	0.03	2.79	81	46.60	113	81	68	0	7	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	26	15	31	13	21	-10	0.00	-0.69	0.00	3.41	109	41.65	103	82	57	0	7	0	0
	PHILADELPHIA	29	18	34	14	24	-9	0.16	-0.58	0.16	2.15	66	43.58	106	69	48	0	7	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	21	10	26	1	15	-13	0.00	-0.63	0.00	3.49	124	40.95	111	84	64	0	7	0	0
	WILKES-BARRE	22	9	27	3	15	-12	0.20	-0.32	0.20	2.90	119	36.22	100	79	57	0	7	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	25	12	29	8	19	-9	0.00	-0.62	0.00	2.65	91	41.93	103	76	54	0	7	0	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	30	16	35	7	23	-7	0.12	-0.83	0.12	4.14	98	45.19	100	70	51	0	7	1	0
SC	BEAUFORT	47	29	55	26	38	-12	0.85	0.06	0.81	1.74	56	34.84	68	81	33	0	5	2	1
	CHARLESTON	45	27	54	24	36	-13	0.95	0.19	0.85	2.71	89	46.01	89	78	35	0	7	2	1
	COLUMBIA	41	25	50	17	33	-12	0.24	-0.65	0.15	1.26	36	36.49	73	75	38	0	6	2	0
	GREENVILLE	39	24	50	18	32	-9	0.04	-0.92	0.04	2.16	54	35.25	69	74	37	0	7	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	13	-6	25	-22	3	-8	0.16	0.08	0.10	0.49	126	27.33	148	85	78	0	7	4	0
	HURON	16	-1	28	-22	7	-8	0.04	-0.05	0.04	0.50	111	20.23	101	86	75	0	7	1	0
	RAPID CITY	31	12	45	3	21	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.08	17	16.59	100	85	64	0	7	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	14	-1	24	-16	6	-9	0.11	-0.03	0.09	0.47	69	26.02	109	84	75	0	7	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	34	18	41	11	26	-10	0.05	-0.72	0.03	1.68	51	35.64	88	84	52	0	7	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	38	25	52	19	32	-7	0.07	-1.09	0.06	2.23	45	48.30	91	73	55	0	6	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	36	23	46	17	29	-9	0.00	-1.03	0.00	2.49	58	47.08	100	71	48	0	7	0	0
	MEMPHIS	35	24	39	18	29	-12	0.20	-0.98	0.18	2.50	45	36.91	71	78	55	0	7	2	0
	NASHVILLE	33	21	41	12	27	-11	0.00	-0.98	0.00	3.48	78	42.48	90	75	53	0	7	0	0
TX	ABILENE	41	26	50	20	33	-10	0.32	0.10	0.25	0.50	51	21.74	89	93	73	0	6	2	0
	AMARILLO	32	19	42	11	25	-10	1.50	1.42	1.22	1.58	405	18.51	95	91	72	0	7	3	1
	AUSTIN	49	32	53	22	40	-9	1.83	1.44	1.10	2.91	161	31.33	98	93	74	0	3	3	2
	BEAUMONT	55	39	66	27	47	-5	0.38	-0.72	0.28	2.00	43	46.18	81	88	58	0	1	3	0
	BROWNSVILLE	66	47	78	39	56	-4	0.48	0.18	0.30	1.21	99	16.31	61	89	64	0	0	3	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	63	41	77	34	52	-4	1.19	0.88	1.12	1.55	127	24.56	82	92	67	0	0	2	1
	DEL RIO	56	38	67	31	47	-3	0.31	0.17	0.24	0.54	90	18.06	99	89	62	0	1	3	0
	EL PASO	52	28	60	23	40	-2	0.08	-0.05	0.08	0.51	89	7.50	85	76	39	0	5	1	0
	FORT WORTH	40	30	48	24	35	-10	2.76	2.35	1.91	3.52	196	33.58	100	98	78	0	7	3	2
	GALVESTON	54	44	61	34	49	-5	1.66	0.87	0.83	2.64	77	40.39	96	91	68	0	0	4	2
	HOUSTON	53	38	61	26	46	-5	1.31	0.54	1.00	2.43	73	47.37	103	94	72	0	1	3	1
	LUBBOCK	32	16	38	7	24	-15	0.91	0.80	0.88	1.31	252	21.66	116	93	83	0	7	2	1
	MIDLAND	41	26	59	20	34	-9	0.33	0.22	0.25	0.91	165	10.23	68	92	74	0	7	2	0
	SAN ANGELO	45	30	58	24	37	-7	0.40	0.23	0.25	0.67	89	15.26	75	93	76	0	5	3	0
	SAN ANTONIO	52	35	60	28	44	-6	0.80	0.50	0.38	1.84	128	36.13	117	92	65	0	3	3	0
	VICTORIA	59	39	72	30	49	-5	1.41	0.94	0.87	1.70	86	35.67	96	96	73	0	1	3	1
	WACO	43	32	50	27	38	-8	2.15	1.76	1.40	2.59	145	37.83	119	87	72	0	4	4	2
	WICHITA FALLS	35	26	42	21	31	-9	0.82	0.54	0.43	1.27	102	25.80	89	93	77	0	7	4	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	32	16	36	11	24	-3	0.38	0.08	0.38	1.34	98	16.19	100	95	78	0	7	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	20	3	25	-10	11	-8	0.46	-0.02	0.27	3.04	130	38.31	111	85	64	0	7	6	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	34	15	46	6	25	-11	0.00	-0.72	0.00	1.59	51	34.85	85	67	36	0	7	0	0
	NORFOLK	37	24	45	19	30	-11	0.01	-0.77	0.01	0.99	32	49.43	111	84	42	0	7	1	0
	RICHMOND	35	18	45	13	27	-10	0.06	-0.68	0.05	2.43	77	43.29	101	78	45	0	7	2	0
	ROANOKE	35	19	45	11	27	-9	0.00	-0.64	0.00	1.73	60	37.66	92	61	39	0	7	0	0
	WASH/DULLES	31	14	41	10	22	-11	0.00	-0.69	0.00	2.08	67	36.14	90	72	46	0	7	0	0
WA	OLYMPIA	48	37	51	32	42	5	0.65	-1.17	0.41	4.02	51	41.66	83	98	86	0	1	6	0
	QUILLAYUTE	49	37	55	32	43	3	1.10	-1.85	0.50	6.80	47	87.41	84	97	82	0	2	4	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	49	40	52	35	45	5	0.27	-1.03	0.11	2.29	40	28.39	77	97	90	0	0	5	0
	SPOKANE	32	26	37	20	29	2	0.07	-0.45	0.05	1.05	45	14.56	89	97	88	0	7	3	0
	YAKIMA	31	25	34	20	28	0	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.72	52	6.60	83	94	88	0	7	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	25	11	34	4	18	-13	0.07	-0.65	0.06	2.11	67	39.99	98	81	66	0	6	2	0
	CHARLESTON	27	13	38	4	20	-14	0.05	-0.67	0.03	2.45	75	39.00	92	83	49	0	7	2	0
	ELKINS	24	4	33	-7	14	-15	0.03	-0.74	0.01	0.94	28	43.39	97	89	52	0	7	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	35	15	49	7	25	-9	0.04	-0.68	0.04	3.36	104	39.82	96	69	35	0	6	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	13	-7	23	-26	3	-10	0.10	-0.12	0.09	0.62	58	39.62	125	88	70	0	7	2	0
	GREEN BAY	17	-1	31	-22	8	-8	0.05	-0.25	0.04	1.17	80	31.28	109	85	67	0	7	2	0
	LA CROSSE	14	-7	23	-26	4	-12	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.47	39	30.97	102	87	70	0	7	0	0
	MADISON	17	-4	27	-21	6	-12	0.24	-0.12	0.12	1.41	80	40.30	131	81	74	0	7	2	0
	MILWAUKEE	22	9	32	-3	15	-6	0.21	-0.27	0.11	1.30	58	43.78	133	80	70	0	7	3	0
WY	CASPER	30	12	34	5	21	-1	0.18	0.04	0.16	0.46	72	10.81	86	78	65	0	7	2	0
	CHEYENNE	35	16	46	6	25	-1	0.30	0.22	0.16	0.71	182	13.54	94	75	58	0	7	2	0
	LANDER	32	10	52	3	21	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.23	42	8.61	66	90	77	0	7	0	0
	SHERIDAN	31	13	44	2	22	1	0.12	-0.05	0.05	0.53	75	13.80	95	84	72	0	7	3	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

***** Not Available**

NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to change. In the past, precipitation totals from a number of stations were incomplete.

National Agricultural Summary

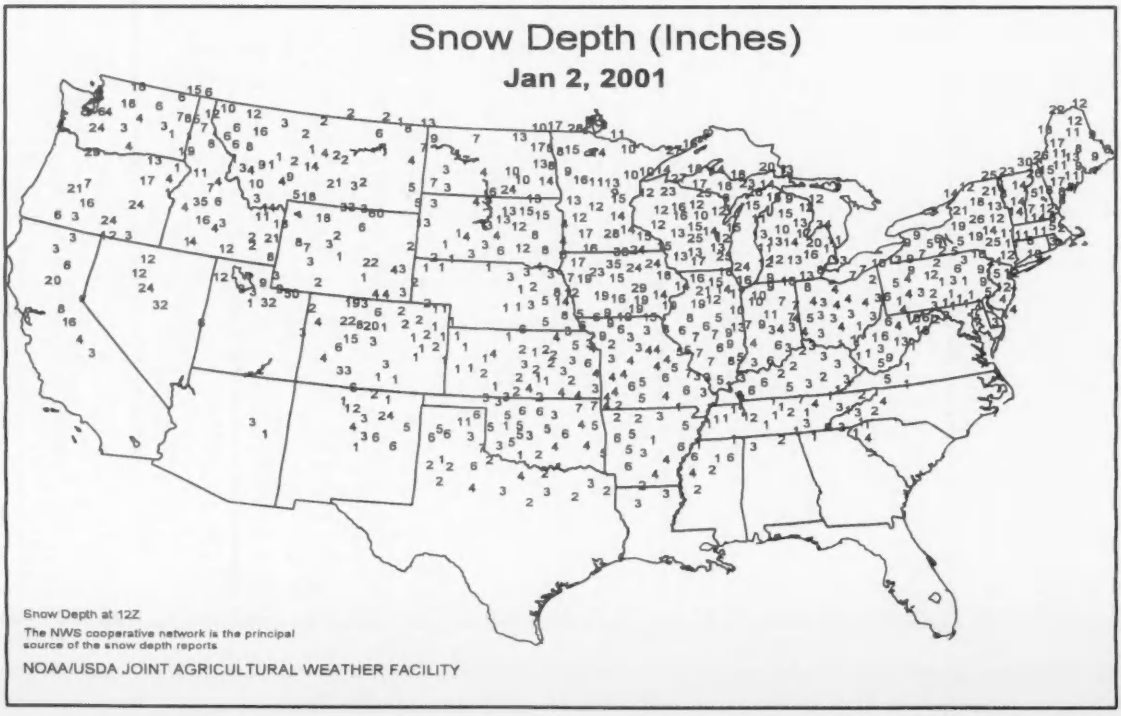
December 25 - 31, 2000

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Cold weather persisted east of the Rocky Mountains, with freezing temperatures pushing as far south as Florida at the end of the week. Overnight temperatures remained below freezing for several hours in the Florida Peninsula, but did not significantly damage citrus trees or remaining unharvested fruit. The freezing temperatures damaged some sugarcane fields, but the extent of damage was not known. All of the Florida citrus producing region received precipitation, but rainfall amounts varied, with most groves receiving less than one inch. Despite the precipitation, moisture shortages remained across much of the State. The sugarcane harvest continued in southern Florida with few delays. Farther north, across the Southeast, lower Mississippi Valley, and adjacent parts of the southern Great Plains, rain and freezing rain substantially boosted moisture supplies. The freezing rain downed power lines and damaged trees, with the greatest damage centered on Arkansas. In Louisiana, the sugarcane harvest neared completion despite brief rain delays. Precipitation was scattered and light along the mid-Atlantic Coastal Plains.

Dry weather prevailed in the Southwest, where California cotton growers completed their harvest. The dry weather also aided fieldwork, as most cotton fields were disced and shredded in compliance with the plow-down requirements. California cotton producers continued with pre-emergent herbicide and soil fumigant applications for the 2001 cotton crop. Alfalfa hay cutting ceased in most areas, but a few fields were cut for green chop. Wheat, oats, and barley were planted and fertilized. Warm weather aided germination and growth of fields planted earlier, but rain was needed for optimal growth and development. Growers irrigated small grain fields where possible. The sugar beet harvest continued. Orchards and vineyards were pruned and dormant sprays were applied. Due to moisture shortages, caretakers irrigated orchards to maintain tree health. Citrus picking remained active. The end of the broccoli and cauliflower harvest season rapidly approached in the San Joaquin Valley.


Snow Depth (Inches)
Jan 2, 2001
Snow Depth at 12Z
The NWS cooperative network is the principal source of the snow depth reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Weather and CropBulletins published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop weather reports are also available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at http://www.usda.gov/nass/ or from JAWF at http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf.

ALABAMA: Cold wet weather conditions dominated most of the state, hindering row crop harvest. Pastures were over-seeded. Cold weather helped prevent premature peach bloom set. Other activities included general care of livestock, poultry, and catfish.

ARIZONA: Area recorded slightly above average temperatures with light precipitation throughout the state during the month of December. The Cotton harvest was virtually completed by the end of December, while the small grains planting is well underway. Range, pasture feeds were improving at the beginning of the month due to November rains, but lack of substantial precipitation in December has let conditions decline.

ARKANSAS: State weather conditions have been severe over the month. Ice storms, snow across the state slowed farm activities, but brought needed moisture to winter wheat fields. The main farm activities included: Pruning fruit trees, removing irrigation levees, repairing farm equipment. Livestock remain in mostly good condition. Cold temperatures, ice have added extra activities for livestock producers. There have been no reports of extensive chicken losses due to power outages.

CALIFORNIA: By month's end, cotton harvest was completed and most fields were disced and shredded. Cotton plow-down compliance was made easier this year by mild, dry weather, which allowed unhindered field access throughout the month. Field preparation continued for the 2001 cotton crop. Pre-emergent herbicides and soil fumigants were applied to cotton beds. Alfalfa hay cutting ceased in most areas, as regrowth was slowed by lack of adequate sunshine and rainfall. Wheat, oat and barley fields were planted and fertilized. Many fields needed irrigation or rain for optimal growth and development. Land preparation and planting for winter forage crops continued throughout the month. Emerged winter forage crops were being irrigated. Rice fields were flooded to aid straw decomposition. December's extended dry weather allowed some new rice fields to be leveled for production. Orchards and vineyards were being pruned and dormant sprays were applied. Brush was shredded or burned. As December was short of rainfall, many orchards were being irrigated by month's end. Grapefruit picking was active in the desert areas. The harvest of navel oranges continued. Lemon, tangerine and Satsuma harvests were active. Herbicide and pre-emergent sprays were applied to almond and pistachio orchards. Pruning was also active throughout the month. Harvest of San Joaquin Valley broccoli and cauliflower was nearly completed as January approached. Many harvested fields were being plowed under and prepared for the next crop. During the last half of the month Imperial Valley lettuce harvesting operations were being delayed by one or two hours because of morning frost. Spring lettuce fields were being irrigated or planted. Harvesting of Salinas Valley brussels sprouts was about 75 percent completed by the end of the month. Green onions were being planted, primarily as transplants. Garlic and carrots continued to be planted. Land preparation for sweet corn and processing tomatoes continued. Other vegetables harvested this month included: cabbage; carrots; basil; bok choy; daikon; cilantro; mustard greens; parsley; radicchio; chili peppers; and spinach. Winter pasture conditions continued to deteriorate in central and northern California due to lack precipitation. As December drew to a close, supplemental feeding of cattle became more widespread. In some foothill areas, especially central California, early grass growth had died back because of dry conditions. December's dry weather has enabled sheep producers to continue to graze on alfalfa fields in the central area. By the end of the month lambing was complete in most central and northern areas, but lambs were still being born in the Palo Verde area. Feeder lambs were still grazing alfalfa fields in the southern desert.

COLORADO: December weather was seasonal with average temperatures slightly lower than normal. Snowfall has been primarily in the mountain areas, with limited moisture in lower elevations. The Eastern Plains remain dry. Mountain snow pack is currently below average, but significantly above last year at this time in all areas. Winter wheat continues dormant in mostly good condition, but vulnerable to blowout and extreme low temperatures due to poor fall growth, lack of snow cover. Major activities continue to center around feed and care of livestock, preparation for the upcoming lambing, calving activities.

DELAWARE: Steady below normal temperatures, some snow cover have been favorable for small grains, fruit trees. Goose feeding on small grains, particularly continued high populations of snow geese, have done some damage. The last acres of soybeans were harvested in December. Grain in temporary storage on farms has slowly moved to elevators. The continuous, unusual for this area, sub-freezing temperatures have kept livestock farmers busy keeping water available to animals. Other activities are: Timber harvest, machinery maintenance, spreading stored manure, litter.

FLORIDA: Several Peninsula localities experienced near freezing temperatures. Immokalee recorded low of about 36^0. on at least one day; Homestead, 44^0 ; Ft. Pierce 37. Lows averaged 30s at Jacksonville, Pensacola, Tallahassee; 40s at Daytona Beach, Orlando, Tampa; 60s at Miami, West Palm Beach. Highs averaged 50s, 60s, 70s. Rainfall ranged from about 0.25in. to 1.50 in. with nearly all areas receiving some precipitation. However, drought conditions still exist several localities. Temperatures below freezing New Year's Eve, New Year's Day with Immokalee recording 31 and 26, respectively. Homestead at about 36^0 for December 31, January 1; Hastings, 25 and 24, respectively; Pierson, 25 and 23; Bradenton, 30 and 26; Ona, 28 and 26; Ft. Pierce, about 30 on both days; Dover, 27 and 28. The Everglades region experienced pockets of cold reportedly in 20s. Moisture in Panhandle adequate; Peninsula, very short to short with scattered areas of adequate moisture. Sugarcane harvest making good progress. Northern small grains, temporary pasture growth slowed by freezing temperatures. Peninsula winter forage under drought stress. Sugarcane harvest active. Sugarcane damaged by freezing temperatures December 31, January 1 with extent of damage being assessed. Vegetables around Immokalee, in Everglades suffered significant damage from cold temperatures. Strong winds accompanying cold temperatures tossed crops in nearly all southern Peninsula regions. Most East Coast growers used freeze covers to protect some acreage from low temperatures. Plant city, Floral City strawberry growers continued using overhead irrigation as protection from cold temperature damage. The expected volume of vegetables available over next few weeks down significantly due to freeze loss. Vegetables available include snap beans, tomatoes, squash, eggplant, sweet corn, peppers, cucumbers.

Rain all citrus areas, more needed. Freezing temperatures December 31, very little citrus damage, low temperatures of short duration. Most fruit already picked in coldest locations. Harvesting crews moving lots of oranges to the processors. Some juice plants limiting incoming loads due to over loading. Fresh fruit packing houses very active all week. Caretakers cutting cover crops prior to harvesting and for fire protection. Hedging, topping on the coasts, southern areas. Burn permits limited due to dry conditions. Pasture feed 10% very poor, 55% poor, 35% fair. Cattle 5% poor,85% fair, 10% good. Statewide, pasture very poor to fair. Cattle condition mostly fair. Panhandle: winter forage not growing well due to cold, frost; ranchers feeding hay where available; hay supplies being depleted; cold, frost stressing forage, cattle; ponds, lakes dry. North: permanent pasture poor due to drought, cold, frost; cool season forages condition fair. Central: available forage limited, condition poor. West Central: Pasture poor to fair due to drought; Tropical soda apple decreased pasture feed; water supply still very low.

GEORGIA: Soil moisture was mostly adequate for the State. The State received rainfall during the month but more rain is needed to end deficit. Cotton, soybean harvests neared completion. Pecan harvest was winding down. Planting of small grains was about complete. The small grain crops were in fair to good condition. Small grain top dressing occurred during December. Onion transplanting was almost complete. Condition was mostly fair. Tobacco bed preparation continued as transplanting will begin shortly. Farmers continued to feed hay to livestock. Pasture feed was poor to fair. Cold temperatures during December has slowed growth of small grains. Other activities included: Land preparation for spring planting.

HAWAII: Generally favorable weather for crop development, farm operations occurred throughout the State. Sunny weather with light, beneficial showers prevailed during the entire week. Big Island weather experienced generally sunny skies with light showers. East State banana orchards benefitted from the generally sunny weather and light showers. Rainbow papaya supplies continued to be plentiful from Puna, State. Head cabbage fields were in fair to good condition. Ginger plantings were in mostly fair to good condition with mature ginger root harvest being active.

IDAHO: Precipitation was scattered across the state with Northern areas receiving the majority during the start of the month. Hay, Roughage Supplies were reported adequate, while winter wheat was reported mostly in good condition throughout the state. There has been a fair amount of snow cover on winter wheat this past month. Livestock are doing well in winter confinement. Activities: Attending meetings, seminars, working on taxes, marketing, feeding livestock, machinery maintenance.

ILLINOIS: Cold temperatures, heavy snowfall during December have caused problems for most farmers. Producers are having to plow paths for livestock to get to water in addition to buying hay for feed. The record snow level has provided a thick blanket to protect the dormant wheat crop. Movement of grain was slowed due to icy, snow covered roads, frozen rivers.

INDIANA: December temperatures were harsh, cold, third coldest December on record. Temperatures remained below freezing for nearly all of the state after the middle of the month. Snow covered nearly all of the state during the last three weeks of December. Snow was frequent, heavy in many areas, the third highest on record for the month. Farmers were able to do some tillage, spread fertilizer, lime, along with other field activities during the first week of December. Since then, farm activities were mostly limited to care of livestock, hauling grain, snow removal from roads, farm lots. Winter wheat is in mostly good condition, is being protected by the snow cover. Livestock are in fair to good condition, but under stress from the cold weather, wind, snow. Early lambing underway. Hay supplies are adequate, consumption is high. Major activities: Hauling grain to market, equipment cleaning, repair, attending meetings, tax preparation, purchasing inputs, hauling manure, stripping tobacco, feeding hay, caring for livestock.

IOWA: Summary for December 2000. Heavy snowfall, bitter cold temperatures hard on livestock, especially in feedlots, slowing gains on cattle. Some livestock being fed extra corn, other feed. Farmers worried about supply of anhydrous ammonia. Average depth of snow cover 16 inches. Average depth of frost penetration 15 inches. Soil moisture 9% very short, 38% short, 51% adequate, 2% surplus. Snow slowing grain movement. Grain movement 19% none, 51% light, 29% moderate, 1% heavy. Availability of hay, roughage supplies for livestock feed 10% short, 83% adequate, 7% surplus; quality of hay, roughage supplies 8% poor, 47% fair, 45% good. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing 64% none, 24% light, 10% moderate, 2% extensive. Producers concerned about running out of hay supplies. Hog, pig losses 5% below average, 87% average, 8% above average. cattle, calf losses 8% below average, 81% average, 11% above average.

KANSAS: Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 27% short, 64% adequate, 2% surplus. Wheat 4% excellent, 43% good, 33% fair, 16% poor, 4% very poor. Mild early December then very cold remainder. Nighttime lows zero's to 10 below range. Feeding lots of hay, other forages.

KENTUCKY: December 2000 was the coldest December since 1989, the 4th coldest on record. Temperatures were 4 to 5^0 below normal the first half of the month, 19 to 22^0 below normal the last half of December. Precipitation was below normal all month except for one major storm at mid month that provided 2 to 4 inches of rain. Sub-freezing temperatures with long periods of light snow, ice kept farmers busy caring for livestock. Supplemental feeding of cattle at moderate to high levels was necessary due to the extreme cold temperatures especially for the last half of the month. Farmers had to spend considerable time breaking ice to provide water to cattle as temperatures remained below freezing. Snow cover provided winter wheat some protection from the late month arctic cold in some eastern, central areas but provided minimal benefit in the West. Burley tobacco curing, stripping was hampered by the cold temperatures, lower humidity the last half of the month. KY Gross burley auction sales volume through 12/14 was 114.1 million lbs. at $197.07. An additional 57.8 million lbs. of contract sales was sold Belt wide at $198.12 per hundredweight. The Burley cooperatives received 7.7% of gross sales compared with 34.1% last season. Auctions recessed for Christmas break, will resume on Monday, January 8, 2001.

LOUISIANA: Most field work has been hindered by wet conditions. Southern sugarcane producers were trying to finish up harvest, which was delayed due to wet conditions. Sugarcane farmers were dealing with a lot of mechanical break downs due to mud and trash. Sugarcane mills were in full swing. Cattlemen were fertilizing winter pastures, feeding hay. Many field crop producers were taking soil samples, liming fields in preparation for spring planting. Citrus producers were harvesting. Vegetable producers were preparing for spring planting. Other activities included: Repairing, cleaning equipment.

MARYLAND: The precipitation level in the state was 2.31inches, which was 1.10 inches below normal for December.

Temperatures were below normal. Currently, most of the state is without snow cover. Fall moisture deficit, below normal temperatures have initially reduced small grain seeding development, but they appear to be in better condition now. Below normal development of wheat has lead to vulnerability due to goose clipping damage in parts of the Western Shore Livestock appear to be well conditioned and healthy. Hay and feed supplies are adequate, although quality may be in question since some hay was baled wet. On the Eastern Shore, farmers are: hauling, storing poultry manure. Farming activities throughout the state include: Purchasing seeds, supplies, liming fields, soil testing, cleaning, repairs to barns, equipment, other farm maintenance.

MICHIGAN: Snow cover since mid-November stopped all field work. In areas where snow had been the heaviest, some corn, soybean crops were still standing in fields. Farm activity was limited to: Storing equipment, repairing equipment, plowing snow for the month of December. Livestock were doing well, in good health, with cattle being tested for TB. In spite of a few reports of a shortage of higher quality dry hay, feed supplies were adequate. The snow continued through the end of the month.

MINNESOTA: Fall tillage was nearly 100% completed by the end of November. Statewide average precipitation was 2.15 inches above normal for November. As of the end of December, snow cover was at least 4 inches across the state. Moisture levels were above average at freeze up. Fall moisture began to rebuild the subsoil moisture supply. The statewide average temperature was 1.1^0 below normal for November. Despite the cold, livestock are in good shape with plenty of feed available. Producers are planning for 2001 crops, fertilizer. GMO's are the topic: to plant or not to plant.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Soil moisture 11% short, 62% adequate, 3% surplus. Cattle 4% very poor, 12% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Wheat 5% poor, 62% fair, 30% good, 3% excellent. Hay Supply 56% short, 41% adequate, 3% surplus. Feed grain 31% short, 64% adequate, 5% surplus. Temperatures were cooler than normal across most of the state. Snow, ice fell in many parts of the state.

MISSOURI: Cold weather, snow during recent weeks have limited farmwork to care of livestock, hauling hay, planning for the new year. December temperatures have been among the coldest on record. Precipitation averaged in December amounted to 1.45 inches of rainfall equivalent, compared with the 30-yr avg of 2.67 inches. Winter wheat was generally in fair to good condition as snow cover has protected the crop in most areas. Snow has prevented winter grazing, cold weather is causing greater demands on hay supplies. Hay shortages are showing up in many parts of the State, with the most significant deficiencies being in the south-central counties.

MONTANA: The month began with dry weather and near normal temperatures. A cold front entered the area during the evening of the 8th. The arctic air mass that followed stayed in-place until the morning of the 15th. Temperatures stayed cool for the remainder of the month, barring the 27th when southwest winds raised temperatures in the central Montana valley to a monthly high of 48 degrees. Snow this month has begun to bring much needed relief from this summers drought. Topsoil moisture was 10% very short, 41% short, 46% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 24% very short, 50% short, 25% adequate, and 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition was 0% very poor, 11% poor, 38% fair, 51% good, and 0% excellent. Wind damage to winter wheat was 29% none, 41% light, 23% moderate, and 7% heavy. Winter wheat protectiveness of snow cover was 0% very poor, 14% poor, 27% fair, 52% good, and 7% excellent. Supplemental feeding of cattle was 98%, and for sheep and lamb it was 100%. Ranchers realize that hay and straw supplies may not last through the normal feeding period. Consequently, many producers have resorted to feeding alternate feeds in order to stretch the supply of good quality hay. Complicating the matter is deep snow cover and ice that continues to restrict grazing in much of the state. Furthermore, deaths and losses of livestock due to severe weather conditions are being seen

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NEBRASKA: Temperatures for the week averaged near normals west, 7to 10^0 below normals central and east. Snow depth averaged 3 inches. Wheat 1% very poor, 10% poor, 51% fair, 30% good, 8% excellent. Cattle on harvested stalk fields, supplemental feeding necessary in most locations due to snow cover, cold conditions. Feed grain supplies mostly adequate with hay supplies short to adequate.

NEVADA: December was mostly dry across state with the only significant storm activity coming at mid-month. Precipitation totals for the month were well below normal statewide. Snotel measurements show water equivalents of mountain snow packs below 50 percent in the West and, although higher, still below normal in most other watersheds. Temperatures averaged above normal West, Central , and South, but near normal in the Northeast. Marketing of culled cattle continued. Hay marketing, shipping was active. Shipment of onions from storage continued. Potato processing remained active. Fall seeded grains and garlic were in good condition. Winter livestock feeding was minimal due to the continued open weather. Main farm and ranch activities: Equipment maintenance, livestock care, fence repairs, crop marketing.

NEW ENGLAND: No significant weather events prevailed during OCT, NOV, or DEC. Christmas tree farmers were busy the first half of the month with tree sales. Farmers engaged in normal activities: Tending livestock, preparing for winter, moving apples, potatoes out of storage.

NEW JERSEY: Some farmers finished their 2000 season harvesting their remaining vegetable, soybean fields during the first few days of December. Besides some field preparation, no other significant outdoor activities occurred as temperatures were near or below freezing the latter part of the month. A major snow storm swept up the east coast December 30th, with many areas of the state receiving a foot or more of snow.

NEW MEXICO: December started off warm, but dry, cold conditions prevailed across the State during the last of the month allowing for the harvest of pecans, red chile, some lingering cotton. The first week of the month temperatures were generally normal with a state wide average about 1^0 above normal. In the second week of the month temperatures were above normal for most of the state with a state wide average 4^0 above normal. The third week of the month was below normal in the east as an arctic air mass briefly invaded the eastern plains, then quickly retreated; in the west temperatures were slightly above normal with the state wide average temperature being 1^0 above normal. A winter-type storm brought light precipitation to the northern part of the State during the last week of the month. Moisture did spread into the southern, central areas Christmas Eve, an upper level storm tracked northward from Old State bringing in rain, snow, ice. With snow still lying on the ground in the north, little forage on the ground for cattle to eat across the state. Ranchers will spend the rest of this winter season supplemental feeding, watering.

NEW YORK: Outside activities limited due to coldness, significant snow during the month. Major activities: Tending livestock, snow removal, grading, packing apples, onions, attending meetings, machinery repair, maintenance, making plans for upcoming season. Corn harvest continued into early December until weather halted progress. Harvesting was later than usual because a cool, damp summer put planting, crop growth behind.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.4, though not a concern with most activities shifting to indoor. Statewide, soil moisture 1% very short, 23% short, 66% adequate, 10% surplus. The year ended with cold temperatures, little precipitation over the past two weeks. Many parts of the Mountain region are still blanketed with snow. Although this region has received measurable snowfall, the soil, water levels are still low because the cold temperatures have prevented melting. The Piedmont is also still short on moisture while the Coastal Plain appears to be in good shape heading into the new year. Only isolated soybean acres are still unharvested. Farmers are focusing much of their attention on their 2000 taxes. Other activities included: Limited sorghum harvest, tending livestock, repairing equipment. Pasture feeds are near depletion with most farmers now feeding hay supplies which have remained mostly adequate. The next Weather and Crop report will be released on February 5, 2001.

NORTH DAKOTA: Heavy snow, colder than normal temperatures during December made caring for livestock difficult while causing difficulties moving hay, grain. Cold temperatures increased feed requirements, reduced gains for livestock as animals struggled to stay warm. The average snow cover for the state was 9.5 inches as of December 31, up from 7.3 inches on December 3 and 1.5 inches in 1999. Snow cover was sufficient to protect 93% of alfalfa fields. Hay 2% very short, 9% short, 82% adequate, 7% surplus. Producers reported giving supplemental feed to 99% of their cattle, 97% of their sheep. Cattle, cow 0% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 72% good, 6% excellent while sheep 0% very poor 3% poor, 17% fair, 71% good, 9% excellent. Cattle sales were 3% below normal, 88% normal, 9% above normal. Some late season crop combining was reported. Grain marketings have been slower than normal due to cold, drifting snow on some secondary roads. Many producers reported insect problems in stored grain.

OHIO: December 2000 was 6.4^0 colder than normal in state, with temperatures averaging 20.8^0 across the state. Precipitation averaged 2.12 inches, 1.02 inches above normal. In northeast state, some corn is reportedly still standing. However, standing fields sustained heavy damage due to wind storms in early December, problems with lodging, broken stalks persist. The winter wheat crop is reported in good to excellent condition in the Northwest district, and has adequate snow cover at this time. Livestock are reported in good condition. Producers seem to be having minimal problems with pneumonia, other diseases in livestock.

OKLAHOMA: Topsoil 7% short, 73% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% short, 77% adequate, 11% surplus. Wheat 17% very poor, 25% poor, 38% fair, 18% good, 2% excellent; 14% grazed, 40% last year, 30% avg. Oats 24% very poor, 22% poor, 42% fair, 10% good, 2% excellent; 7% grazed, 23% last year, 28% avg; Rye 18% very poor, 15% poor, 39% fair, 26% good, 2% excellent. Livestock 4% very poor, 16% poor, 46% fair, 33% good, 1% excellent. Pasture, Range 20% very poor, 37% poor, 31% fair, 12% good.

OREGON: Activities: Fall digging, shipping of balled, burlapped plants ongoing. Winter orchard pruning continued statewide. Onions, pears shipped. Potatoes being processed. Grain shipments continue. Winter farm, ranch activities continued. Cattle, sheep reported in good condition. Cattle on supplemental feed. Temperatures across the state ranged above normal for the month while precipitation was below normal.

PENNSYLVANIA: The average high temperature for December was around 32.5^0, which was about 6.8^0 below normal. The average low temperature was approximately 17.9^0 which was approximately 7.4^0 below normal. The average monthly temperature was around 25.3^0 which was 7^0 below normal. This was the5th coldest December on record in the state. There were about 8 days with measurable precipitation in December. The majority of the precipitation occurred on the 16th and 17th of December. Total precipitation for the month was around 3.3 inches. However, this amount vary from county to county. The total precipitation for the year is now 42.1 inches which is about 1.47 inches above normal. This caused some field activities to be halted. Several inches of snowfall occurred during the month. The seasonal snowfall amount is up over the last few years. Major activities included: Fall plowing; corn harvesting; hauling, spreading manure; fixing fences; caring for livestock; machinery maintenance; pruning fruit trees; repairing barns.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Overall, December's temperatures were below normal with temperatures dipping into the low 20's, even teens in some areas of the state. Statewide precipitation was also below normal with a statewide average rainfall of 0.1". Farmers were completing their harvesting of cotton, pecans, soybeans. The cold dry weather has hindered winter wheat development around the state. Some damage to winter vegetable crops due to freezing temperatures was reported.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Feed 4% very short, 16% short, 74% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water 12% very short, 15% short, 67% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter rye 29% fair, 65% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat 9% very poor, 19% poor, 36% fair, 34% good 2% excellent. Cattle 2% poor, 18% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Sheep 2% poor, 17% fair, 60% good, 21% excellent. Average snow depth 10.5 inches. Alfalfa snow cover 21% poor, 52% adequate, 27% excellent. Winter wheat snow cover 39% poor, 52% adequate, 9% excellent. Winter rye snow cover 2% poor, 50% adequate, 48% excellent. Calf deaths 12% below avg.; 84% avg.; 4% above avg.. Sheep, lamb deaths 5% below avg.; 93% avg.; 2% above avg. Road conditions county 91% open, 8% difficult, 1% closed. Road conditions township 75% open, 20% difficult, 5% closed. Frequent snows, high winds with blowing snow, bitter cold challenged producers throughout the month of December. Temperatures ranged from 5 to 12^0 colder than normal. Winter crops are in mostly good condition with adequate snow cover. Large carryover stocks of hay are being utilized in feeding livestock.

TENNESSEE: Weather conditions during the month of December were cold with periods of freezing precipitation. Temperatures averaged below normal throughout the month, with the coldest period occurring at month's end. Temperatures during the final two weeks of the month averaged 10 to 18^0 below normal, with western areas reporting their coldest or second coldest December on record. The State received most of it's precipitation during the middle of the month in the form of rain, freezing rain, snow. Cattle producers have been feeding more hay than normal due to the cold temperatures, but most believe they will have ample hay supplies to last the winter. Livestock was rated in fair-to-good condition. Wheat acreage was in mostly

good condition before the cold weather set in, but some are concerned about their later planted acreage.

TEXAS: High winds, extreme cold along with light snow crossed the Plains in association with a strong arctic front in early week. In Central, Eastern areas the cold created ice storms which interrupted power, heavily damaged many trees including peach, pecan. The extreme cold had little effect on remaining harvest across the Plains, however progress was slowed in areas with ice accumulations. Land preparation continued where possible, planting of small grains slowed in conjunction with weather conditions, lateness in the planting season. In Central areas colder temperatures, saturated soils prohibited further planting, slowed progress in earlier planted fields. The colder temperatures aggravated the health problems for livestock, accelerated the need for supplemental feeding. Additional hay supplies continued to difficult to locate for some producers. Field Crops: Small Grains: Planting of wheat, oats slowed as weather conditions were unfavorable across most areas of the state. Some earlier planted fields were damaged by the severe cold, especially where plants were young. The colder temperatures slowed or halted emergence in other fields. Hessian fly, army worms infestations became a problem in some locations. State-wide wheat 65% of normal compared with 41% last year. Cotton: Harvest remained active across the Plains, Trans Pecos areas despite the extreme cold in early week. In many locations harvest of the remaining crop was winding down. In all areas some fields remained too poor for harvest, zeroing out was the only option for some growers Sorghum: Harvest of remaining sorghum was mostly completed on the Plains, land preparation moved ahead slowly for the 2001. Peanuts: Harvest was winding down across the Plains and in other areas where unharvested peanuts remained. Many fields remained unsuitable for harvest as the growing conditions this season were mostly unfavorable. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans Rio Grande Valley harvest of spinach, turnips, cabbage moved ahead, good progress continued for onions, tomatoes and carrots. as weather conditions remained favorable. Citrus harvest remained active. San Antonio-Winter Garden spinach development continued, but slowed due to extended cloudy conditions. Some fungal problems were occurring in the onion crop, harvest continued in area cabbage, turnip fields. East State harvest of greens continued in small, isolated locations. Soil moisture remained high, land preparation continued to be slowed as a result. High Plains turnip harvest was mostly completed, land preparation was slow in accordance with weather conditions. Trans Pecos onions made good progress, land preparation continued for the 2001 crops. Pecans: Harvest activities continued as weather conditions allowed. Ice damaged some trees in a few locations, yields remained below normal as a result of the dry growing season. Range and Livestock: Colder conditions slowed growth of cool season forages across the Plains, Central State which increased supplemental feeding requirements. In portions of East State continued rain has made it more difficult to supplement livestock. Muddy conditions have been difficult on livestock, producers alike. In other areas dry conditions continued, water reserves for livestock remained minimal. Supplemental feeding escalated across the state as a result of the colder weather, additional hay supplies continued to be difficult to obtain for some producers. Herd replacement continued where winter forage was available.

UTAH: Major activities included care of livestock, equipment maintenance. Cattle conditions have been worse than in previous years due to the drought. Some producers are providing extra feed, other resources to bring them back to good condition prior to calving. The drought has also affected grazing, with the BLM cutting grazing on winter ranges, grazing elsewhere being reduced 50-80% due to the hot, dry summer. Wet weather has improved soil moisture, but range feed has been short. The state is already starting to show signs of short feed supplies, with reduced stockpiles of feed being quickly eaten. More cattle are being fed harvested feeds than in previous years.

VIRGINIA: Beef Cattle Forage 26% obtained from Pastures. Milk Cow Forage 4% obtained from Pastures. Sheep Forage 16% Obtained from Pastures. Pasture 18% very poor, 23% poor, 43% fair, 16% good. Livestock 2% poor, 31% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent. Small Grain, Winter Grazing Crops 6% very poor, 17% poor, 41% fair, 34% good, 2% excellent. By the end of December both the cotton, soybean harvests were virtually complete. Some corn fields remained unharvested as storage was still in short supply. Lack of moisture in some areas, cold weather has suppressed small grain development. The colder temperatures along with snow cover in some areas has caused a more rapid use of the stored feed supply. Burley, dark fire tobacco producers continued to grade, market their crop. Activities for the month included: Cutting firewood, hunting, attending some educational meetings, cutting cotton stalks, cleaning, putting away equipment for the winter, taking soil samples, year end financial planning. Temperatures for the month have been below normal. Snow covered some of the northern, western localities the last two weeks of the month. Many areas of the state received little to no rain or snow during the month, are in need of moisture.

WASHINGTON: There were no reports of weather related damage to crops or fields. Cold temperatures early in the month increased livestock feeding. Mild temperatures in the later part of the month continued to leave adequate hay supplies. Frozen soil conditions have restricted winter wheat growth, development. However, an adequate snow cover protected the growing winter wheat. Operators were busy pruning fruit trees in the Columbia Basin. No winter injury was reported to grapes or soft fruits. Christmas tree growers started cleaning harvested fields in preparation for replanting.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork averaged 1.5. Topsoil 7% short, 91% adequate, 2% surplus. Colder than normal temperatures throughout December required heavier feeding of livestock. Some farmers have welcomed the cold temperatures saying that the cold weather, frozen grounds are better for livestock than the fluctuating temperatures we've had in the past years. Hay supplies are plentiful due to the above average harvest, good growing season. Wheat 38% fair, 62% good, 96% emerged, 81% 2000. Cattle 1% poor, 12% fair, 80% good, 7% excellent. Sheep 22% fair, 71% good, 7% excellent.

WISCONSIN: Record breaking levels of snow fell in December. The month was characterized with below normal temperatures. Very little outdoor farm activity occurred during the month, due to the cold temperatures, regular snowfall.

WYOMING: Topsoil 11% very short, 34% short, 55% adequate. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 48% short, 41% adequate, 2% surplus. Average depth of snow cover 4.0 inches. Winter wheat crop in mostly fair to good condition. Winter wheat wind damage 77% none, 16% light, 7% moderate. Winter wheat freeze damage 90% none, 10% light. Cattle, sheep in fair to good condition. Hay, roughage supplies 19% very short, 52% short, 29% adequate.

International Weather and Crop Summary

December 24 - 30, 2000

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Moderate to locally heavy rain in southwestern and south-central Europe boosted moisture supplies for winter crops.

FSU-WESTERN: Although unseasonably mild weather favored winter grains, crop areas in Ukraine and southern Russia remained snow free, leaving them exposed to potential extreme cold.

MIDDLE EAST: Rain continued to improve the long-term drought situation from Israel to southeastern Turkey.

SOUTH AMERICA: Across most of central Argentina, showers maintained soil moisture for summer crops, but dryness stressed summer crops in the west. In southern Brazil, widespread showers increased soil moisture for corn and soybeans.

AUSTRALIA: Drier weather allowed late winter crop harvesting to resume in the southeast, while beneficial rain covered Queensland's summer crop regions.

EASTERN ASIA: Winter wheat remained dormant across most of the North China Plain.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy rains continued in the eastern Philippines and central Vietnam.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, showery weather maintained generally favorable conditions for summer crop development.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Rainfall throughout the region continued to benefit winter grains.

December 2000

MONTHLY DATA FROM SELECTED FOREIGN CITIES CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER-NCEP-NWS-NOAA

**** DATA NOT AVAILABLE*

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)						PRECIPITATION (MM)	
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
NORWAY	OSLO	1	-2	9	-17	-1	5.0	92	27
SWEDEN	STOCKHOLM	4	1	10	-9	2	3.3	0	-46
FINLAN	HELSINKI	2	0	8	-15	1	4.9	54	28
UKINGD	ABERDEEN	6	3	11	-8	5	0.9	104	32
	MANCHESTER	7	4	14	-9	5	0.7	72	-6
	NOTTINGHAM	7	3	13	-5	5	0.1	75	23
	SOUTHAMPTON	9	6	13	-4	8	1.8	143	57
IRELAN	DUBLIN	7	3	13	-7	5	-0.5	121	45
ICELAN	REYKJAVIK	2	-1	7	-10	0	0.5	34	-45
DENMAR	COPENHAGEN	5	3	11	-6	4	1.3	42	-7
LUXEMB	LUXEMBOURG	6	3	13	-7	4	3.0	84	4
SWITZE	ZURICH	6	2	13	-4	4	3.3	38	-39
	GENEVA	8	3	13	-3	6	3.7	69	-18
FRANCE	PARIS/LEBOURG	9	6	15	-3	8	3.2	3	-50
	STRASBOURG	8	4	15	-3	6	3.8	27	-15
	BOURGES	11	5	16	-4	8	4.5	57	-6
	BORDEAUX	13	7	19	-2	10	4.2	111	13
	TOULOUSE	13	7	18	-1	10	4.3	19	-36
	MARSEILLE	14	8	18	2	11	4.2	97	42
SPAIN	VALLADOLID	11	5	16	-2	8	3.6	107	66
	MADRID	10	4	16	-4	7	1.4	98	52
	SEVILLE	17	9	21	4	13	1.9	159	75
PORTUG	LISBON	16	12	18	7	14	2.3	288	184
GERMAN	HAMBURG	6	2	14	-11	4	2.0	50	-22
	BERLIN	5	1	14	-6	3	1.8	37	-16
	DUSSELDORF	8	4	15	-3	6	2.9	40	-18
	LEIPZIG	6	1	14	-10	3	2.1	25	-13
	DRESDEN	5	1	14	-6	3	2.6	25	-12
	STUTTGART	7	1	14	-9	4	3.5	19	-28
	NURNBERG	5	0	14	-11	3	2.0	17	-36
	AUGSBURG	5	0	15	-9	3	2.9	32	-15
AUSTRI	VIENNA	4	0	16	-10	2	1.3	33	-4
	INNSBRUCK	7	-1	16	-9	3	4.1	30	-20
CZECHR	PRAGUE	3	-1	13	-10	1	1.4	8	-16
POLAND	WARSAW	3	-1	12	-9	1	2.1	39	7
	LODZ	4	0	12	-10	2	2.8	50	9
	KATOWICE	4	-1	13	-12	2	2.7	52	8
	PRZEMYSL	5	1	11	-8	3	3.8	11	-29
HUNGAR	BUDAPEST	4	0	12	-10	2	1.8	44	4
YUGOSL	BELGRADE	9	3	18	-8	6	3.3	40	-18
ROMANI	BUCHAREST	7	-1	17	-12	3	2.3	5	-41
BULGAR	SOFIA	8	-2	17	-13	3	2.7	9	-41
ITALY	MILAN	9	4	15	-5	6	4.2	66	11
	VERONA	7	3	14	-6	5	2.2	24	-27
	VENICE	10	4	16	-4	7	3.7	32	-18
	GENOA	14	10	20	2	12	2.6	194	87
	ROME	16	7	19	2	12	2.3	66	-23
	NAPLES	17	9	23	2	13	3.7	110	-7
GREECE	THESSALONIKA	13	5	19	-5	9	2.4	0	-56
	LARISSA	13	2	21	-6	8	1.2	8	-47
	ATHENS	16	10	20	2	13	0.4	60	-5
TURKEY	ISTANBUL	12	8	17	1	10	2.0	65	-26
	ANKARA	6	-4	15	-14	1	-0.9	57	28
CYPRUS	LARNACA	19	10	22	7	15	0.7	131	28
ESTONI	TALLINN	3	0	9	-12	1	4.1	77	23
RUSSIA	ST.PETERSBURG	1	-2	6	-17	-1	3.9	62	16
LITHUA	KAUNAS	2	0	10	-6	1	3.4	43	-2
BELARU	MINSK	1	-1	7	-9	0	4.0	58	10
RUSSIA	KAZAN	-6	-11	2	-25	-9	0.1	41	4
	MOSCOW	-2	-4	4	-14	-3	3.2	79	29
	YEKATERINBURG	-11	-14	-2	-29	-13	-2.1	46	24
	OMSK	-11	-17	-1	-36	-14	0.4	55	34
	KRASNOYARSK	-14	-20	-3	-38	-17	***	40	***
	NOVOSIBIRSK	-13	-17	-2	-35	-15	1.5	58	35
	BARNAUL	-10	-15	-1	-35	-12	1.1	73	45
	KHABAROVSK	-17	-24	-4	-34	-21	-3.0	9	-10
	VLADIVOSTOK	-10	-15	2	-25	-13	-3.0	9	-6
UKRAIN	KIEV	3	0	9	-7	2	3.6	23	-22
	LVOV	4	-1	10	-11	2	3.5	40	-12
	KIROVOGRAD	3	-1	13	-9	1	3.3	19	-18

Based on Preliminary Reports

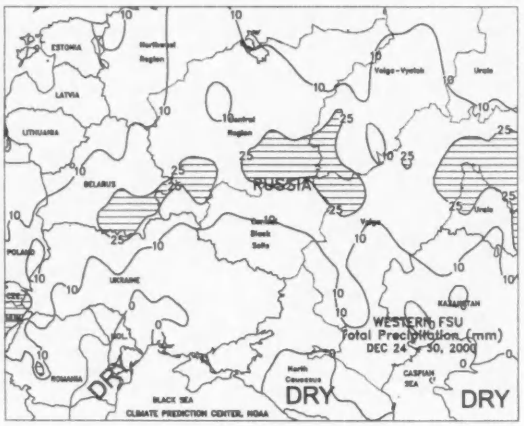
December 2000

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C) AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DPART F/NRM	PRECIPITATION (MM) TOTAL	DPART F/NRM
	ODESSA	6	2	13	-7	4	2.9	5	-44
	YALTA	10	6	17	-3	8	1.7	67	-13
RUSSIA	VORONEZH	1	-3	10	-14	-1	***	48	***
	SARATOV	-1	-4	5	-13	-2	5.1	46	14
	VOLGOGRAD	1	-3	12	-13	-1	4.2	34	-11
UKRAIN	ZDANOV	3	-1	10	-12	1	4.3	22	-23
RUSSIA	ASTRAKHAN	3	-2	9	-15	0	2.4	16	2
	KRASNODAR	6	-1	19	-14	3	0.7	16	-59
KAZAKS	ATBASAR	-10	-16	0	-40	-13	2.7	22	6
RUSSIA	ORENBURG	-4	-9	3	-31	-6	2.9	70	39
KAZAKS	KARAGANDA	-7	-13	-1	-28	-10	1.4	47	27
GEORGI	TBILISI	8	3	13	-3	5	1.5	22	-4
UZBEKI	TASHKENT	9	2	21	-3	6	2.4	38	-13
TURKME	ASHKHABAD	11	3	20	-2	7	2.8	4	-19
SYRIA	DAMASCUS	15	3	20	-2	9	1.1	17	-35
ISRAEL	JERUSALEM	14	9	19	6	11	1.1	157	39
INDIA	AMRITSAR	23	4	24	1	14	0.7	2	-15
	NEW DELHI	24	7	29	5	16	0.3	6	-4
	AHMEDABAD	31	12	35	9	21	0.0	1	-2
	INDORE	29	12	31	6	20	1.3	11	1
	CALCUTTA	27	13	34	12	20	0.0	0	-3
	VERAVAL	32	18	35	14	25	1.7	0	0
	BOMBAY	34	17	36	15	25	0.2	8	7
	POONA	30	8	32	6	19	-1.5	15	8
	BEGAMPET	30	13	32	11	21	0.1	0	-7
	KAKINADA	29	19	31	18	24	1.1	3	-6
	MADRAS	29	21	31	19	25	0.3	49	-109
	MANGALORE	33	20	36	15	27	-0.1	2	-16
N KORE	NAMPO	1	-5	10	-11	-2	0.7	17	0
S KORE	SEOUL	4	-2	12	-11	1	2.2	27	-5
JAPAN	SAPPORO	0	-5	7	-11	-2	-1.2	106	6
	NAGOYA	12	3	17	-1	7	1.1	31	-10
	TOKYO	13	5	20	2	9	1.1	7	-39
	YOKOHAMA	12	5	20	1	9	1.3	10	-49
	KYOTO	12	3	17	-2	8	1.1	22	-24
	OSAKA	13	6	17	1	9	1.3	25	-9
THAILA	PHITSANULOK	32	21	34	16	26	1.7	0	-5
	BANGKOK	33	24	35	20	29	2.8	4	-8
MALAYS	KUALA LUMPUR	33	24	34	23	28	2.4	296	65
VIETNA	HANOI	24	18	29	14	21	3.1	0	-20
CHINA	HARBIN	-14	-23	0	-33	-18	-1.0	14	9
	HAMI	-1	-11	4	-18	-6	1.5	2	1
	LANCHOW	6	-5	11	-9	0	4.8	0	-1
	BEIJING	4	-5	11	-9	0	1.5	0	-2
	TIENTSIN	4	-4	10	-9	0	1.3	1	-4
	LHASA	10	-7	17	-11	2	2.2	0	0
	KUNMING	16	6	21	2	11	3.0	1	-16
	CHENGCHOW	9	0	16	-3	5	3.6	5	-5
	YEHCHANG	12	5	18	0	9	1.3	29	8
	HANKOW	11	5	17	1	8	3.0	40	12
	NEIJIANG	12	7	17	1	10	0.3	9	-8
	CHIHKIANG	12	5	21	1	9	1.2	19	-16
	NANJING	11	4	17	-2	7	2.9	29	4
	HANGZHOU	12	6	20	2	9	3.3	29	-20
	NANCHANG	12	6	20	2	9	1.5	16	-24
	TAIPEI	21	18	27	16	20	3.0	176	102
	CANTON	22	13	28	7	17	2.3	43	18
	NANNING	22	12	26	3	17	1.6	3	-20
CANARY	LAS PALMAS	24	17	27	13	20	1.9	9	-14
MOROCC	CASABLANCA	20	11	26	7	16	2.4	105	23
	MARRAKECH	21	9	28	5	15	2.8	33	7
ALGERI	ALGER	20	8	27	1	14	2.2	39	-70
	BATNA	15	2	21	-5	9	2.8	23	-7
TUNISI	TUNIS	19	10	25	3	15	2.1	84	19
NIGER	NIAMEY	33	17	36	15	25	-0.1	0	0
MALI	TIMBUKTU	30	***	34	12	***	***	0	0
	BAMAKO	33	18	36	14	***	***	0	0
MAURIT	NOUAKCHOTT	31	16	37	13	24	1.6	0	0
SENEGA	DAKAR	29	21	38	18	25	2.0	0	0
CHAGOS	DIEGO GARCIA	***	***	31	24	***	***	161	-103
LIBYA	TRIPOLI	22	10	26	6	16	2.5	8	-37
	BENGHAZI	19	13	23	10	16	1.7	96	29
EGYPT	CAIRO	20	12	23	8	16	0.8	8	1
	ASWAN	24	11	30	9	18	0.2	0	0
KENYA	NAIROBI	25	15	27	12	20	1.0	43	-36
TANZAN	DAR ES SALAAM	31	23	33	19	27	-0.2	276	173
GABON	LIBREVILLE	***	***	31	23	***	***	***	***
TOGO	LOME	33	24	34	21	28	1.5	6	-3
BURKIN	OUAGADOUGOU	34	17	37	15	25	0.3	0	0
COTE D	ABIDJAN	32	25	34	23	***	***	14	-63
MOZAMB	MAPUTO	30	23	37	19	26	1.0	4	-74
MALAWI	CHILEKA	27	21	31	19	24	0.0	217	41
ZIMBAB	HARARE	27	17	32	13	22	1.4	286	117
S AFRI	PRETORIA	29	18	32	15	23	1.2	74	-31
S AFRI	KROONSTAD	28	15	31	14	22	***	66	***
S AFRI	JOHANNESBURG	24	13	27	9	18	-0.7	162	57
	BETHAL	26	14	29	10	20	0.6	132	7
	DURBAN	27	21	34	16	24	0.7	126	23
	CAPE TOWN	24	15	29	11	20	0.4	5	-14
CANADA	TORONTO	-3	-11	5	-18	-7	-3.9	71	5
	MONTREAL	-5	-13	10	-22	-9	-2.4	109	24
	WINNIPEG	-16	-28	-1	-36	-22	-7.5	28	9
	REGINA	-13	-24	2	-36	-19	-5.3	27	11
	SASKATOON	-14	-25	2	-36	-19	-4.6	24	7
	LETHBRIDGE	-4	-17	12	-37	-10	-3.6	28	8
	CALGARY	-4	-15	13	-31	-10	-1.7	9	-4
	EDMONTON	-8	-17	8	-28	-13	-2.1	6	-17
	VANCOUVER	7	1	11	-6	4	0.1	125	-54
MEXICO	GUADALAJARA	22	9	27	5	15	-0.2	29	13
MEXICO	MEXICO CITY	***	***	23	6	***	***	***	***
MEXICO	ACAPULCO	31	24	33	22	27	0.5	0	-3
BERMUD	ST. GEORGES	21	17	25	12	19	-0.2	104	-12
BAHAMA	NASSAU	25	20	28	13	23	0.8	66	10
CUBA	HAVANA/MARTI	25	19	31	10	22	-0.8	9	-21
JAMAIC	KINGSTON	30	24	33	22	27	0.7	155	119
P RICO	SAN JUAN	29	22	31	21	26	0.2	83	-32
GUADEL	RAIZET	30	22	31	20	26	1.4	77	-17
MARTIN	LAMENTIN	29	23	30	19	26	1.4	99	-73
BARBAD	BRIDGETOWN	29	24	30	21	26	0.4	128	24
TRINID	PORT OF SPAIN	31	23	32	19	27	1.3	73	-63
COLOMB	BOGOTA	19	7	22	1	13	-0.3	35	-11
F GUIA	CAYENNE	30	23	31	21	27	0.7	264	-98
BRAZIL	FORTALEZA/PINT	31	26	32	24	28	0.5	6	-23
	RECIFE	29	22	35	21	26	-0.6	177	117
	BELO HORIZONTE	28	20	31	17	24	1.4	317	0
	CAMPO GRANDE	31	22	35	13	27	1.8	171	-20
	FRANCA	27	19	30	17	23	4.4	172	-104
	RESENDE	30	20	35	18	25	2.1	350	103
	LONDRINA	31	19	35	14	25	1.7	161	-78
	SANTA MARIA	30	18	36	12	24	1.4	150	16
	PORTO ALEGRE	30	19	36	14	25	1.3	40	-48
PERU	LIMA	23	18	25	17	21	-0.4	0	0
BOLIVI	LA PAZ	15	3	20	-1	9	-0.8	153	51
CHILE	SANTIAGO	29	11	34	7	20	0.6	0	-3
ARGENT	FORMOSA	33	21	39	14	27	0.3	78	-68
	POSADAS	32	21	38	14	26	0.4	138	-12
	CERES	30	17	36	10	24	-0.9	108	-22
	CORDOBA	29	17	37	10	23	-0.1	175	31
	RIO CUARTO	28	17	35	9	23	0.5	440	298
	ROSARIO	30	17	37	8	23	0.5	68	-56
	BUENOS AIRES	29	15	33	7	22	0.1	91	-2
	SANTA ROSA	31	14	39	8	22	0.1	21	-64
	TRES ARROYOS	28	12	36	5	20	0.4	42	-53
SAMOA	PAGO PAGO	32	26	33	24	29	1.6	261	-104
TAHITI	PAPEETE	30	24	32	23	27	0.5	528	228
NZEALA	AUCKLAND	22	16	27	11	19	***	48	***
	WELLINGTON	20	15	24	9	17	***	30	***
AUSTRA	DARWIN	31	27	33	24	29	-0.5	196	-38
	GOONDIWINDI	32	21	37	16	26	0.2	17	-66
	BRISBANE	27	21	30	16	24	-0.5	67	-80
	PERTH	30	16	40	6	23	1.1	1	-9
	CEDUNA	27	16	41	8	21	0.7	1	-16
	ADELAIDE	26	16	38	11	21	0.9	13	-12
	MELBOURNE	24	13	37	6	18	0.3	19	-31
	WAGGA	30	15	38	7	23	0.9	7	-43
	CANBERRA	27	12	34	3	20	1.1	14	-39
INDONE	BANDUNG	29	20	30	16	25	2.3	65	-180
PHILIP	MANILA	30	25	34	22	27	1.1	122	51

Based on Preliminary Reports

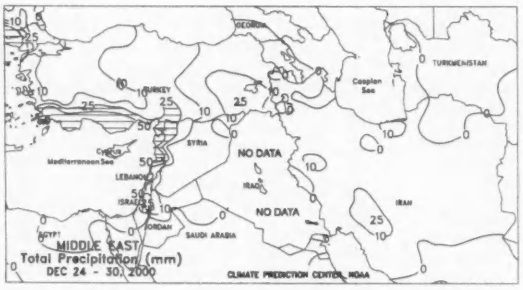
EUROPE

In the Iberian peninsula, southern France, Italy, and the western Balkans, moderate to locally heavy rain (15-140 mm) boosted moisture supplies for winter crops, but delayed fieldwork and likely caused additional local flooding. In contrast, mostly dry weather prevailed in Romania and Bulgaria, maintaining prolonged drought. In northern Europe, light rain and snow (5-25 mm) fell from England and northern France eastward through Poland. At week's end, a shallow snow cover existed from Germany eastward, protecting dormant winter grains and oilseeds from potentially cold weather. Early in the week, minimum temperatures ranged from between -12 and -5 degrees C in northern and eastern Europe, to between -5 and 8 degrees C in southwestern Europe. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 8 degrees C above normal across the southern two-thirds of Europe, however, because of a week-long warming trend.



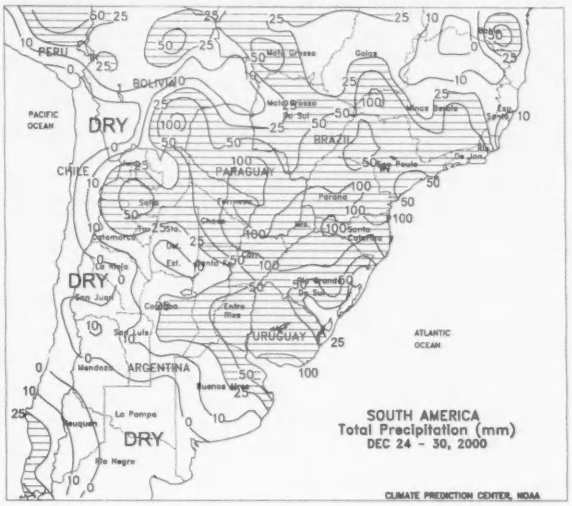
FSU-WESTERN

Widespread precipitation (10-25 mm, or more) extended from winter grain areas in western Ukraine and Belarus eastward across northern Russia. The precipitation fell as snow across northern Russia, increasing the protective snow cover in these areas. However, the precipitation fell as a mixture of rain and snow in western Ukraine. Mostly dry weather prevailed over southern and eastern Ukraine and most of southern Russia. Unseasonably mild weather prevailed over most of Ukraine, southern Russia, and Belarus, with bitterly cold air (temperatures less than -15 degrees C) confined to winter grain areas in extreme northern Russia (Northwest Region, northern Central Region, Volga Vyatsk, and upper Volga Valley). Temperatures rose above freezing over most of Ukraine and southern Russia, with the warmest weather (extreme maximum temperatures ranging from 5-19 degrees C) observed in southern and eastern Ukraine, and southern Russia (North Caucaus, lower Volga Valley, and the Central Black Soils Region). As a result, winter grains in these areas remained snow free, leaving them exposed to potential extreme cold.



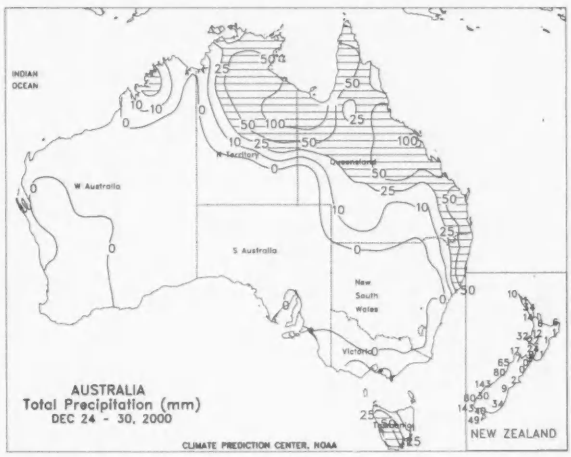
MIDDLE EAST

Beneficial precipitation (10-25 mm or more) continued from Israel to southern Turkey, further improving long-term moisture reserves. The heaviest rain (50 mm or greater) covered coastal areas of southern Turkey and western Syria, possibly causing isolated flooding. The moisture in eastern Turkey increased irrigation reserves in the Tigris and Euphrates River systems. Somewhat lighter precipitation (5-15 mm or more) covered the Anatolian Plateau. Winter wheat areas of western Anatolia recorded temperatures below -15 degrees C, but snow provided some protection from the bitter cold. Light showers (10 mm or less) lingered from Syria to Iran. Winter wheat in Iran's northern growing areas stayed dormant despite near- to above-normal temperatures.



SOUTH AMERICA

In central Argentina, light to moderate showers (10-50 mm) maintained soil moisture for germinating summer crops across central Cordoba, southern Santa Fe, and northeastern and central Buenos Aires. The moisture, however, slowed winter wheat harvesting. In La Pampa and western Buenos Aires, dry weather continued to stress germinating summer crops, but favored winter wheat harvesting. In these regions, sorghum and sunflowers are the primary summer crops grown. In northern Argentina and southern Paraguay, moderate to heavy showers (40-125 mm) increased moisture supplies for cotton and soybeans, but possibly caused some flooding. Temperatures averaged near normal across central Argentina. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat as of December 22, nationwide corn was 89 percent planted, compared with 88 percent last year, soybeans were 85 percent planted, the same as last year, sunflowers were 98 percent planted, compared with 99 percent last year, and sorghum was 86 percent planted, compared with 91 percent last year. Cotton and rice were 94 and 99 percent planted, respectively. Wheat was 46 percent harvested. Across the major summer crop producing areas of southern Brazil, widespread showers (30-100 mm or more) increased soil moisture for germinating to vegetative soybeans and vegetative corn. Southern Mato Grosso and Goias received lighter amounts (10 to 50 mm), but soil moisture remained adequate across those regions. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across southern Brazil.

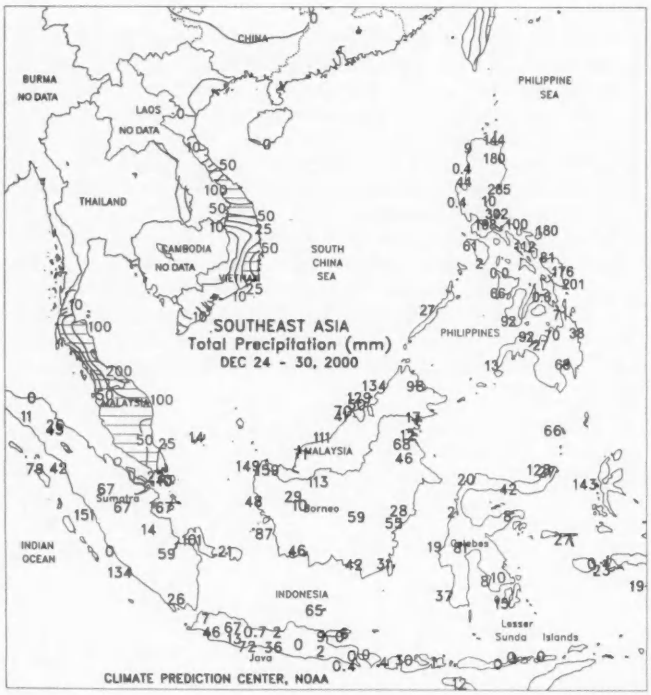


AUSTRALIA

In the southeast (South Australia to southern New South Wales), dry weather allowed late summer grain and oilseed harvesting to resume following last week's rain. However, temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal, slowing dry down. Mostly warm, dry weather aided fieldwork in Western Australia as well. In Queensland, variable showers (10-50 mm or more) boosted moisture levels for cotton, sorghum, and sugarcane. The rain extended southeastward to sugarcane areas south of Brisbane, but most interior summer crop areas of New South Wales were mostly dry. Near-normal temperatures aided summer crop development throughout the area. In New Zealand, rainfall was generally light (2-20 mm) in the main pasture and row crop areas.

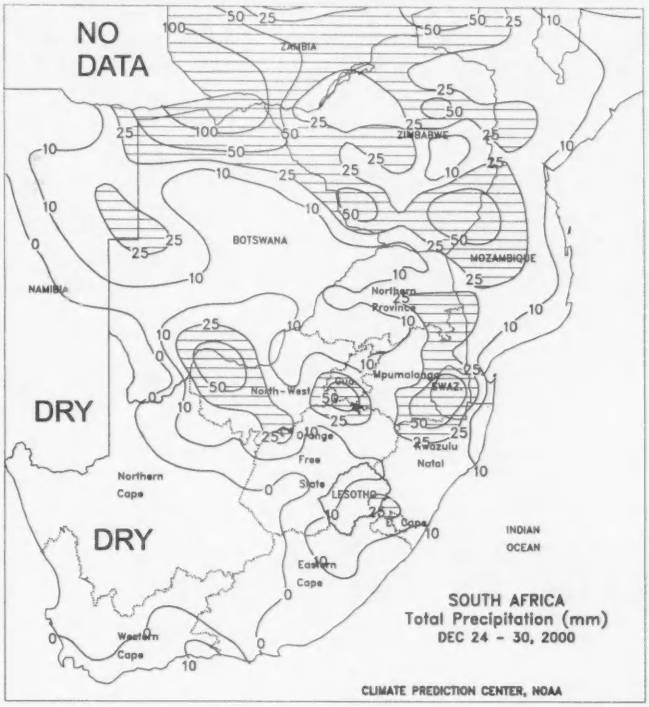
EASTERN ASIA

Winter wheat remained dormant across the North China Plain, despite temperatures averaging 1 to 3 degrees C above normal. Mostly dry weather prevailed across China, favoring fieldwork across the Yangtze Valley and southern China.



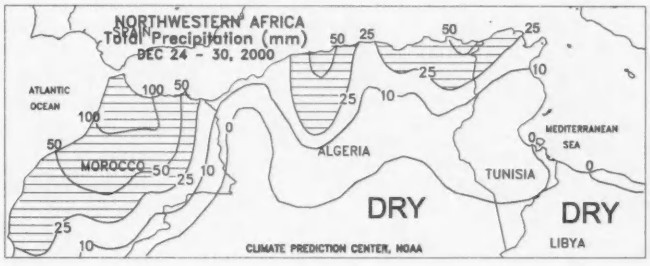
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Seasonably dry weather in Thailand and northern Vietnam favored fieldwork for rice transplanting. Easterly winds continued to bring heavy rains (50-300 mm) to central Vietnam and the eastern Philippines, causing local flooding. In western Java, Indonesia, moderate showers (15-70 mm) maintained moisture supplies for main-season rice development, while in eastern Java, drier weather reduced moisture for rice. Heavy showers (90-200 mm) in northern peninsular Malaysia favored oil palm.



SOUTH AFRICA

Scattered showers (5-25 mm or more) and seasonable warmth (highs in the upper 20's to lower 30's degrees C) maintained generally favorable growing conditions for vegetative summer crops across the corn belt. Corn, which typically enters the moisture and temperature sensitive reproductive phase from mid-January to mid-February, is currently well watered in most major growing areas. Elsewhere, light showers (25 mm or less) lingered over coastal sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, following last week's excessive rainfall. Seasonably warm, dry weather maintained high irrigation demands in Western Cape's orchards and vineyards.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Moderate to heavy rainfall (20-130 mm) continued to increase soil moisture for Morocco and helped ease dryness in Algeria and Tunisia. The greatest amounts of rain (50-100 mm or more) fell in northern Morocco. Recent rains have brought long term moisture levels in southern Morocco to near normal. Throughout most of Algeria and Tunisia, rains have increased long term moisture levels to 50 to 60 percent of normal. Consistent rainfall, however, is still necessary to maintain adequate moisture for developing winter grains.

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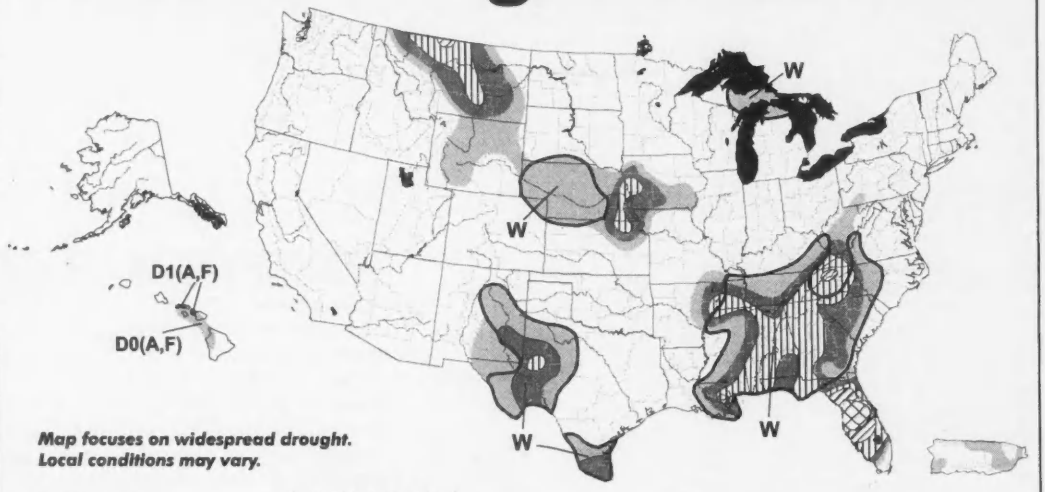
December 26, 2000 Valid 7 a.m. EST

U.S. Drought Monitor



Map focuses on widespread drought.
Local conditions may vary.

D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought-First Stage
D2 Drought–Severe
D3 Drought–Extreme
D4 Drought–Exceptional
Delineates Overlapping Areas

Drought type: used only when impacts differ

A = Agriculture
W = Water
F = Wildfire danger

USDA

National Drought Mitigation Center

• ***Released Thursday, Dec. 28, 2000*** •

http://enso.unl.edu/monitor/monitor.html

Author: David Miskus

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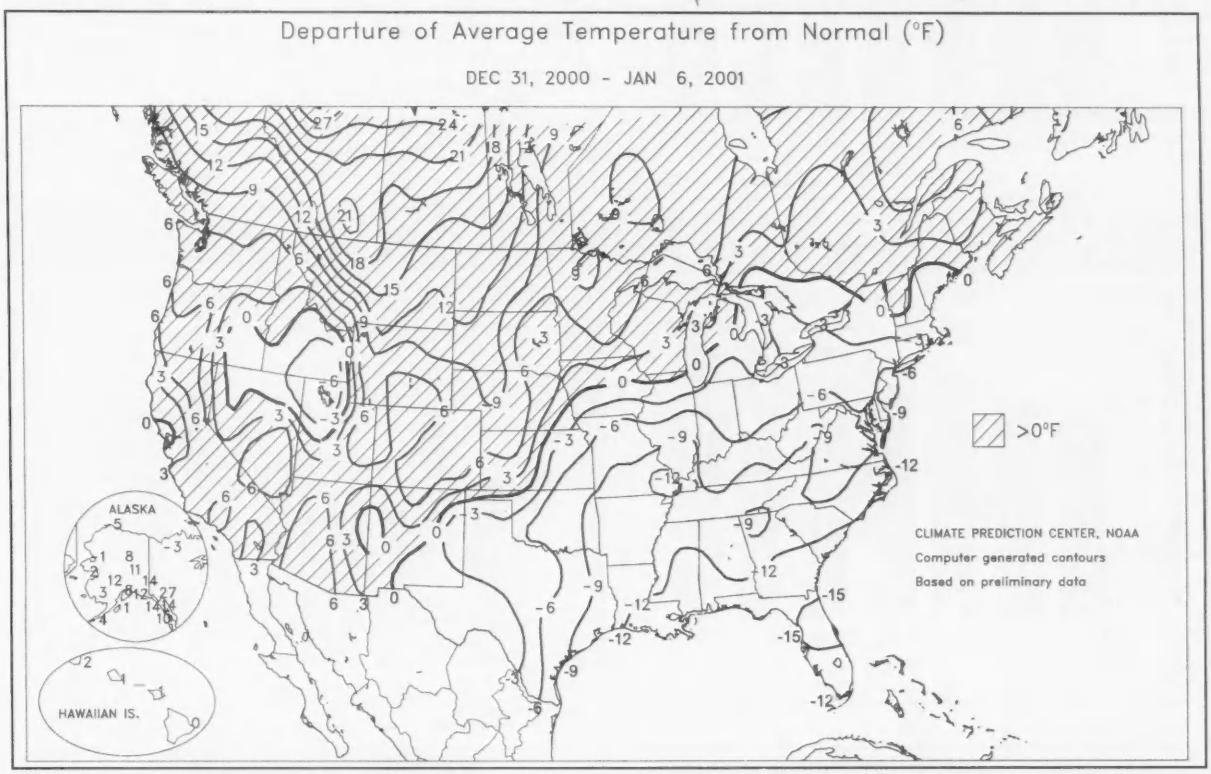

HIGHLIGHTS

December 31, 2000 - January 6, 2001

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Bitterly cold conditions eased across the **Corn Belt**, while much warmer weather melted much of winter wheat's protective snow cover on the **Plains**. Weekly temperatures in the **Corn Belt** ranged from as much as 9°F below normal in the **Ohio Valley** to as much as 7°F above normal in **southern Minnesota**. Temperatures averaged up to 21°F above normal in **northern Montana**, and Thursday's highs reached 70°F as far north as **western Kansas**. In contrast, unusually cold weather persisted across the **South**. Weekly temperatures averaged 12 to 16°F below normal in **Florida**, where freezes struck citrus and winter vegetable areas on December 31, January 1, and

(Continued on page 5)

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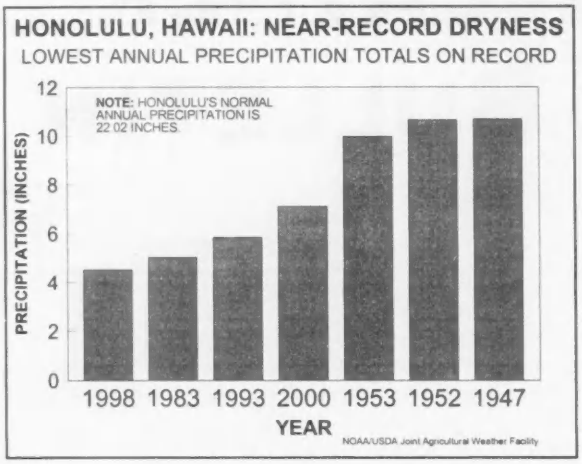
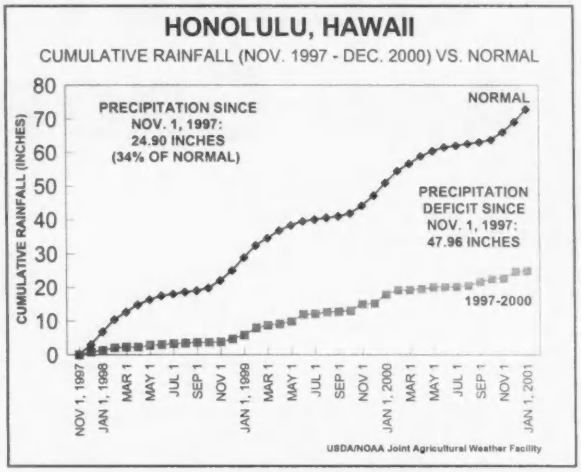
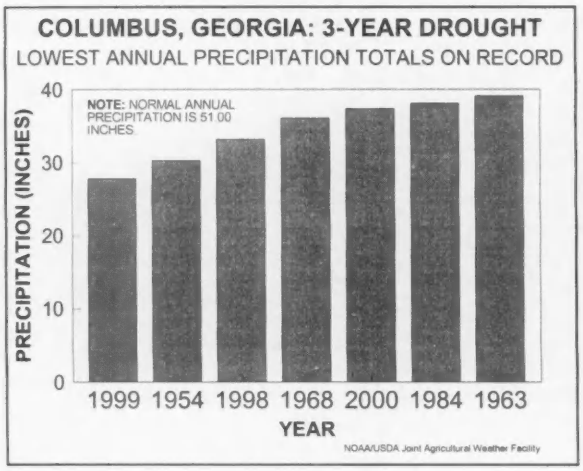
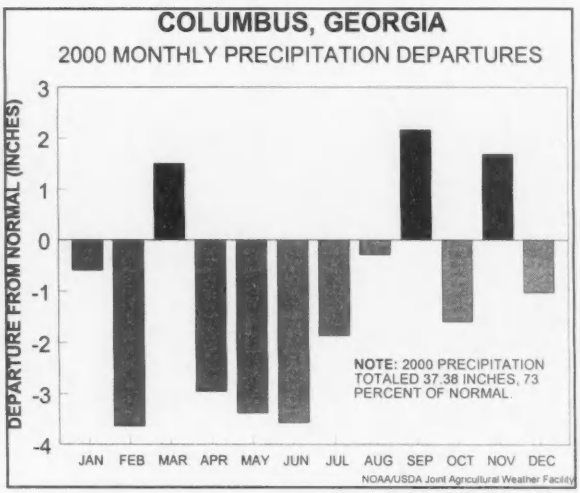
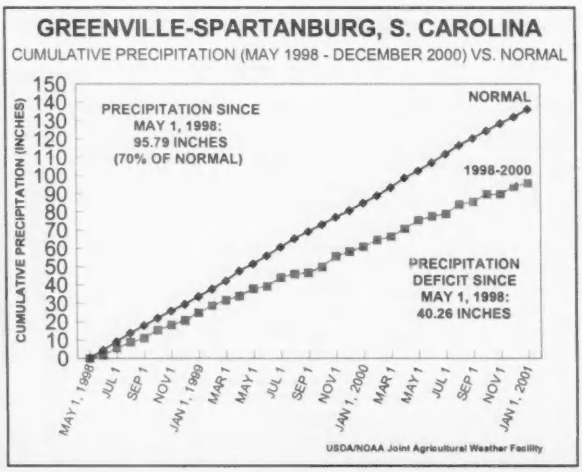
2000 Weather: The Year in Graphs

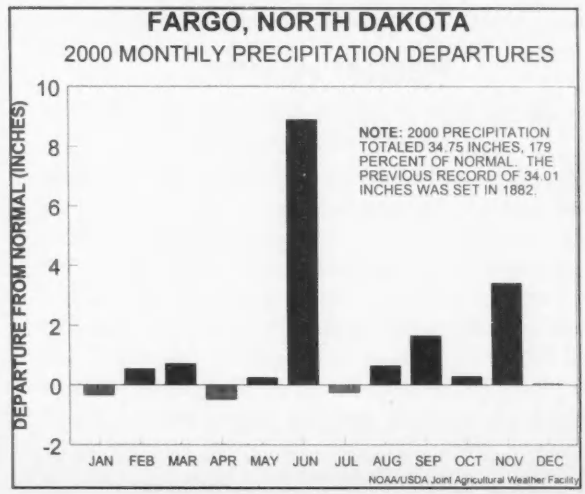











FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA
2000 MONTHLY PRECIPITATION DEPARTURES
DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)
-2
0
2
4
6
8
10
NOTE: 2000 PRECIPITATION TOTALED 34.75 INCHES, 179 PERCENT OF NORMAL. THE PREVIOUS RECORD OF 34.01 INCHES WAS SET IN 1882.
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

Selected 2000 Temperature and Precipitation Highlights

Highest Annual Average Temperature (°F)

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record/Year
San Angelo, TX	67.7	+2.8	67.5 in 1933

Greatest Number of Consecutive Days With Temperatures ≥ 0°F

Location	Number of Days (Dates)
Rapid City, SD	705 (Jan. 5, 1999 - Dec. 9, 2000)
	362 (Dec. 8, 1982 - Dec. 4, 1983)

Driest Year (Inches) in Selected Locations Since...

Location	Total	Normal	Driest Year Since...
Tallahassee, FL	44.54	65.71	44.11 in 1955
New Orleans, LA	38.88	61.88	31.07 in 1899
Baton Rouge, LA	38.10	60.89	37.78 in 1924
Tampa, FL	29.85	43.92	28.89 in 1956
Kalispell, MT	10.51	16.51	10.42 in 1944

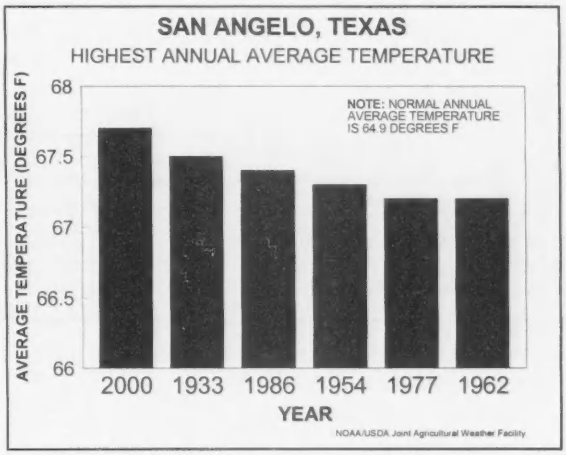
Highest Annual Precipitation (Inches)

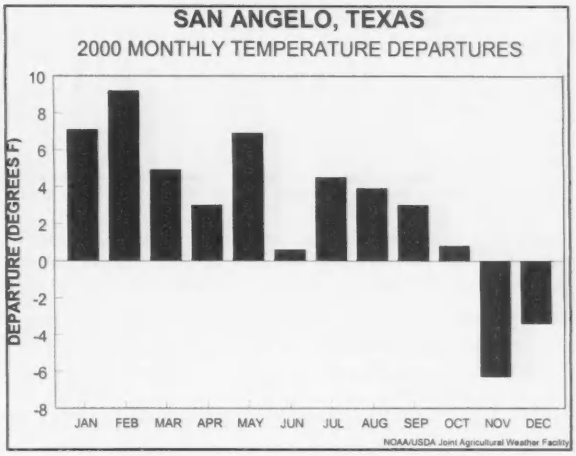
Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record/Year
Cold Bay, AK	84.32	36.00	53.15 in 1978
Fargo, ND	34.75	19.45	34.01 in 1882

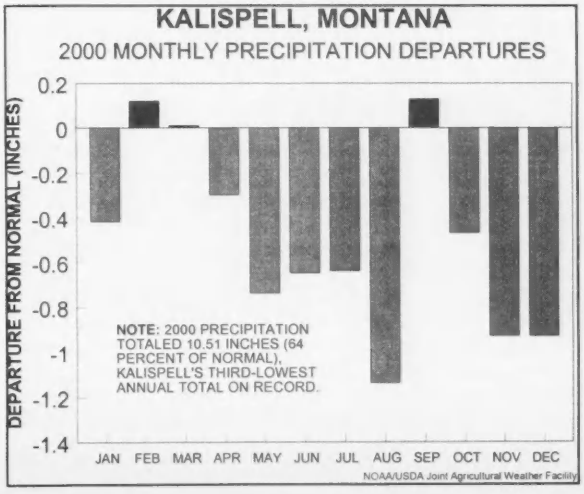
Wettest Year (Inches) in Selected Locations Since...

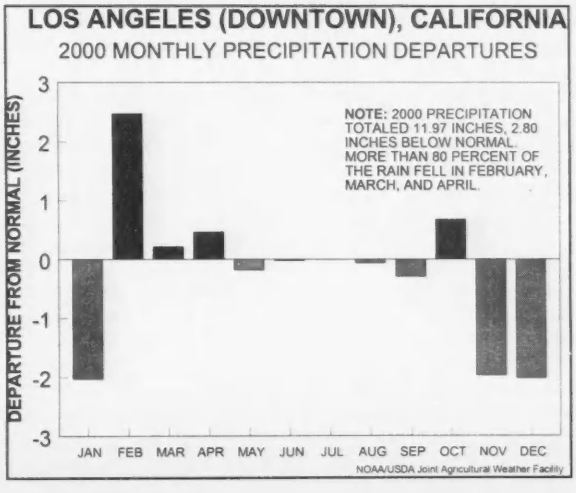
Location	Total	Normal	Wettest Year Since...
Albany, NY	46.93	36.17	47.45 in 1996
Rochester, MN	42.65	29.66	43.94 in 1990
Detroit, MI	42.18	32.62	42.64 in 1990
Flint, MI	40.09	30.28	40.62 in 1985

2000 Weather: The Year in Graphs, Continued








LOS ANGELES (DOWNTOWN), CALIFORNIA
2000 MONTHLY PRECIPITATION DEPARTURES
DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL (INCHES)
3
2
1
0
-1
-2
-3
NOTE: 2000 PRECIPITATION TOTALED 11.97 INCHES, 2.80 INCHES BELOW NORMAL. MORE THAN 80 PERCENT OF THE RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, MARCH, AND APRIL.
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility

Weather Data for Selected Locations in the Delta and the Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 6, 2001

Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC), the Southern Regional Climate Center (SRCC), and the University of Missouri.

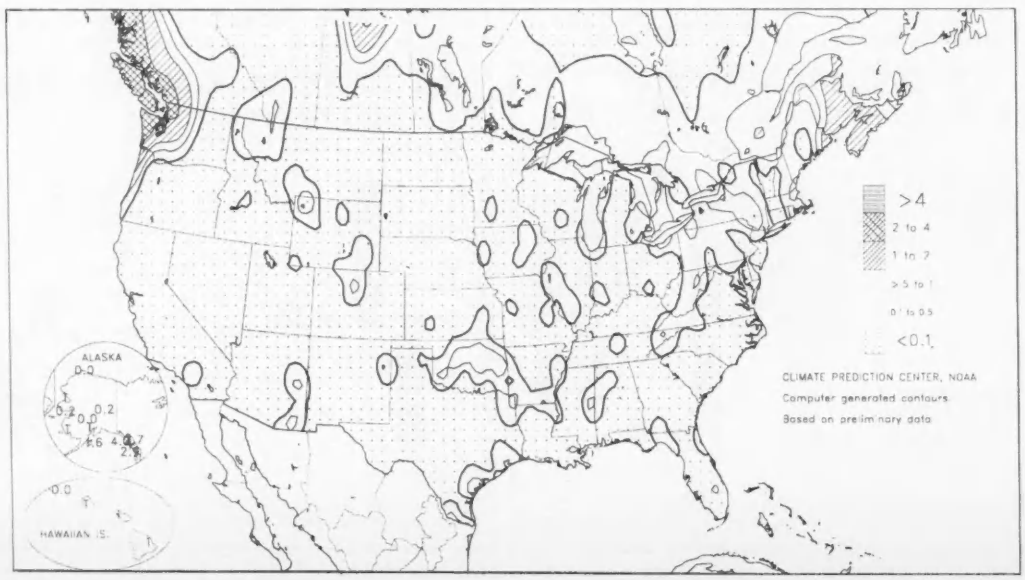
STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP, °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
MS	BATESVILLE [X]	34	17	55	9	26	-12	0.02	-1.10	0.02	3.61	54	0.02	2	--	--	0	7	1	0
	BELZONI [X]	38	21	51	12	30	-12	0.10	-1.23	0.10	5.46	79	0.10	9	--	--	0	6	1	0
	CLARKSDALE [X]	39	20	56	10	30	-8	0.09	-0.96	0.09	3.72	62	0.09	10	--	--	0	7	1	0
	CLEVELAND [X]	35	16	57	10	26	-16	0.16	-0.72	0.16	6.40	116	0.16	22	--	--	0	7	1	0
	GREENVILLE [X]	36	19	59	12	28	-14	0.14	-0.99	0.14	5.97	97	0.14	15	--	--	0	7	1	0
	GREENWOOD [X]	41	18	58	9	30	-12	0.05	-1.10	0.05	4.96	79	0.05	5	--	--	0	7	1	0
	INDIANOLA 1S	38	21	56	11	30	--	0.09	--	0.09	6.05	--	0.09	--	38	35	0	7	1	0
	INVERNESS 5E	39	21	58	13	30	--	0.00	--	0.00	4.16	--	0.00	--	--	--	0	7	0	0
	LYON	37	18	54	8	28	--	0.02	--	0.02	2.26	--	0.02	--	--	--	0	7	1	0
	MOORHEAD [X]	40	22	59	14	31	-11	0.11	-1.05	0.11	5.31	78	0.11	11	--	--	0	7	1	0
	ONWARD	41	22	62	14	32	--	0.01	--	0.01	4.20	--	0.01	--	39	35	0	7	1	0
	ROLLING FORK [X]	38	18	58	12	28	-14	0.19	-1.02	0.19	6.09	95	0.19	18	--	--	0	7	1	0
	SIDON	40	22	58	13	31	--	0.00	--	0.00	4.49	--	0.00	--	--	--	0	7	0	0
	TUNICA [X]	33	18	54	11	26	-12	0.01	-1.12	0.01	2.87	44	0.01	1	--	--	0	7	1	0
	TUNICA 1W	36	16	52	6	26	--	0.02	--	0.02	2.88	--	0.02	--	35	35	0	7	1	0
	VANCE	37	17	54	7	27	--	0.08	--	0.08	4.40	--	0.08	--	36	35	0	7	1	0
	VICKSBURG [X]	43	20	61	13	32	-13	0.15	-1.18	0.15	4.89	73	0.15	13	--	--	0	7	1	0
	YAZOO CITY [X]	38	19	55	12	29	-14	0.11	-1.22	0.11	4.77	65	0.11	10	--	--	0	7	1	0
	STONEVILLE *	38	18	59	12	28	-12	0.14	-1.18	0.14	6.71	98	0.14	12	39	34	0	7	1	0
MO	CARDWELL	37	18	53	10	27	-6	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.58	10	0.00	0	--	--	0	7	0	0
	CHARLESTON	34	15	49	5	25	-7	0.00	-0.67	0.00	1.00	19	0.00	0	--	--	0	7	0	0
	CLARKTON	35	18	52	8	26	-7	0.00	-0.84	0.00	2.25	44	0.00	0	--	--	0	7	0	0
	DELTA	32	7	48	-5	21	-10	0.00	-0.81	0.00	2.53	45	0.00	0	--	--	0	7	0	0
	GLENNONVILLE	35	17	51	7	26	-7	0.00	-0.84	0.00	1.72	34	0.00	0	--	--	0	7	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE #1	37	17	51	8	27	-6	0.00	-0.73	0.00	2.42	43	0.00	0	--	--	0	7	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE #2	36	18	52	9	27	-6	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.66	12	0.00	0	--	--	0	7	0	0
	STEELE	36	19	52	10	27	-6	0.00	-0.75	0.00	3.11	53	0.00	0	--	--	0	7	0	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Based on 1964-93 normals. [X] Based on 1961-90 normals.

Delta and Bootheel Weather and Crop Summary: Temperatures were once again much below normal across the region, but a warming trend developed by week's end. Precipitation was below normal throughout the region, although most locations in the Delta received a 1- to 3-inch snowfall on New Year's Day. The cold conditions continued to hamper growth of pastures and fall-sown crops.

Total Precipitation (Inches)

DEC 31, 2000 - JAN 6, 2001



(Continued from front cover)

January 5. Durations of temperatures at or below 28°F–the citrus damage threshold–for 4 or more hours were mainly confined to **northern citrus areas**, but the full extent of fruit damage will not be known for a few weeks. Sub-freezing temperatures were recorded as far south as **Florida's southwestern and south-central counties**, reaching some winter vegetable and sugarcane areas. Snow spread across the **South** as the new year opened, blanketing areas as far south as **northern Louisiana** and **central Mississippi**. Only light precipitation fell elsewhere, except in the **Pacific Northwest**, where beneficial rain and snow intensified after mid-week. **California** and **Arizona** remained warm (up to 7°F above normal) and dry through week's end, stressing rain-fed pastures and winter grains. The water equivalent of the **Sierra Nevada** snow pack remained near 5 inches (about 35 percent of normal for early January). Similar **Sierra Nevada** deficits existed at this time last year, according to the California Department of Water Resources, followed by a 24-inch increase (from 3 to 27 inches) in less than 2 months.

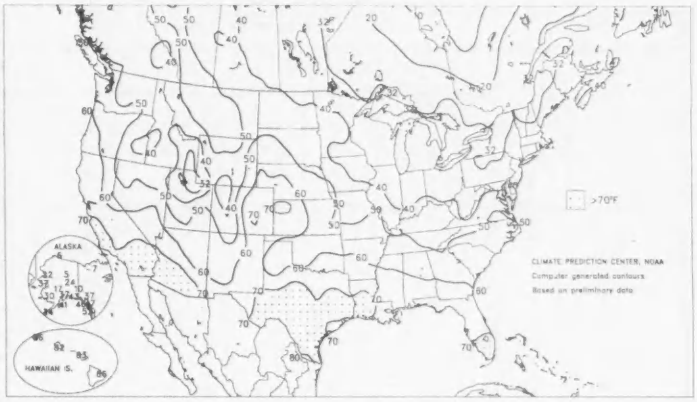
The year ended with one snow storm winding down across the **Northeast** and another affecting the **South**. On December 31, **Burlington, VT** received 8.2 inches of snow, boosting their 2-day total to 12.6 inches. Meanwhile, 2.2 inches whitened **Shreveport, LA**, their highest single-day total since 4.4 inches fell on February 1, 1985.

Contrasting temperatures during the week produced more than six dozen daily-record lows in the **South** and **East**, but well over 100 daily-record highs across the **North** and **West**. In **Florida**, **Melbourne** opened the week with consecutive daily-record lows of 28°F. Meanwhile, a final round of bitterly cold weather overspread the **Midwest**. **Sisseton, SD** (-24°F) tallied a record low on New Year's Day. The next day in **Michigan**, **Flint's** record low of -12°F came exactly 1 year after a maximum of 56°F, their record high for January 2. Farther south, record lows on Tuesday included 3°F in **Jackson, TN** and 10°F in **Tupelo, MS**. **Melbourne** noted another pair of daily-record lows (28 and 29°F) on January 4-5. **Ft. Myers, FL** registered their second freeze of the week (31°F) on Friday, following a low of 30°F on New Year's Day.

On New Year's Eve, **Key West, FL** recorded a high of 58°F, their first maximum temperature below 60°F since December 21, 1996. Five days later, on January 5, **Key West's** minimum of 46°F represented their lowest temperature since January 20, 1997 (also 46°F). Farther west, cold air briefly edged into **southern Texas' citrus areas** on January 4, where the minimum temperature fell to 32°F in **Brownsville**. In contrast, **Simi Valley, CA** notched several daily-record highs, including 85°F on December 31 and 87°F on January 4. Record warmth spread northward by January 2, reaching areas such as **King City, CA** (80°F) and **Brookings, OR** (70°F). A day later, high temperatures neared the 60°F mark in **Montana** at **Cut Bank** (58°F) and **Great Falls** (57°F). By January 4, highs rose to record levels of 70°F or above on the **central High Plains** in **Hill City, KS** (72°F) and **Colorado Springs, CO** (70°F). Elsewhere on January 4, long streaks of sub-freezing temperatures ended in locations such as **Minneapolis, MN** (30 days beginning December 5), **Sioux Falls, SD** (25 days beginning December 10), and **Des Moines, IA** (24 days beginning December 11). All-time record sub-freezing streaks remain 66 days (in 1977-78) in **Minneapolis**, 60 days (in 1978-79) in **Sioux Falls**, and 47 days (in early 1978) in **Des Moines**. Farther east, however, **Louisville, KY** noted a record-setting period with temperatures at or below 32°F (18 days from December 17 - January 3), breaking their standard of 14 days, set in January 1978 and December 1989.

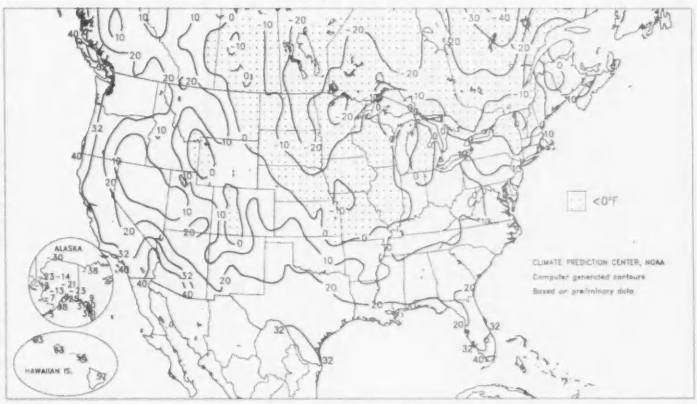
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

DEC 31, 2000 - JAN 6, 2001



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

DEC 31, 2000 - JAN 6, 2001



Precipitation highlights were scarce, although a late-week storm brought generally light snow to the **East** but as much as 1 foot to **easternmost Maine**. Snow squalls lingered in the **Great Lakes region**, boosting season-to-date totals in **New York** to 104.5 inches in **Buffalo** and 103.8 inches in **Syracuse**. **Buffalo** reached the 100-inch mark on January 4, eclipsing their previous earliest date by 3 days (January 7, 1977).

Little rain fell in **Hawaii**, continuing a regime of unusual dryness that has persisted since an early-November deluge struck the eastern islands. Meanwhile, **Alaska's** mild weather pattern began to break down across western areas, where temperatures returned to near-normal levels. However, weekly temperatures remained 8 to 14°F above normal across **interior and southeastern Alaska**. **Nome** closed out the year with a daily-record high (37°F) on New Year's Eve, followed 3 days later by record highs of 46°F in both **Juneau** and **Yakutat**.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 6, 2001

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	43	19	57	12	31	-11	0.01	-1.18	0.01	1.85	30	0.01	1	87	40	0	7	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	38	19	52	13	28	-11	0.05	-1.21	0.05	3.68	53	0.05	5	89	64	0	7	1	0
	MOBILE	50	24	67	21	37	-13	0.00	-1.11	0.00	3.80	61	0.00	0	84	45	0	7	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	47	20	60	15	34	-12	0.00	-1.09	0.00	5.01	82	0.00	0	82	36	0	7	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	28	16	37	8	22	7	0.03	-0.17	0.02	0.66	51	0.03	18	91	83	0	7	2	0
	BARROW	-12	-21	-6	-30	-17	-5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.23	128	0.00	0	79	73	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	10	-7	24	-21	1	11	0.15	0.01	0.10	0.29	30	0.13	108	84	73	0	7	4	0
	JUNEAU	43	35	47	30	39	15	2.70	1.66	1.32	6.75	126	2.58	287	95	89	0	2	7	1
	KODIAK	36	26	41	18	31	1	1.58	-0.13	0.65	13.64	165	1.41	96	91	81	0	6	5	1
	NOME	15	3	37	-12	9	2	0.16	-0.03	0.09	1.51	151	0.07	41	76	67	0	7	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	51	19	56	13	35	7	0.02	-0.48	0.01	0.23	8	0.02	5	78	23	0	7	2	0
	PHOENIX	72	47	76	42	60	7	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	47	28	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	70	43	77	37	57	6	0.10	-0.12	0.10	0.10	8	0.10	53	50	33	0	0	1	0
	YUMA	72	50	76	46	61	6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	48	36	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	38	18	58	11	28	-9	0.12	-0.37	0.12	3.19	93	0.00	0	92	64	0	7	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	40	19	59	10	29	-10	0.00	-0.87	0.00	3.54	64	0.00	0	93	56	0	7	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	63	33	72	30	48	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	82	64	0	2	0	0
	FRESNO	60	32	64	30	46	2	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.07	4	0.00	0	92	76	0	7	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	74	50	82	45	62	5	0.05	-0.42	0.02	0.03	1	0.03	7	61	34	0	0	3	0
	REDDING	67	30	74	27	49	5	0.00	-1.39	0.00	1.89	28	0.00	0	89	75	0	6	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	59	32	62	30	45	1	0.00	-0.78	0.00	1.66	52	0.00	0	10	52	0	5	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	71	49	76	44	60	3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.01	1	0.00	0	66	31	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	58	41	60	39	49	1	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.44	11	0.00	0	94	78	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	57	29	60	26	43	-1	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.38	14	0.00	0	98	93	0	6	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	45	-1	50	-5	22	8	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.11	22	0.00	0	80	39	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	52	20	70	12	36	8	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.25	47	0.00	0	67	23	0	7	0	0
	DENVER	50	22	67	13	36	7	0.07	-0.04	0.07	0.28	38	0.00	0	77	34	0	7	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	45	17	47	16	31	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.18	25	0.00	0	70	46	0	7	0	0
	PUEBLO	56	15	74	10	36	7	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.21	43	0.00	0	79	38	0	7	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	32	18	39	11	25	-5	0.22	-0.54	0.22	2.97	72	0.22	34	78	57	0	7	1	0
	HARTFORD	31	11	39	-3	21	-4	0.10	-0.71	0.10	3.43	74	0.10	14	87	66	0	7	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	36	22	42	19	29	-6	0.05	-0.60	0.05	2.06	56	0.05	9	81	55	0	7	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	35	19	41	16	27	-5	0.00	-0.73	0.00	2.80	68	0.00	0	89	58	0	7	0	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	54	30	63	26	42	-16	0.00	-0.59	0.00	0.80	26	0.00	0	88	31	0	5	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	52	24	63	21	38	-15	0.00	-0.69	0.00	1.37	41	0.00	0	85	30	0	6	0	0
	KEY WEST	64	53	73	46	58	-12	0.02	-0.44	0.01	1.98	82	0.02	5	83	62	0	0	2	0
	MIAMI	66	46	73	39	56	-11	0.09	-0.35	0.09	6.24	282	0.09	24	81	40	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	57	33	67	29	45	-15	0.00	-0.48	0.00	1.58	62	0.00	0	76	31	0	4	0	0
	PENSACOLA	49	27	65	21	38	-13	0.00	-1.02	0.00	2.96	57	0.00	0	75	41	0	7	0	0
	TALLAHASSEE	52	21	65	18	37	-14	0.00	-1.09	0.00	2.68	45	0.00	0	86	37	0	7	0	0
	TAMPA	56	35	63	30	46	-14	0.00	-0.42	0.00	1.39	56	0.00	0	80	37	0	2	0	0
	WEST PALM	64	41	70	36	52	-14	0.08	-0.51	0.05	2.42	80	0.08	15	78	35	0	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	45	22	56	14	34	-8	0.00	-1.02	0.00	3.46	70	0.00	0	77	42	0	7	0	0
	ATLANTA	43	23	56	17	33	-8	0.00	-1.04	0.00	2.62	50	0.00	0	76	45	0	7	0	0
	AUGUSTA	48	17	58	12	33	-11	0.00	-0.87	0.00	1.40	34	0.00	0	83	35	0	7	0	0
	COLUMBUS	48	24	60	20	36	-10	0.00	-1.08	0.00	3.93	67	0.00	0	82	33	0	7	0	0
	MACON	48	21	59	14	35	-11	0.00	-1.02	0.00	3.10	60	0.00	0	83	35	0	7	0	0
	SAVANNAH	49	21	59	17	35	-14	0.00	-0.79	0.00	2.81	77	0.00	0	86	36	0	7	0	0
HI	HILO	82	62	86	57	72	0	0.01	-2.35	0.01	4.53	32	0.00	0	84	73	0	0	1	0
	HONOLULU	81	68	82	63	74	1	0.04	-0.84	0.04	0.21	5	0.04	5	89	83	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	82	64	83	56	73	1	0.02	-0.90	0.02	0.20	5	0.02	3	91	82	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	83	65	86	63	74	2	0.00	-1.37	0.00	1.21	19	0.00	0	94	86	0	0	0	0
ID	BOISE	34	22	37	18	28	0	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.80	49	0.00	0	90	76	0	7	0	0
	LEWISTON	45	32	57	27	39	6	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.72	49	0.00	0	78	68	0	4	0	0
	POCATELLO	28	7	36	4	18	-5	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.42	32	0.00	0	89	76	0	7	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	28	12	36	5	20	-2	0.02	-0.41	0.02	2.13	75	0.02	6	87	73	0	7	1	0
	MOLINE	27	10	40	-4	19	-2	0.02	-0.40	0.01	2.26	87	0.01	3	89	79	0	7	2	0
	PEORIA	28	11	41	1	19	-3	0.01	-0.41	0.01	0.97	35	0.01	3	89	72	0	7	1	0
	ROCKFORD	29	9	35	-8	19	0	0.13	-0.22	0.08	2.01	86	0.08	27	89	73	0	7	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	27	7	41	-7	17	-8	0.02	-0.42	0.01	0.92	30	0.01	3	84	72	0	7	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	31	13	45	0	22	-9	0.03	-0.64	0.03	4.14	98	0.03	5	86	71	0	7	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	28	12	34	-1	20	-4	0.01	-0.50	0.01	2.55	77	0.01	2	90	76	0	7	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	29	14	38	3	22	-4	0.01	-0.59	0.01	2.76	72	0.00	0	92	74	0	7	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	29	15	35	4	22	-2	0.06	-0.54	0.04	2.31	61	0.02	4	92	77	0	7	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	27	9	42	-8	18	-4	0.25	-0.10	0.25	2.00	88	0.25	86	89	67	0	7	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	25	8	36	-1	17	-1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.98	109	0.00	0	93	75	0	7	0	0
	DES MOINES	28	11	42	-6	20	0	0.00	-0.24	0.00	2.00	131	0.00	0	86	75	0	7	0	0
	DUBUQUE	26	8	35	-8	17	0	0.04	-0.30	0.02	2.17	96	0.02	7	89	76	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	30	8	47	-8	19	1	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.71	79	0.02	17	87	74	0	7	1	0
	WATERLOO	28	3	41	-11	16	1	0.02	-0.19	0.02	1.98	134	0.00	0	88	80	0	7	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	36	18	53	-1	27	1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.46	47	0.00	0	83	67	0	6	0	0
	DODGE CITY	46	23	66	15	34	4	0.20	0.09	0.20	0.46	62	0.00	0	87	51	0	7	1	0
	GOODLAND	48	18	70	1	33	5	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.11	22	0.00	0	81	48	0	7	0	0
	TOPEKA	35	12	54	-10	24	-3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.35	21	0.00	0	84	63	0	7	0	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 6, 2001

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	30	17	54	4	28	-2	0.04	-0.17	0.04	0.38	26	0.00	0	88	67	0	7	1	0
KY	JACKSON	31	20	43	9	25	-9	0.07	-0.83	0.05	4.40	85	0.05	6	91	63	0	7	2	0
	LEXINGTON	30	17	40	5	24	-8	0.02	-0.72	0.02	3.77	82	0.02	3	83	75	0	7	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	33	19	43	6	26	-6	0.04	-0.65	0.04	3.76	89	0.04	7	87	63	0	7	1	0
	PADUCAH	34	14	51	5	24	-9	0.04	-0.79	0.03	2.87	53	0.03	4	91	55	0	7	2	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	51	25	69	21	38	-12	0.00	-1.15	0.00	2.73	42	0.00	0	88	40	0	7	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	51	28	70	24	39	-12	0.21	-0.89	0.17	2.18	36	0.18	19	89	47	0	6	3	0
	NEW ORLEANS	50	29	67	25	40	-12	0.00	-1.17	0.00	2.70	40	0.00	0	78	48	0	6	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	48	24	69	18	36	-9	0.21	-0.67	0.21	7.35	151	0.00	0	91	46	0	7	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	22	11	30	-1	16	6	0.31	-0.31	0.28	3.76	100	0.03	6	90	74	0	7	2	0
	PORTLAND	30	11	34	1	20	-2	0.29	-0.58	0.21	4.78	90	0.29	39	89	65	0	7	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	35	19	39	15	27	-6	0.09	-0.63	0.09	2.40	60	0.09	15	75	51	0	7	1	0
MA	BOSTON	34	22	38	18	28	-2	0.28	-0.56	0.28	5.09	108	0.28	39	85	65	0	7	1	0
	WORCESTER	28	16	34	10	22	-2	0.39	-0.47	0.16	3.85	80	0.23	31	87	60	0	7	3	0
MI	ALPENA	26	14	36	4	20	1	0.03	-0.38	0.01	0.70	29	0.03	9	87	73	0	7	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	29	15	36	-2	22	-1	0.02	-0.48	0.01	2.09	64	0.02	5	89	70	0	7	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	26	13	34	-7	19	1	0.04	-0.35	0.03	0.64	28	0.04	12	86	72	0	7	2	0
	LANSING	29	8	36	-15	19	-3	0.27	-0.14	0.27	1.33	50	0.27	79	90	79	0	7	1	0
	MUSKEGON	31	18	38	2	24	-1	0.04	-0.58	0.03	0.84	24	0.04	8	86	76	0	7	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	29	22	36	18	26	5	0.19	-0.30	0.10	0.97	38	0.19	44	87	69	0	7	4	0
MN	DULUTH	23	5	36	-17	14	6	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.94	63	0.01	4	88	71	0	7	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	22	0	35	-21	11	10	0.05	-0.16	0.05	0.25	25	0.05	28	85	67	0	7	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	28	10	39	-5	19	7	0.03	-0.19	0.02	1.23	97	0.01	5	86	74	0	7	2	0
	ROCHESTER	27	7	38	-4	17	5	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.64	137	0.00	0	89	80	0	7	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	26	5	42	-16	15	6	0.01	-0.17	0.01	0.55	56	0.00	0	88	71	0	7	1	0
MS	JACKSON	46	19	62	14	32	-13	0.05	-1.23	0.04	3.88	55	0.01	1	93	41	0	7	2	0
	MERIDIAN	48	17	64	13	33	-12	0.01	-1.24	0.01	4.05	57	0.01	1	91	50	0	7	1	0
	TUPELO	41	17	58	10	29	-11	0.01	-1.22	0.01	5.44	76	0.01	1	85	55	0	7	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	30	12	48	-1	21	-7	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.87	31	0.00	0	86	61	0	7	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	31	13	50	-6	22	-4	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.81	45	0.00	0	85	63	0	7	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	33	14	53	0	23	-7	0.01	-0.48	0.01	1.35	39	0.00	0	86	66	0	7	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	32	11	51	-6	22	-9	0.00	-0.50	0.00	1.60	45	0.00	0	80	64	0	7	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	43	27	54	18	35	13	0.01	-0.21	0.01	0.34	35	0.00	0	70	51	0	6	1	0
	BUTTE	36	7	49	-5	21	5	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.44	79	0.00	0	88	52	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	34	14	47	-5	24	13	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.37	82	0.00	0	83	75	0	7	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	49	30	57	22	40	19	0.01	-0.21	0.01	0.20	19	0.01	5	66	33	0	4	1	0
	KALISPELL	36	23	48	14	29	9	0.12	-0.27	0.08	0.88	43	0.08	24	90	81	0	6	2	0
	MILES CITY	35	17	46	-8	26	11	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.20	26	0.00	0	87	65	0	6	0	0
	MISSOULA	36	17	47	7	27	5	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.02	72	0.00	0	88	80	0	7	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	38	15	55	-6	27	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.60	75	0.00	0	81	59	0	7	0	0
	LINCOLN	33	10	51	-8	22	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.62	62	0.00	0	86	66	0	7	0	0
	NORFOLK	37	13	54	-8	25	6	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.17	20	0.00	0	83	60	0	7	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	47	12	64	-1	30	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.04	7	0.00	0	91	36	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	33	12	49	-3	22	1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.95	80	0.00	0	83	72	0	7	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	46	17	63	7	31	7	0.04	-0.07	0.04	0.09	14	0.00	0	86	59	0	7	1	0
	VALENTINE	45	15	59	-7	30	11	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.18	43	0.00	0	79	50	0	7	0	0
NV	ELY	54	13	62	8	33	9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.10	12	0.00	0	61	33	0	7	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	63	38	64	35	51	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.04	9	0.00	0	34	22	0	0	0	0
	RENO	52	17	57	16	35	3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.40	33	0.00	0	74	57	0	7	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	49	8	52	5	28	0	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.31	30	0.00	0	86	64	0	7	0	0
NH	CONCORD	30	7	33	-2	18	-2	0.27	-0.34	0.10	3.78	103	0.19	37	85	60	0	7	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	33	19	40	12	26	-6	0.10	-0.68	0.10	3.34	81	0.10	15	78	56	0	7	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	49	24	54	21	37	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.24	41	0.00	0	78	34	0	7	0	0
NY	ALBANY	26	14	34	1	20	-2	0.02	-0.56	0.01	4.39	128	0.01	2	89	68	0	7	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	23	15	27	8	19	-3	0.26	-0.33	0.26	2.49	71	0.26	52	90	68	0	7	1	0
	BUFFALO	26	17	33	6	22	-3	0.50	-0.20	0.24	4.16	98	0.40	68	90	71	0	7	6	0
	ROCHESTER	27	16	34	6	22	-3	0.80	0.28	0.29	3.01	95	0.56	127	86	71	0	7	7	0
	SYRACUSE	27	18	33	11	22	-2	0.43	-0.17	0.14	2.66	72	0.30	59	88	69	0	7	6	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	38	18	52	10	28	-8	0.00	-0.73	0.00	2.37	57	0.00	0	83	52	0	7	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	44	18	55	11	31	-9	0.00	-0.83	0.00	1.07	26	0.00	0	75	31	0	7	0	0
	GREENSBORO	41	18	48	11	30	-7	0.00	-0.73	0.00	1.14	29	0.00	0	75	36	0	7	0	0
	HATTERAS	40	27	52	20	34	-12	0.00	-1.18	0.00	3.33	60	0.00	0	78	51	0	6	0	0
	RALEIGH	44	19	52	12	31	-8	0.00	-0.77	0.00	1.52	39	0.00	0	73	37	0	7	0	0
	WILMINGTON	46	23	54	18	34	-12	0.00	-0.87	0.00	1.64	37	0.00	0	85	35	0	7	0	0
ND	BISMARCK	30	9	44	-18	19	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.24	40	0.00	0	85	73	0	6	0	0
	DICKINSON	35	19	44	-7	27	14	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.25	54	0.00	0	86	65	0	6	0	0
	FARGO	23	2	41	-23	12	6	0.09	-0.08	0.09	0.69	87	0.00	0	89	70	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	22	2	41	-24	12	7	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.53	68	0.00	0	88	71	0	7	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	28	10	42	-23	19	11	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.03	5	0.00	0	87	59	0	6	0	0
	WILLISTON	31	12	42	-10	21	12	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.52	74	0.00	0	85	79	0	7	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	26	16	34	5	21	-5	0.25	-0.30	0.13	3.30	97	0.23	50	91	74	0	7	5	0
	CINCINNATI	32	18	41	3	25	-4	0.01	-0.62	0.01	3.18	86	0.00	0	87	69	0	7	1	0
	CLEVELAND	27	19	34	7	23	-3	0.67	0.13	0.45	3.30	93	0.55	122	94	80	0	7	6	0
	COLUMBUS	29	16	36	6	22	-5	0.07	-0.47	0.03	3.64	110	0.05	11	93	77	0	7	4	0
	DAYTON	28	17	36	7	23	-4	0.00	-0.54	0.00	2.41	71	0.00	0	92	71	0	7	0	0
	MANSFIELD	25	17	34	7	21	-5	0.29	-0.24	0.28	3.41	97	0.29	64	95	68	0	7	2	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 6, 2001

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	28	14	37	1	21	-3	0.00	-0.49	0.00	3.33	100	0.00	0	87	73	0	7	0	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	26	18	33	8	22	-3	0.40	-0.15	0.17	3.56	105	0.34	74	90	74	0	7	7	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	39	21	60	14	30	-6	0.22	-0.04	0.22	2.30	142	0.00	0	92	69	0	7	1	0
	TULSA	38	17	56	2	28	-7	0.01	-0.36	0.01	1.62	65	0.00	0	94	69	0	7	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	55	41	60	37	48	6	1.57	-0.82	0.53	7.22	57	1.41	69	89	83	0	0	4	2
	BURNS	30	7	38	1	19	-4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.47	35	0.00	0	92	80	0	7	0	0
	EUGENE	50	37	61	34	44	4	0.02	-1.90	0.01	3.99	39	0.01	1	97	90	0	0	2	0
	MEDFORD	54	31	62	28	43	6	0.00	-0.68	0.00	0.98	25	0.00	0	93	59	0	5	0	0
	PENDLETON	40	30	53	27	35	2	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.57	29	0.00	0	99	95	0	7	0	0
	PORTLAND	49	37	57	32	43	4	0.24	-1.09	0.12	3.65	50	0.18	16	93	78	0	1	4	0
	SALEM	52	36	57	29	44	5	0.05	-1.41	0.02	3.69	46	0.04	3	98	84	0	1	3	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	30	15	36	10	23	-5	0.12	-0.62	0.12	4.37	106	0.12	19	74	54	0	7	1	0
	ERIE	27	19	34	12	23	-4	0.08	-0.52	0.06	4.94	121	0.08	16	84	70	0	7	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	32	17	34	14	25	-5	0.16	-0.51	0.16	4.15	109	0.16	28	85	58	0	7	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	33	19	38	15	26	-6	0.06	-0.70	0.06	2.86	71	0.06	9	77	54	0	7	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	28	18	35	10	23	-4	0.05	-0.56	0.04	2.69	78	0.05	10	89	67	0	7	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	26	15	32	6	21	-5	0.04	-0.46	0.04	2.81	96	0.04	9	82	57	0	7	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	31	17	34	11	24	-2	0.03	-0.56	0.03	2.71	77	0.03	6	80	54	0	7	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	33	19	38	11	26	-3	0.32	-0.61	0.16	4.67	90	0.32	41	83	58	0	7	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	48	24	58	21	36	-13	0.00	-0.83	0.00	1.74	45	0.00	0	83	31	0	7	0	0
	CHARLESTON	47	23	56	19	35	-13	0.00	-0.77	0.00	2.65	70	0.00	0	80	31	0	7	0	0
	COLUMBIA	47	20	57	13	33	-11	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.97	22	0.00	0	78	40	0	7	0	0
	GREENVILLE	44	21	54	14	32	-8	0.00	-0.94	0.00	1.95	39	0.00	0	75	33	0	7	0	0
SD	ABERDEEN	25	4	44	-27	14	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.38	79	0.00	0	84	73	0	7	0	0
	HURON	26	6	43	-21	16	2	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.34	63	0.02	29	85	74	0	7	1	0
	RAPID CITY	48	16	61	-1	32	10	0.01	-0.08	0.01	0.12	22	0.01	14	78	37	0	7	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	28	9	42	-13	19	5	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.35	43	0.00	0	86	75	0	7	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	33	15	44	5	24	-11	0.00	-0.75	0.00	1.69	42	0.00	0	87	53	0	7	0	0
	CHATTANOOGA	41	19	53	13	30	-8	0.06	-1.08	0.06	2.15	35	0.06	6	84	51	0	7	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	37	19	49	11	28	-8	0.00	-0.99	0.00	2.45	45	0.00	0	80	50	0	7	0	0
	MEMPHIS	39	18	59	11	28	-12	0.04	-0.94	0.04	2.46	38	0.00	0	83	48	0	7	1	0
	NASHVILLE	37	18	50	8	28	-9	0.05	-0.84	0.05	3.49	65	0.05	7	84	53	0	7	1	0
TX	ABILENE	51	28	73	23	40	-3	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.92	75	0.00	0	83	59	0	6	0	0
	AMARILLO	38	23	48	18	31	-4	0.05	-0.06	0.03	1.52	292	0.05	56	91	66	0	7	2	0
	AUSTIN	54	29	72	25	41	-8	0.06	-0.31	0.06	2.97	136	0.00	0	82	55	0	7	1	0
	BEAUMONT	52	29	72	24	40	-11	0.09	-1.04	0.07	2.05	35	0.07	7	88	41	0	6	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	63	42	78	32	52	-8	0.33	-0.01	0.25	1.18	76	0.08	27	99	77	0	1	3	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	59	38	76	31	48	-7	0.21	-0.12	0.21	1.68	108	0.00	0	91	71	0	1	1	0
	DEL RIO	59	36	72	30	47	-3	0.02	-0.09	0.02	0.54	77	0.02	22	88	61	0	1	1	0
	EL PASO	56	27	63	22	41	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.42	64	0.00	0	73	30	0	6	0	0
	FORT WORTH	49	27	68	19	38	-6	0.07	-0.33	0.07	3.57	164	0.00	0	95	59	0	6	1	0
	GALVESTON	51	35	68	30	43	-10	0.08	-0.72	0.05	2.57	61	0.03	4	85	54	0	2	2	0
	HOUSTON	53	30	72	26	42	-9	0.50	-0.27	0.30	2.87	70	0.20	30	92	62	0	6	2	0
	LUBBOCK	42	24	57	17	33	-6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.92	153	0.00	0	90	76	0	6	0	0
	MIDLAND	54	29	74	26	42	0	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.58	92	0.00	0	84	60	0	6	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	55	29	76	26	42	-1	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.61	66	0.01	7	88	65	0	7	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	55	33	73	28	44	-5	0.05	-0.30	0.05	1.57	86	0.00	0	90	49	0	3	1	0
	VICTORIA	55	35	71	30	45	-8	0.27	-0.20	0.27	1.93	79	0.00	0	92	72	0	2	1	0
	WACO	52	30	70	26	41	-4	0.10	-0.26	0.09	2.66	123	0.01	3	85	61	0	7	2	0
	WICHITA FALLS	46	27	65	21	37	-3	0.04	-0.20	0.04	1.27	85	0.00	0	86	64	0	7	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	26	20	28	17	23	-4	0.04	-0.24	0.02	1.21	74	0.03	13	95	84	0	7	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	27	15	35	8	21	3	0.42	-0.04	0.34	3.47	123	0.08	21	85	67	0	7	5	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	39	15	47	6	27	-8	0.00	-0.67	0.00	1.51	40	0.00	0	70	36	0	7	0	0
	NORFOLK	39	22	48	19	31	-9	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.97	25	0.00	0	73	43	0	7	0	0
	RICHMOND	41	19	49	12	30	-7	0.01	-0.73	0.01	2.39	61	0.01	2	75	44	0	7	1	0
	ROANOKE	38	23	48	13	30	-5	0.00	-0.61	0.00	1.68	48	0.00	0	61	40	0	6	0	0
	WASH/DULLES	35	17	41	13	26	-5	0.08	-0.57	0.08	2.14	57	0.08	15	77	50	0	7	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	49	36	55	27	42	5	1.21	-0.68	0.43	4.89	50	1.01	62	97	84	0	1	5	0
	QUILLAYUTE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	51	40	55	34	45	6	1.45	0.15	0.59	3.68	52	1.17	104	92	79	0	0	4	1
	SPOKANE	34	24	40	18	29	3	0.04	-0.46	0.03	0.94	33	0.01	2	97	86	0	7	2	0
	YAKIMA	37	29	49	21	33	5	0.01	-0.30	0.01	0.72	43	0.00	0	96	90	0	7	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	25	18	34	12	21	-9	0.34	-0.35	0.30	1.77	46	0.30	51	89	72	0	7	2	0
	CHARLESTON	32	20	43	6	26	-7	0.01	-0.68	0.01	2.11	53	0.01	2	88	61	0	7	1	0
	ELKINS	26	6	34	-8	16	-12	0.08	-0.66	0.04	1.95	47	0.08	13	89	60	0	7	2	0
	HUNTINGTON	32	21	43	10	26	-7	0.00	-0.68	0.00	3.34	85	0.00	0	88	62	0	7	0	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	27	6	39	-5	17	6	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.00	76	0.00	0	90	65	0	7	0	0
	GREEN BAY	26	8	37	-2	17	2	0.02	-0.27	0.01	1.18	66	0.02	8	85	68	0	7	2	0
	LA CROSSE	29	7	39	-3	18	3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.90	129	0.00	0	89	66	0	7	0	0
	MADISON	28	6	36	-8	17	0	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.39	67	0.00	0	85	75	0	7	0	0
	MILWAUKEE	30	14	37	2	22	2	0.00	-0.43	0.00	2.41	90	0.00	0	82	68	0	7	0	0
WY	CASPER	38	21	45	11	30	8	0.07	-0.07	0.07	0.43	55	0.07	58	67	54	0	6	1	0
	CHEYENNE	43	22	56	4	32	6	0.06	-0.03	0.05	0.76	155	0.01	14	63	50	0	5	2	0
	LANDER	37	11	52	0	24	5	0.02	-0.09	0.02	0.25	37	0.02	22	88	75	0	7	1	0
	SHERIDAN	42	17	58	9	30	10	0.09	-0.08	0.08	1.09	130	0.01	7	80	64	0	7	2	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to change. In the past, precipitation totals from a number of stations were incomplete.

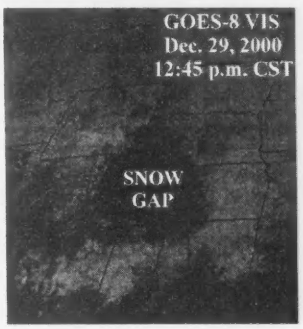
December Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

The year closed on a very cold note across the eastern half of the Nation, while a milder weather pattern developed from the Rockies westward. Heavy snow and gusty winds frequently accompanied the cold weather in the northern Plains and Midwest, stressing livestock and hampering rural transportation. Major winter storms struck the South just 2 weeks apart, causing electrical and travel disruptions. Parts of Arkansas and Oklahoma were hardest hit by severe ice accumulations. As the cold weather regime deepened, temperatures fell below 32°F in Florida's northern citrus areas on December 20. Slightly more significant freezes affected all but southeastern Florida on December 31 and January 1, adversely affecting some winter vegetables as far south as the Everglades. Damage to citrus and vegetables will continue to be assessed in upcoming weeks.

Monthly temperatures ranged from 8 to 14°F below normal in the Midwest and generally 4 to 12°F below normal on the Plains. Cold weather allowed winter wheat to remain dormant or enter dormancy throughout the Plains, Midwest, and Northwest. An extensive snow cover insulated most of the winter wheat crop from harsh conditions. Somewhat milder conditions prevailed, however, on the central High Plains, where a gap in snow coverage helped to keep temperatures closer to normal. Meanwhile, cool, damp weather slowed or halted winter grain development across the South. In contrast, monthly temperatures averaged up to 5°F above normal in portions of California and the Southwest.



Widespread areas of above-normal monthly precipitation were confined to the south-central United States and areas from the Midwest into the Northeast. The return of cold, wet weather to the southern Plains halted the emergence and development of late-planted winter wheat. Meanwhile, unusually dry weather brought renewed drought concerns to the Southeast. The central portion of Florida's peninsula remained especially dry, necessitating increased irrigation for citrus and vegetables. Only light precipitation fell in the Northwest, while little moisture reached California and Arizona.

December was the snowiest month on record in several Midwestern and Great Lakes locations. Many more sites noted their snowiest December:

Snowiest Month (Inches)

Location	Record	Previous Record/Month
Grand Rapids, MI	59.2	54.0 in December 1951
Saginaw, MI	40.3	36.7 in December 1989
Dubuque, IA	37.6	34.3 in January 1929
Rochester, MN	35.3	35.1 in March 1951
Flint, MI	35.3	28.5 in January 1976
Waterloo, IA	34.0	24.3 in January 1962
Moline, IL	32.0	26.7 in January 1979

Snowiest December (Inches)

Location	Record	Previous Record/Year
Marquette, MI	89.5	82.6 in 1981
Syracuse, NY	70.3	64.6 in 1989
Grand Rapids, MI	59.2	54.0 in 1951
Milwaukee, WI	49.5	30.7 in 1951
South Bend, IN	44.6	41.9 in 1962
Saginaw, MI	40.3	36.7 in 1989
Dubuque, IA	37.6	32.0 in 1887
Rochester, MN	35.3	30.6 in 1969
Flint, MI	35.3	27.7 in 1929
Madison, WI	35.0	32.8 in 1987
Waterloo, IA	34.0	23.0 in 1904
Lansing, MI	33.5	29.3 in 1929
Moline, IL	32.0	22.0 in 1887
Rockford, IL	30.1	26.5 in 1909
Green Bay, WI	28.9	27.0 in 1977
Des Moines, IA	26.9	23.9 in 1961
Toledo, OH	26.0	25.5 in 1951
Amarillo, TX	21.2	15.3 in 1987
Springfield, MO	18.1	16.7 in 1916
Tulsa, OK	11.4	10.4 in 1958

Some of the same locations, including South Bend, IN and Moline, IL, also registered their coldest December on record. Dozens of other sites from the Plains eastward noted their coldest end-of-year weather since the memorably frigid Decembers of 1983, 1985, or 1989. In the South, December's weather rivaled the chilly conditions observed during the latter portions of 1917 and 1963.

Lowest December Average Temperature (°F)

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Former Record/Year
Austin, TX	43.9	–9.0	45.3 in 1983
Savannah, GA	43.7	–8.0	43.7 in 1963 and 1989
Charleston, SC	42.6	–8.6	43.2 in 1989
Montgomery, AL	40.8	–8.7	41.3 in 1989
Jackson, MS	38.5	–9.4	38.6 in 1963
Tupelo, MS	33.9	–9.6	34.1 in 1963
Jackson, TN	29.8	–11.3	31.1 in 1963
Lynchburg, VA	28.9	–9.4	not available
Paducah, KY	25.9	–11.4	27.1 in 1989
Louisville, KY	25.1	–11.6	25.3 in 1989
South Bend, IN	17.1	–11.7	17.7 in 1989
Moline, IL	13.1	–12.3	13.8 in 1963
Rockford, IL	12.6	–11.4	12.7 in 1983
Grand Forks, ND	–0.5	–10.7	0.0 in 1983

In the Great Lakes States, winter weather highlights included single-day December snowfall records in locations such as Milwaukee, WI (13.6 inches on the 11th) and Grand Rapids, MI (14.2 inches on the 11th). Storm-total snowfall on December 11-12 reached 14.0 inches in Flint, MI, their third-greatest single-storm accumulation in the last 50 years. Grand Rapids received a trace or more of snow on 24 consecutive days (December 4-27), totaling 55.9 inches. Snowfall during the second half of the year reached record proportions in New York at Syracuse (90.5 inches) and Buffalo (95.9 inches). Previous records were 79.3 inches in 1995 and 92.2 inches in 1976, respectively.

The first of two Southern winter storm systems brought a storm-total snowfall of 14.3 inches to Springfield, MO on December 12-13, breaking their 24-hour record for December. Springfield registered a low of -10°F on the 22nd, their fourth-lowest December temperature on record. A few days later, the second system left 20.5 inches in Amarillo, TX, most (19.7 inches) of which fell in 24 hours on December 26-27. Both storms produced damaging ice accumulations in parts of Oklahoma, Arkansas, northeastern Texas, and northern Louisiana. The month's only major severe weather outbreak struck the Southeast on December 16, sparking nearly 20 tornadoes. One tornado had a path length of more than 18 miles near Tuscaloosa, AL, resulting in 11 fatalities.

December ended with snowstorms winding down across the Northeast and the Deep South. Locally more than 2 feet of snow blanketed areas from northern New Jersey to New York's Catskills. Albany, NY netted 12.6 inches on December 30-31, their highest storm-total snowfall in December since 1986. Meanwhile, Shreveport, LA received 2.2 inches on New Year's Eve, their highest single-day total since 4.4 inches fell on February 1, 1985. On the same day, 1 inch of snow accumulated in Jackson, MS.

Long-term drought persisted in many areas from the Delta eastward, remaining most severe in Peninsular Florida. Tampa, FL ended the year with just 29.85 inches of rain (68 percent of normal), barely above their 1956 record low of 28.89 inches. Monthly rainfall totaled 2.70 inches (47 percent of normal) in New Orleans, LA, capping their driest year since 1899. New Orleans' annual rainfall was 38.88 inches, exactly 23 inches below normal. Similarly, Baton Rouge, LA narrowly avoided their driest year on record, with an annual sum of 38.10 inches (63 percent of normal). Only 37.78 inches dampened Baton Rouge in 1924.

Farther north, December ended with 14 consecutive days of temperatures below 32°F in Cincinnati, OH, tying their December record first set in 1989. Low temperatures in Columbia, MO fell to 32°F or below on every day of the month for only the third time on record. The other years were 1919 and 1944.

In South Dakota, Rapid City's temperature fell below 0°F on December 10–eventually plummeting to -19°F the next day–ending a record-setting, 705-day spell (January 5, 1999 to December 9, 2000) without sub-zero weather. Topeka, KS registered a low of -3°F on December 21, their first sub-zero reading since March 11, 1998. Some of the month's coldest air arrived on December 25, setting or tying monthly records in locations such as Waterloo, IA (-29°F) and Flint, MI (-13°F). Lows of -26°F in LaCrosse, WI and -25°F in Rochester, MN were the stations' lowest readings since February 3, 1996. For the month, Grand Forks, ND noted a December record-low average temperature of -0.5°F (10.7°F below normal), which was more than 20°F colder than the average temperature in December 1999. During November-December 2000, Little Rock, AR experienced their first back-to-back colder-than-normal months since March-April 1998.

The major story in the West was continuing dryness. Only 5.81 inches (55 percent of normal) dampened Astoria, OR, their lowest December total since 5.11 inches fell in 1990. In California, Bakersfield's monthly rainfall of a trace (0.63 inch below normal) was their lowest December total since none fell in 1989. No rain fell in downtown Los Angeles, CA for the first time since 1962. San Diego, CA received 0.01 inch (1.56 inches below normal) during the month, their lowest December total since 1930. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the water equivalent of the Sierra Nevada snow pack stood at 4 inches (about 35 percent of normal) by the end of December. The early part of last year's wet season was similarly dry in California and vicinity, but was followed by a 9-week spate of heavy precipitation that added about 2 feet of moisture to the Sierra Nevada snow pack, boosting it to near-normal levels by early March.

Unusually mild weather continued across Alaska through December. In fact, Fairbanks experienced their mildest November-December period since 1979. King Salmon's monthly temperature averaged 33.6°F (17.7°F above normal), setting a December record. Snowfall was scarce across interior and much of southeastern Alaska, but heavy precipitation continued in western parts of the State. Juneau netted only 5.6 inches of snow (30.7 inches below normal) during the last 4 months of the year. In the Aleutians, Cold Bay registered yet another monthly precipitation record (13.94 inches, or 380 percent of normal), breaking their previous December record (7.31 inches in 1983) and monthly standard (12.22 inches in November 2000). Meanwhile, mostly dry weather prevailed in Hawaii, continuing a regime that developed after an early-November deluge struck the eastern islands. Honolulu received 0.17 inch (4 percent of normal) in December, leaving their 38-month (November 1997 - December 2000) rainfall at 24.90 inches (34 percent), or 47.96 inches below normal.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Warm, dry weather aided fieldwork in Texas early in the month, especially on the High Plains, where producers continued to harvest cotton, sorghum, and peanuts. Growers also accelerated seedbed preparations, and wheat and oat seeding resumed in areas that were previously too wet.

As mid-month approached, an arctic front crossed Texas, bringing strong winds and freezing temperatures. In central and eastern areas of the State, ice storms downed power lines and damaged peach and pecan trees. The extreme cold had little impact on cotton, sorghum, and peanut harvest activities on the High Plains, but ice accumulations delayed progress in some areas.

The harvest season was nearly complete in Texas by mid-month, with most remaining crops unsuitable for harvest. Seedbed preparation and small grain seeding continued through mid-month where possible, but progress steadily slowed due to poor weather and the lateness of the planting season. In central Texas, cold weather and saturated soils prohibited planting and hindered crop emergence and growth of early-planted fields. Weather conditions remained favorable for fruit and vegetable harvests in the Rio Grande Valley, where the citrus harvest remained active. The pecan harvest continued as conditions allowed.

Dry weather prevailed in the Southwest, aiding cotton and sugar beet harvests, which were essentially complete by mid-month in

California. Growers shredded cotton stalks and disced fields to comply with plow-down requirements. Field preparations continued for the 2001 cotton crop. Alfalfa hay cutting ceased shortly after mid-month in most areas, but some fields were green-chopped for silage.

The dry weather also supported seedbed preparations for California's winter forage and small grain seedings, although lack of soil moisture forced some growers to postpone planting. Other growers irrigated fields to aid germination. Warm weather aided growth of early-planted fields, but overcast skies often limited development.

California's fruit growers harvested fruit, pruned trees and vines, and applied dormant sprays. Some orchards were irrigated due to moisture shortages. Grapefruit harvest was active in the San Joaquin Valley, and new crop navel orange harvesting continued. Lemon picking was active in southern California. Grape harvest for fresh market consumption was nearly complete by mid-month. Winter vegetables thrived, and some were harvested. Fall broccoli and cauliflower harvests continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Green speciality vegetables were in various stages of harvest, but the lettuce harvest slowed.

In Florida, topsoil moisture was very short across much of the State, but moisture supplies were mostly adequate to sustain development of small grains and cool season forages in the panhandle. In the peninsula, producers delayed winter grazing of small grains, as drought halted vegetative growth. Orchard caretakers operated irrigation systems to keep trees in good condition, but new growth was limited. Central Florida received precipitation near the end of the month, but rain amounts varied. Most groves received less than 1 inch of rain, and moisture shortages remained widespread at year's end.

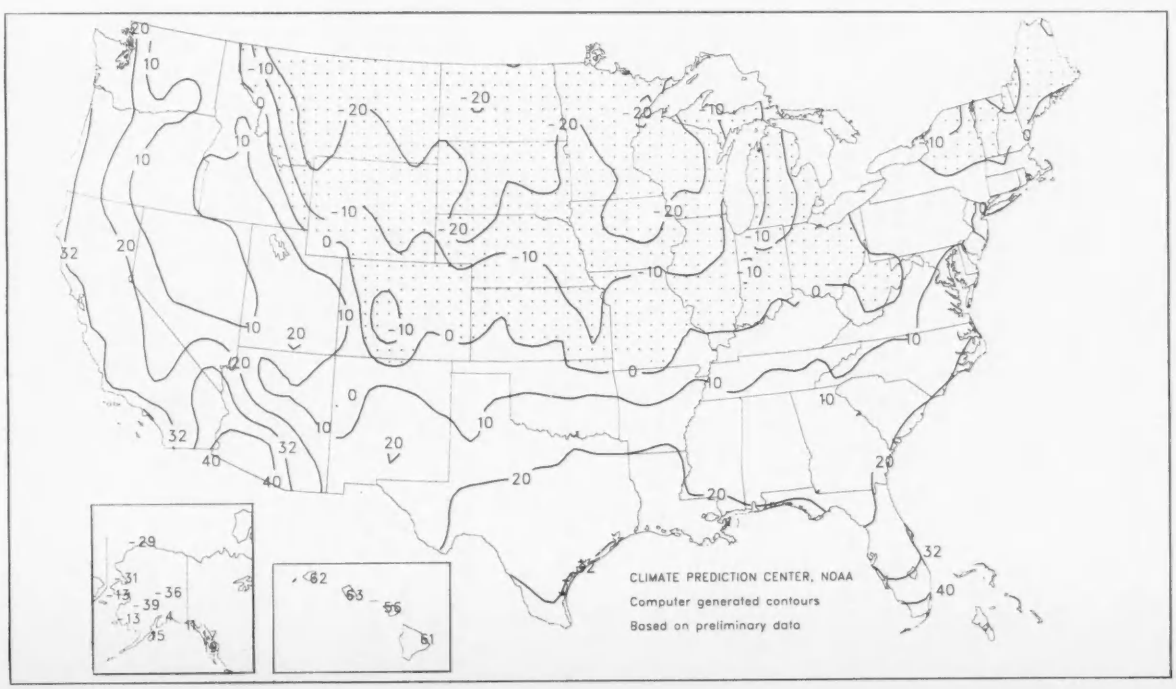
Freezing temperatures produced slush ice in unharvested fruit in the northern Florida citrus-producing counties shortly after mid-month. Another cold front brought freezing temperatures into central Florida at the end of the month. Overnight temperatures remained below freezing for several hours in the Florida citrus-producing region, but did not significantly damage citrus trees or remaining unharvested fruit. However, some new growth may be lost due to the freezing temperatures in areas hit by the lowest temperatures. Vegetable producers ran irrigation equipment to prevent damage to crops due to the cold weather.

A mixture of rain and freezing rain substantially boosted moisture supplies across the Southeast, lower Mississippi Valley, and adjacent parts of the southern Great Plains near the end of the month. The freezing rain downed power lines and damaged trees, with the greatest damage centered on Arkansas. In Louisiana, the sugarcane harvest neared completion, despite brief rain delays. Precipitation was scattered and light along the mid-Atlantic Coastal Plains.

Most of the northern Great Plains and Corn Belt received enough snow to protect winter wheat from below-normal, sometimes bitter cold, temperatures. However, strong winds drifted snow and left some wheat fields exposed or poorly protected in the northern Great Plains.

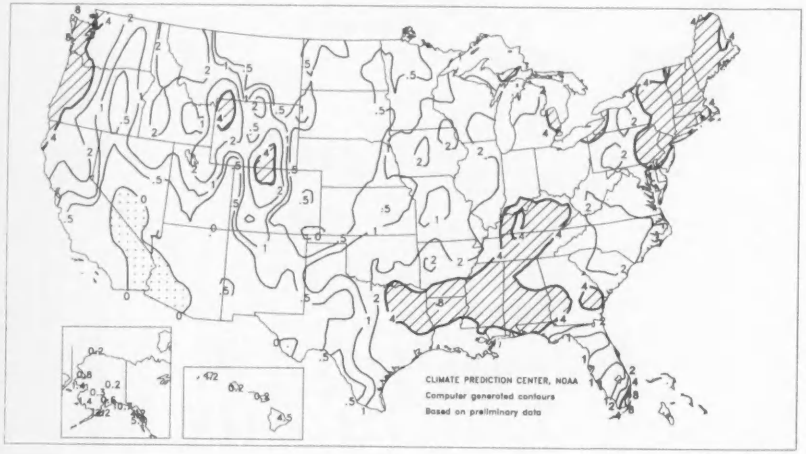
Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

DEC 2000



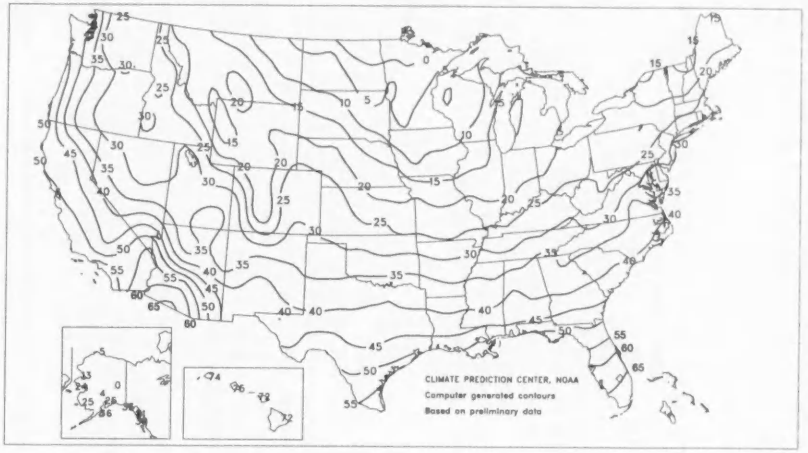
Total Precipitation (Inches)

DEC 2000



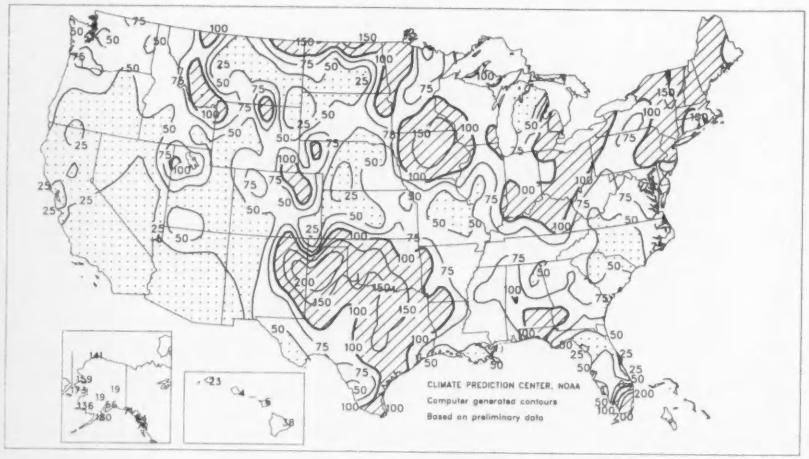
Average Temperature (°F)

DEC 2000



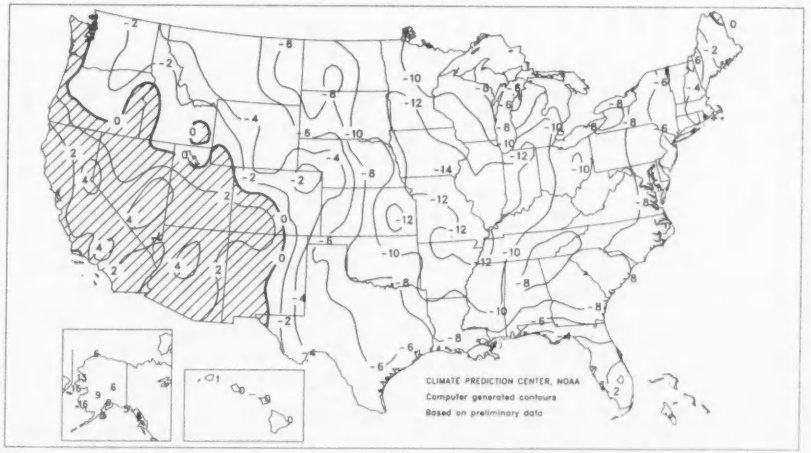
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

DEC 2000



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

DEC 2000



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY
December 2000

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	38	-7	1.84	-3.28
	HUNTSVILLE	35	-8	3.63	-2.24
	MOBILE	46	-7	3.80	-1.51
	MONTGOMERY	41	-8	5.01	-0.19
AK	ANCHORAGE	25	9	0.63	-0.49
	BARROW	-5	6	0.23	0.07
	COLD BAY	35	4	13.94	10.27
	FAIRBANKS	0	7	0.16	-0.69
	JUNEAU	31	4	4.17	-0.27
	KING SALMON	33	17	0.69	-0.68
	KODIAK	36	5	12.23	5.42
	NOME	24	17	1.44	0.61
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	35	5	0.21	-2.19
	PHOENIX	57	3	0.00	-1.00
	TUCSON	54	2	0.00	-1.07
AR	FORT SMITH	32	-8	3.19	0.16
	LITTLE ROCK	32	-11	3.54	-1.29
CA	BAKERSFIELD	49	2	0.00	-0.63
	EUREKA	48	0	1.98	-4.06
	FRESNO	48	3	0.07	-1.35
	LOS ANGELES	59	2	0.00	-1.66
	REDDING	47	2	1.89	-3.62
	SACRAMENTO	47	2	1.66	-0.85
	SAN DIEGO	58	1	0.01	-1.56
	SAN FRANCISCO	52	3	0.44	-2.65
	STOCKTON	46	1	0.38	-1.73
CO	ALAMOSA	22	4	0.11	-0.33
	CO SPRINGS	28	-2	0.25	-0.21
	DENVER	29	-2	0.28	-0.36
	GRAND JUNCTION	31	2	0.18	-0.43
	PUEBLO	28	-3	0.21	-0.21
CT	BRIDGEPORT	30	-4	2.75	-0.75
	HARTFORD	25	-4	3.33	-0.58
DC	WASHINGTON	32	-7	2.01	-1.11
DE	WILMINGTON	30	-6	2.80	-0.68
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	56	-4	0.80	-1.79
	FT LAUDERDALE	68	-1	5.81	3.70
	FT MYERS	64	-1	0.45	-1.08
	JACKSONVILLE	50	-5	1.37	-1.35
	KEY WEST	70	-1	1.96	-0.06
	MELBOURNE	61	-2	0.25	-1.83
	MIAMI	69	0	6.15	4.32
	ORLANDO	60	-2	1.58	-0.57
	PENSACOLA	48	-6	2.96	-1.33
	ST PETERSBURG	61	-2	1.52	-0.89
	TALLAHASSEE	49	-4	2.68	-2.35
	TAMPA	60	-2	1.39	-0.76
	WEST PALM BEACH	67	0	2.34	-0.15
GA	ATHENS	37	-8	3.46	-0.63
	ATLANTA	37	-7	2.62	-1.71
	AUGUSTA	38	-9	1.40	-2.00
	COLUMBUS	41	-8	3.93	-1.04
	MACON	39	-10	3.10	-1.21
	SAVANNAH	44	-8	2.81	-0.15
HI	HILO	72	0	4.53	-7.51
	HONOLULU	75	1	0.17	-3.63
	KAHULUI	72	-1	0.18	-3.09
	LIHUE	74	1	1.21	-3.94
ID	BOISE	31	1	0.80	-0.56
	LEWISTON	33	-2	0.72	-0.48
	POCATELLO	25	0	0.42	-0.69
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	16	-11	2.11	-0.36
	MOLINE	13	-12	2.25	0.02
	PEORIA	16	-11	0.96	-1.48
	ROCKFORD	13	-11	1.93	-0.12
	SPRINGFIELD	17	-13	0.91	-1.82
IN	EVANSVILLE	24	-11	4.11	0.44
	FORT WAYNE	17	-12	2.54	-0.35
	INDIANAPOLIS	20	-11	2.76	-0.58
	SOUTH BEND	17	-12	2.29	-1.01
IA	BURLINGTON	14	-13	1.75	-0.23
	CEDAR RAPIDS	11	-12	1.98	0.39
	DES MOINES	12	-12	2.00	0.68
	DUBUQUE	10	-12	2.15	0.19
	SIOUX CITY	12	-10	0.69	-0.09
	WATERLOO	9	-11	1.98	0.68
KS	CONCORDIA	20	-10	0.46	-0.38
	DODGE CITY	26	-7	0.46	-0.19
	GOODLAND	26	-3	0.11	-0.30
	HILL CITY	25	-6	0.17	-0.30
	TOPEKA	21	-10	0.35	-1.08
	WICHITA	24	-9	0.36	-0.84
KY	JACKSON	28	-10	4.35	-0.03
	LEXINGTON	25	-11	3.75	-0.23
	LONDON-CORBIN	29	-9	4.60	0.43
	LOUISVILLE	26	-11	3.72	0.08
	PADUCAH	26	-11	2.84	-1.84
LA	BATON ROUGE	46	-7	2.73	-2.80
	LAKE CHARLES	47	-6	2.00	-3.05
	NEW ORLEANS	49	-6	2.70	-3.05
	SHREVEPORT	40	-8	7.35	3.25
ME	BANGOR	21	-2	3.75	-0.20
	CARIBOU	16	1	3.73	0.51
	PORTLAND	25	-1	4.49	-0.06
MD	BALTIMORE	30	-7	2.31	-1.10
MA	BOSTON	29	-5	4.81	0.80
	WORCESTER	24	-3	3.62	-0.43
MI	ALPENA	16	-8	0.67	-1.36
	DETROIT	19	-9	2.63	-0.19
	FLINT	17	-10	3.41	1.30
	GRAND RAPIDS	19	-8	2.07	-0.78
	HOUGHTON LAKE	16	-7	0.60	-1.35
	LANSING	16	-10	1.06	-1.27
	MUSKEGON	22	-7	0.80	-2.23
	TRAVERSE CITY	21	-4	0.78	-1.37
MN	DULUTH	4	-9	0.93	-0.31
	INT'L FALLS	-1	-8	0.20	-0.64
	MINNEAPOLIS	8	-10	1.22	0.14
	ROCHESTER	6	-11	1.64	0.61
	ST. CLOUD	4	-10	0.55	-0.28
MS	JACKSON	38	-10	3.87	-2.04
	MERIDIAN	39	-9	4.04	-2.03
	TUPELO	34	-10	5.43	-0.73
MO	COLUMBIA	20	-12	0.87	-1.60
	JOPLIN	25	-11	1.28	-1.22
	KANSAS CITY	19	-11	0.81	-0.77
	SPRINGFIELD	23	-12	1.60	-1.56
	ST JOSEPH	17	-12	0.55	-0.83
	ST LOUIS	22	-12	1.35	-1.68
MT	BILLINGS	20	-6	0.34	-0.45
	BUTTE	14	-4	0.44	0.00
	GLASGOW	8	-7	0.37	-0.01
	GREAT FALLS	19	-5	0.19	-0.66
	HELENA	16	-5	0.22	-0.37
	KALISPELL	19	-4	0.80	-0.93
	MILES CITY	10	-9	0.20	-0.44
	MISSOULA	20	-3	1.02	-0.14
NE	GRAND ISLAND	17	-8	0.60	-0.11
	HASTINGS	17	-8	0.57	-0.26
	LINCOLN	16	-10	0.62	-0.26
	MCCOOK	25	-3	0.05	-0.47
	NORFOLK	15	-8	0.17	-0.57
	NORTH PLATTE	22	-2	0.04	-0.43
	OMAHA/EPPLEY	16	-9	0.95	-0.07
	SCOTTSBLUFF	24	-2	0.09	-0.47
	VALENTINE	19	-3	0.18	-0.19
NV	ELKO	27	1	0.33	-0.77
	ELY	31	5	0.10	-0.60
	LAS VEGAS	49	3	0.04	-0.34
	RENO	38	5	0.40	-0.59
	WINNEMUCCA	31	1	0.31	-0.57
NH	CONCORD	23	-1	3.59	0.43
NJ	ATLANTIC CITY	29	-7	1.80	-1.52
	NEWARK	31	-5	3.24	-0.21
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	37	2	0.24	-0.26
NY	ALBANY	22	-4	4.38	1.45
	BINGHAMTON	20	-6	2.23	-0.77
	BUFFALO	22	-7	3.76	0.09
	ROCHESTER	23	-6	2.45	-0.28
	SYRACUSE	22	-6	2.36	-0.84
NC	ASHEVILLE	32	-8	2.37	-1.15
	CHARLOTTE	35	-8	1.07	-2.41
	GREENSBORO	33	-7	1.14	-2.22
	HATTERAS	44	-5	3.33	-1.21
	RALEIGH	35	-8	1.52	-1.72
	WILMINGTON	41	-8	1.64	-1.99
ND	BISMARCK	7	-7	0.24	-0.27
	DICKINSON	9	-8	0.25	-0.14
	FARGO	0	-12	0.69	0.04
	GRAND FORKS	0	-10	0.53	-0.11
	JAMESTOWN	2	-11	0.03	-0.45
	MINOT	6	-8	0.19	-0.53
	WILLISTON	6	-7	0.52	-0.06
OH	AKRON-CANTON	21	-10	3.07	0.12
	CINCINNATI	23	-10	3.18	0.03
	CLEVELAND	22	-9	2.75	-0.34
	COLUMBUS	24	-8	3.59	0.73
	DAYTON	21	-11	2.41	-0.52
	MANSFIELD	20	-10	3.12	0.06
	TOLEDO	18	-10	3.33	0.40
	YOUNGSTOWN	22	-7	3.22	0.29
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	31	-8	2.30	0.90
	TULSA	29	-10	1.62	-0.54
OR	ASTORIA	45	3	5.81	-4.74
	BURNS	24	-1	0.47	-0.68
	EUGENE	41	0	3.98	-4.63
	MEDFORD	38	0	0.98	-2.34
	PENDLETON	31	-3	0.57	-1.06
	PORTLAND	40	0	3.47	-2.66
	SALEM	40	0	3.65	-3.15
PA	ALLENTOWN	25	-7	4.25	0.76
	ERIE	24	-7	4.86	1.27
	MIDDLETOWN	20	-14	3.99	0.75
	PHILADELPHIA	31	-5	2.80	-0.58
	PITTSBURGH	23	-8	2.64	-0.28
	WILKES-BARRE	23	-7	2.77	0.26
	WILLIAMSPORT	24	-7	2.68	-0.35
PR	SAN JUAN	78	0	2.97	-1.57
RI	PROVIDENCE	29	-4	4.35	-0.03
SC	CHARLESTON	42	-9	2.65	-0.50
	COLUMBIA	38	-9	0.97	-2.62
	FLORENCE	40	-7	0.84	-2.30
	GREENVILLE	36	-7	1.95	-2.19
	MYRTLE BEACH	41	***	1.51	***
SD	ABERDEEN	3	-12	0.38	-0.03
	HURON	7	-11	0.32	-0.15
	RAPID CITY	17	-7	0.11	-0.36
	SIOUX FALLS	8	-10	0.35	-0.35
TN	BRISTOL	31	-7	1.69	-1.70
	CHATTANOOGA	36	-5	2.09	-3.08
	JACKSON	30	-11	2.95	-2.43
	KNOXVILLE	34	-6	2.45	-2.09
	MEMPHIS	33	-11	2.46	-3.28
	NASHVILLE	31	-9	3.44	-1.17
TX	ABILENE	40	-6	0.92	-0.11
	AMARILLO	33	-4	1.47	1.04
	AUSTIN	44	-8	2.97	1.09
	BEAUMONT	48	-6	1.98	-2.83
	BROWNSVILLE	57	-5	1.10	-0.15
	COLLEGE STATION	45	-6	3.67	0.84
	CORPUS CHRISTI	53	-5	1.68	0.42
	DALLAS/FT WORTH	39	-8	3.57	1.73
	DEL RIO	48	-4	0.52	-0.09
	EL PASO	44	0	0.42	-0.15
	GALVESTON	51	-5	2.54	-0.96
	HOUSTON	47	-6	2.67	-0.78
	LUBBOCK	35	-6	0.92	0.39
	MIDLAND	40	-5	0.58	0.02
	SAN ANGELO	42	-4	0.60	-0.19
	SAN ANTONIO	46	-6	1.57	0.06
	VICTORIA	50	-6	1.93	-0.11
	WACO	42	-6	2.65	0.79
	WICHITA FALLS	37	-6	1.27	-0.02
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	31	1	1.18	-0.22
VT	BURLINGTON	19	-4	3.39	0.97
VA	LYNCHBURG	29	-9	1.51	-1.72
	NORFOLK	38	-6	0.97	-2.26
	RICHMOND	33	-7	2.38	-0.88
	ROANOKE	31	-7	1.68	-1.29
	WASH/DULLES	28	-7	2.06	-1.16
WA	OLYMPIA	38	0	3.88	-4.24
	QUILLAYUTE	40	0	6.82	-8.64
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	41	1	2.51	-3.40
	SPOKANE	25	-3	0.93	-1.49
	YAKIMA	28	-2	0.72	-0.69
WV	BECKLEY	25	-9	1.47	-1.76
	CHARLESTON	29	-8	2.10	-1.29
	ELKINS	25	-7	1.87	-1.61
	HUNTINGTON	28	-9	3.34	-0.02
WI	EAU CLAIRE	6	-11	1.00	-0.10
	GREEN BAY	11	-9	1.16	-0.37
	LA CROSSE	9	-11	1.90	0.63
	MADISON	11	-11	1.39	-0.45
	MILWAUKEE	17	-7	2.41	0.08
	WAUSAU	9	-9	1.23	-0.20
WY	CASPER	20	-4	0.36	-0.30
	CHEYENNE	25	-3	0.75	0.33
	LANDER	18	-3	0.23	-0.35
	SHERIDAN	18	-5	1.08	0.38

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

January 1 - 7, 2001

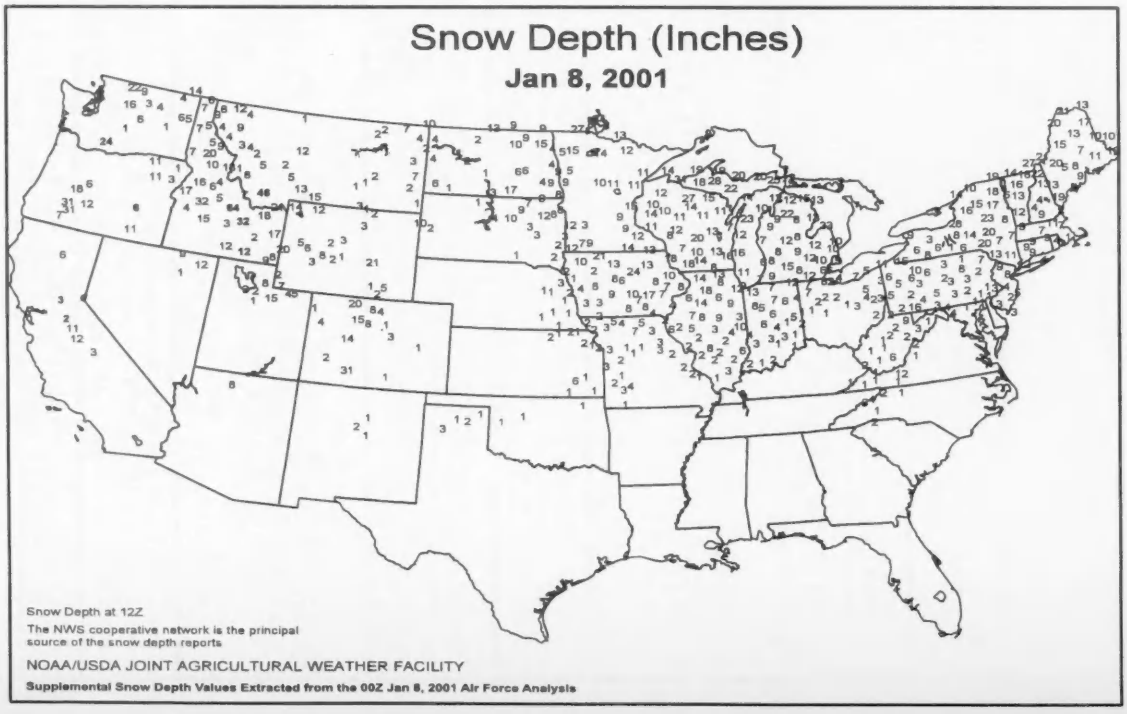
Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

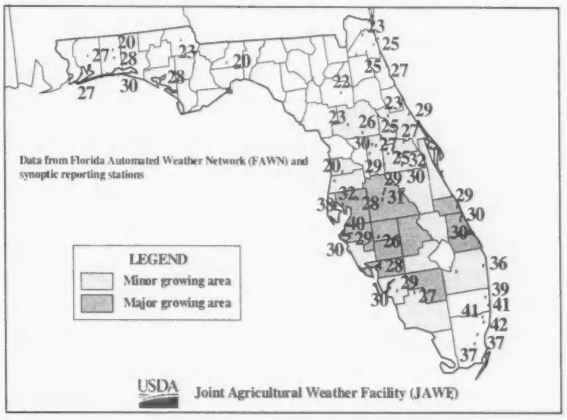
Cold, wet, and cloudy conditions prevented land preparation and hindered growth of small grains in Texas. In many areas across the north Texas Plains, wheat entered dormancy. However, the slow melting snow provided much-needed moisture. In other areas of the State, growers prepared fields for warm season crops. Late winter wheat planting was mostly stalled by wet soils. Recently emerged fields were damaged by freezing rain. Wheat for forage was nearly depleted. A few isolated fields of standing cotton remained. Citrus harvest remained active. Ice damage was severe in some orchards, especially in east Texas. Extended wet, cloudy weather slowed development and harvest of vegetable crops.

In California, the cotton harvest was complete and only a few fields remained to be disced. Dry conditions aided fieldwork, as growers applied pre-plant herbicides and soil fumigants to next season's cotton beds. Cool weather and moisture shortages hindered growth of field crops in many areas. Some growers irrigated dry crops to aid development. Most alfalfa hay fields were dormant, and cutting ceased due to cold weather. Herbicides were applied to recently planted and established alfalfa stands. New alfalfa fields were prepared, irrigated, and seeded. Winter wheat, oat, and barley fields were planted and fertilized. Orchard and vineyard caretakers pruned trees and vines and applied dormant sprays. Producers irrigated orchards to maintain tree conditions. Citrus harvest remained active in most areas. Harvest of fall lettuce neared completion, while recently planted lettuce was thinned and irrigated.

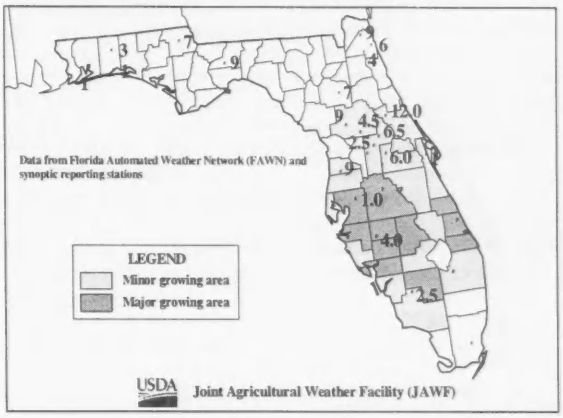
Topsoil moisture remained very short across most of Florida, with scattered areas of adequate moisture. Freezing temperatures slowed vegetative growth of small grains in the Panhandle. Winter forages were stressed by drought in the peninsula. Sugarcane harvest progressed without delays, but freezing temperatures killed leaves and growing points on most of the standing sugarcane crop. New crop sugarcane plants were killed back to the ground. The cold air covered virtually all of Florida's citrus-producing region, as temperatures remained well below freezing for extended periods on several nights. Varying degrees of slush ice was found in fruit from groves hardest hit by the cold weather. New growth suffered damage, and defoliation was expected in some groves, even though caretakers ran irrigation systems to protect their groves from the cold weather.


Snow Depth (Inches)
Jan 8, 2001
Snow Depth at 12Z
The NWS cooperative network is the principal source of the snow depth reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Supplemental Snow Depth Values Extracted from the 00Z Jan 8, 2001 Air Force Analysis

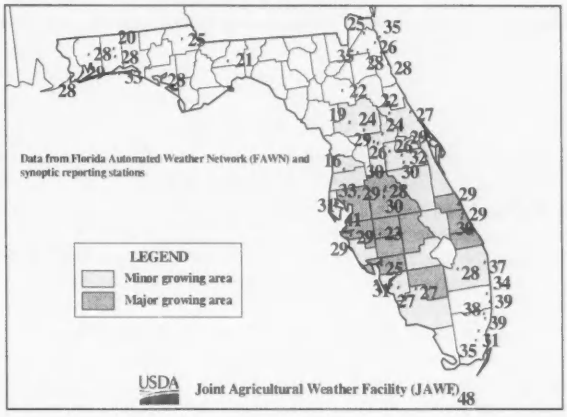
Minimum Temperatures in Florida Orange Producing Areas
January 1, 2001


Data from Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN) and synoptic reporting stations
LEGEND
Minor growing area
Major growing area
USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (JAWF)

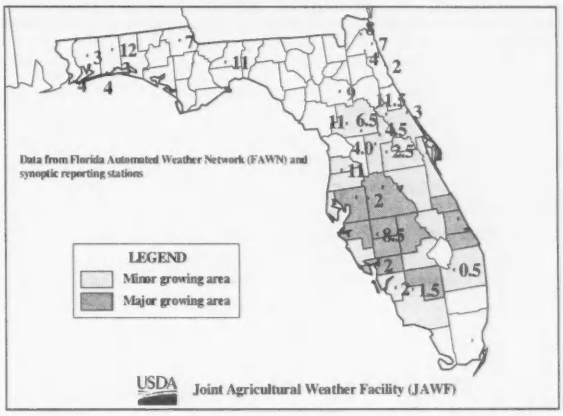
Duration of Cold Weather in Florida Orange Producing Areas
Hours temperatures at or below 28 degrees F - January 1, 2001


Data from Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN) and synoptic reporting stations
LEGEND
Minor growing area
Major growing area
USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (JAWF)

Minimum Temperatures in Florida Orange Producing Areas
January 5, 2001


Data from Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN) and synoptic reporting stations
LEGEND
Minor growing area
Major growing area
USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (JAWF)

Duration of Cold Weather in Florida Orange Producing Areas
Hours temperatures at or below 28 degrees F - January 5, 2001


Data from Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN) and synoptic reporting stations
LEGEND
Minor growing area
Major growing area
USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (JAWF)

Sub-Freezing Temperatures Envelop Most of Florida During the Week of December 31, 2000 - January 6, 2001

During the mornings of New Year's Eve (Dec. 31), New Year's Day (Jan. 1), and January 5, frigid Arctic air enveloped Florida, dropping readings to or well-below freezing throughout much of the State, with only the extreme southeastern sections staying above 32°F. This marked the fourth day during the past 2 weeks (first freeze occurred December 20) that most of Florida has experienced widespread, sub-freezing temperatures, with the mornings of January 1 and 5 being the severest of the freezes. January 1 lows dropped into the middle and upper 20's°F across the central and southwestern sections of the State *(top left)*, with durations of 4 to 9 hours at or below 28°F in the northern citrus areas *(top right)*. In vegetable-growing areas in the south, readings plunged as low as 27°F at Immokalee on both January 1 and 5, and to 28°F at Belle Glade and 31°F at Homestead on January 5 *(lower left)*.

Accordingly, the freezes adversely affected the State's fruit, vegetable, and field crops to varying degrees. According to the USDA's National Agricultural Statistical Services (NASS) on January 8, various amounts of slush ice was found in some citrus fruit in the colder groves, but it was too early to determine any relative degree of fruit damage. It appears that tree and wood damage will be minimal due to the quasi-dormancy of most trees, although tender new growth will suffer some damage, and some defoliation should occur in the historically coldest locations. Harvesting crews rapidly moved into the coldest areas, picking the early and midseason fruit for processing that showed some slush ice, and these harvesting practices will minimize fruit losses. Compared with the December 1989 freeze (see *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin #76/51*, dated December 27, 1989), minimum temperatures were similar in central Florida, but the duration at or below 26°F was much longer in the 1989 freeze (12 hours at Orlando on Dec. 23-24) compared with these freezes *(right side)*.

Sugarcane harvest made good progress, but most of the standing crop was damaged by freezing temperatures on Dec. 31, Jan. 1, and Jan. 5, with the leaves and growing points killed. New crop plantings were killed back to the ground, but they will recover. The extent of the damage is being assessed. In the north, growth of temporary pasture and small grains are slowing due to the cold, and peninsula winter pastures are under drought stress. Statewide pasture conditions are mostly poor due to the drought and freezes, with streams and stock ponds extremely low in central areas. The combination of freezing temperatures and drought are increasing the wild fire hazard throughout the State.

In the vegetable-producing areas, frost and freeze damage affected some southern Peninsula acreage, but freeze covers and irrigation limited damage. For a complete assessment of individual vegetables, refer to the USDA-NASS Internet site at: **http://www.nass.usda.gov/weather/cpcurr/fl-crop-weather**

International Weather and Crop Summary

December 31, 2000 - January 6, 2001

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Unseasonably mild weather benefited vegetative winter grains in western Europe, and provided favorable overwintering conditions for dormant winter grains in eastern Europe.

FSU-WESTERN: Unseasonably mild weather continued to provide favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains.

MIDDLE EAST: Stormy weather continued over the eastern Mediterranean, causing additional localized flooding.

AUSTRALIA: Warm, sunny weather aided summer crop development.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warmer, drier weather developed across the corn belt, increasing crop moisture demands.

EASTERN ASIA: Across the North China Plain and Yangtze Valley, a late-week winter storm produced widespread precipitation, boosting moisture supplies for winter crops.

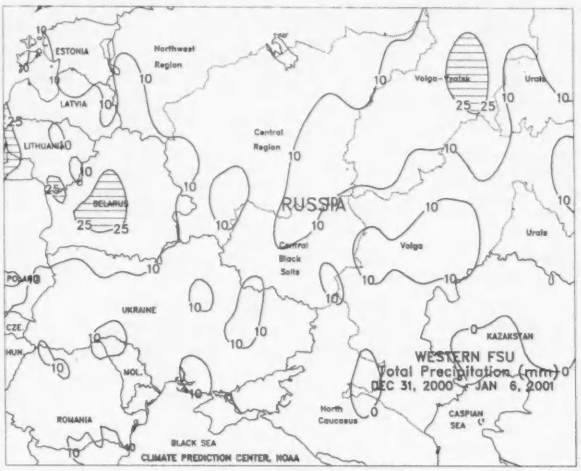
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Rainfall in Java, Indonesia maintained adequate moisture supplies for main-season rice, while drier weather eased wetness in Vietnam and the Philippines.

SOUTH AMERICA: Warm, dry weather prevailed across most of central Argentina, but soil moisture remained adequate except in the southwestern crop areas. In southern Brazil, adequate to abundant soil moisture continued to favor vegetative soybeans.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Rainfall in Morocco continued to provide beneficial moisture to winter grains.

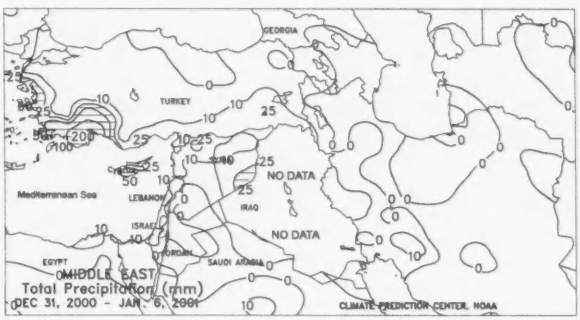
EUROPE

Scattered precipitation (20-70 mm) in England, France, the Benelux countries, western Germany, and northern Italy maintained moisture supplies for winter grains and oilseeds, while mostly dry weather prevailed across eastern Europe. Widespread rain (15-100 mm) in Spain and Portugal benefited vegetative winter wheat and barley; however, locally heavy rain (100-180 mm) in northern Portugal and northwestern Spain likely caused localized flooding. Unseasonably mild weather (temperatures 2-5 degrees C above normal) covered most major crop-producing areas in Europe. The mild weather provided favorable overwintering conditions for dormant and semi-dormant winter grains and oilseeds in eastern Europe, but melted most of the protective snow cover in northeastern Europe. At week's end, a shallow snow cover remained only in northeastern Poland, leaving winter crops exposed to potentially cold weather throughout much of eastern Europe. In western Europe, the unseasonably mild weather allowed for continued, albeit slow, growth of vegetative winter grains.



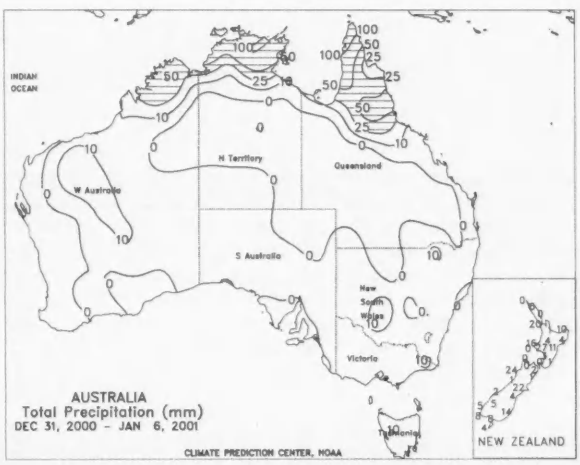
FSU-WESTERN

The fifth consecutive week of unusually mild weather maintained favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus. Weekly temperatures averaged 4 to 6 degrees C above normal in western Ukraine, the Baltics, and Belarus, and 6 to 12 degrees C above normal in Russia and the remainder of Ukraine. Most winter wheat areas of Ukraine and southern Russia (North Caucasus, lower Volga Valley, and the southern portion of the Central Black Soils Region) were snow-free, leaving crops vulnerable to potential extreme cold. Despite the mild weather, temperatures remained low enough to keep winter grains dormant throughout the region. Precipitation (2-23 mm) was light but widespread in Ukraine and southern Russia, falling mainly in the form of rain. Moderate to heavy snow (9-15 mm of liquid equivalent) fell from Belarus eastward across northern Russia, increasing snow cover.



MIDDLE EAST

Stormy weather continued throughout the eastern Mediterranean region. In Turkey, locally heavy rain (50-100 mm, locally exceeding 200 mm) caused isolated flooding in the southwest. Lighter precipitation (10 mm or less) covered the Anatolian Plateau, where temperatures averaging 4 to 5 degrees C above normal melted the protective snow for winter wheat. Moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) continued in southeastern Turkey, Syria, and Israel. The shower activity spread eastward into western Iran, with mostly dry weather dominating Iran's northernmost growing areas. Regional weather patterns and satellite imagery suggest widespread shower activity in northern Iraq as well. Winter wheat stayed dormant in northwestern Iran, despite above-normal temperatures.

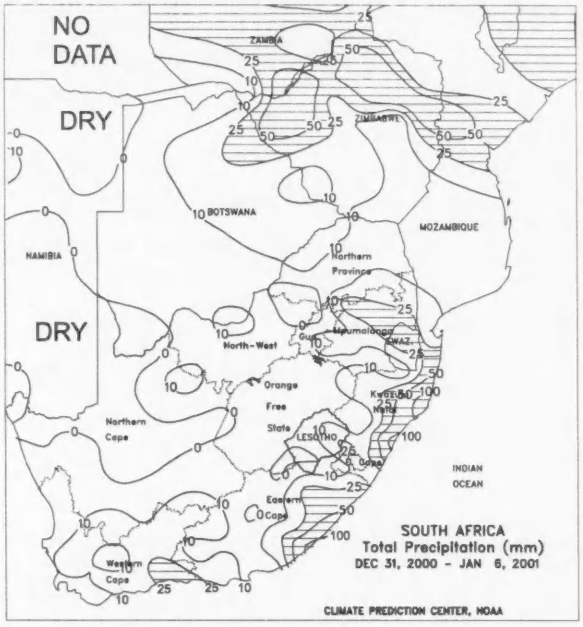


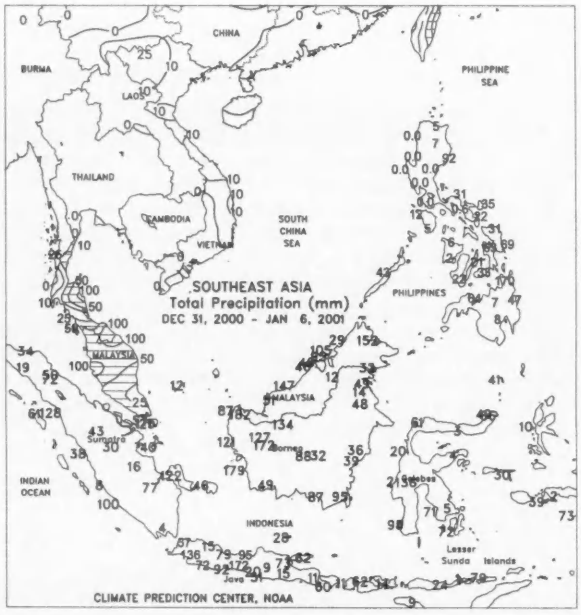
AUSTRALIA

Dry weather dominated the main summer crop areas of east-central Australia. The sunny skies aided sorghum, cotton, and sugarcane development. In Queensland, temperatures averaged 2 degrees C below normal, with highs generally ranging in the lower to middle 30's degrees C, reducing crop growth rates. Temperatures averaged near normal in the summer crop areas of northern New South Wales, maintaining seasonable crop moisture demands. Elsewhere, lingering showers (1-10 mm, locally exceeding 25 mm) caused minor fieldwork delays in winter grain areas from South Australia to southern New South Wales. Isolated showers (5-13 mm) had little impact on farm operations in Western Australia. Showers were also light (10 mm or less) in most agricultural districts of New Zealand, although pockets of moderate rain (10-25 mm) were recorded in western sections of North Island.

SOUTH AFRICA

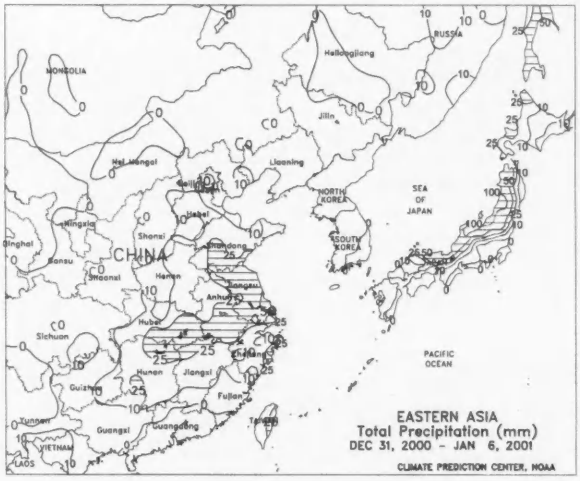
Drier weather developed over the corn belt, with most areas recording less than 10 mm of rainfall. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal, reducing crop moisture demands. By week's end, however, a heat wave had developed, with temperatures reaching the middle 30's C degrees in sections of North West and Free State. Elsewhere, heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) caused additional localized flooding in coastal sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal. Light to moderate rain (10-25 mm or more) also covered crop areas of Eastern and Western Cape provinces. The rainfall in Western Cape helped to reduce crop irrigation demands, although highs returned to the upper 30's degrees C by week's end.





SOUTHEAST ASIA

Light to moderate showers (10-50 mm or more) across Java, Indonesia kept moisture supplies adequate for main-season rice development. Drier weather in central Vietnam and the eastern Philippines eased wetness from weeks of heavy rain. The drier weather extended into Thailand, aiding second-crop rice transplanting. Light to moderate showers (10-50 mm) across peninsular Malaysia maintained adequate moisture supplies for oil palm.

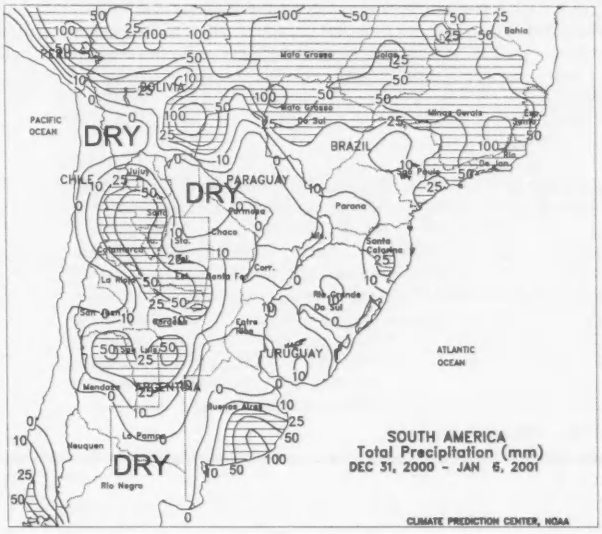


EASTERN ASIA

Across the North China Plain and Yangtze Valley, a late-week winter storm produced widespread unseasonably heavy precipitation (10-45 mm of liquid equivalent), boosting moisture supplies for winter wheat and rapeseed. Snow fell across Hebei, western Shandong, and north-central Henan. The heaviest rain (25-40 mm) fell across the Yangtze Valley. Despite temperatures averaging 2 to 4 degrees C above normal, winter wheat remained dormant.

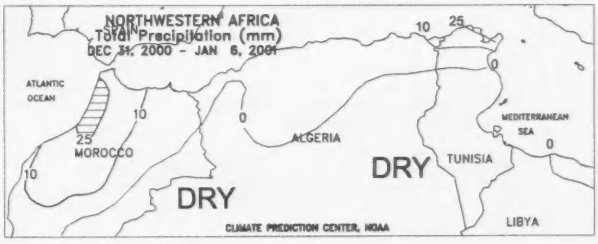
SOUTH AMERICA

Mostly warm, dry weather prevailed across the main crop-producing region of central Argentina, but soil moisture remained adequate for summer crops. Rain and cooler weather is needed as corn and soybeans have entered, or soon will be entering, reproduction. The warm, dry weather, however, favored winter harvesting. Showers were confined to Cordoba (10-80 mm) and the southeastern quarter of Buenos Aires (25-130 mm). In La Pampa and western Buenos Aires, continued hot, mostly dry weather stressed summer crops. In this region, maximum temperatures exceeded 38 degrees C (100 degrees F) during several days of the week. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C above normal across central Argentina. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat as of December 29, nationwide corn was 90 percent planted, with the remaining planting to finish in Entre Rios, La Pampa, and Santa Fe. Soybeans were 91 percent planted, compared with 89 percent last year. First-crop soybean planting was nearing completion, with second-crop soybean planting continuing. Sunflower and sorghum planting was nearing completion except in La Pampa (94 percent finished). Cotton and rice planting was also nearing completion. Wheat was 62 percent harvested. In southern Brazil, widespread showers (25-50 mm) covered the northern soybean areas of Mato Grosso do Sul, Goias, western Bahia, and Minas Gerais. Farther south, drier weather (5-20 mm) prevailed, but across most major soybean-producing regions, adequate to abundant soil moisture continued to favor vegetative soybeans. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across southern Brazil.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Light to moderate showers (10-50 mm) continued to provide beneficial moisture to winter grains, while easing dryness in southern Morocco. Dryness returned to Algeria and Tunisia, where little to no rain fell, causing diminished soil moisture for winter grains. Well-below-normal precipitation over the last 4 weeks has resulted in dry conditions in Algeria and Tunisia.



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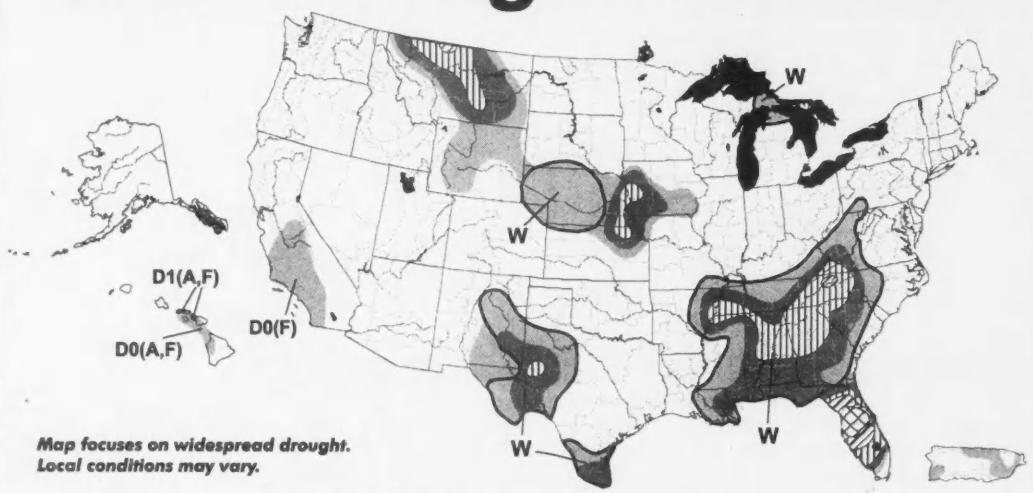
Stoneville . . . . . ***Lee Crowley***

January 2, 2001 **Valid 7 a.m. EST**

U.S. Drought Monitor



Map focuses on widespread drought. Local conditions may vary.

D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought-First Stage
D2 Drought–Severe
D3 Drought–Extreme
D4 Drought–Exceptional
Delineates Overlapping Areas

Drought type: used only when impacts differ

A = Agriculture
W = Water
F = Wildfire danger

http://enso.unl.edu/monitor/monitor.html

• ***Released Thursday, Jan. 4, 2001*** •

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WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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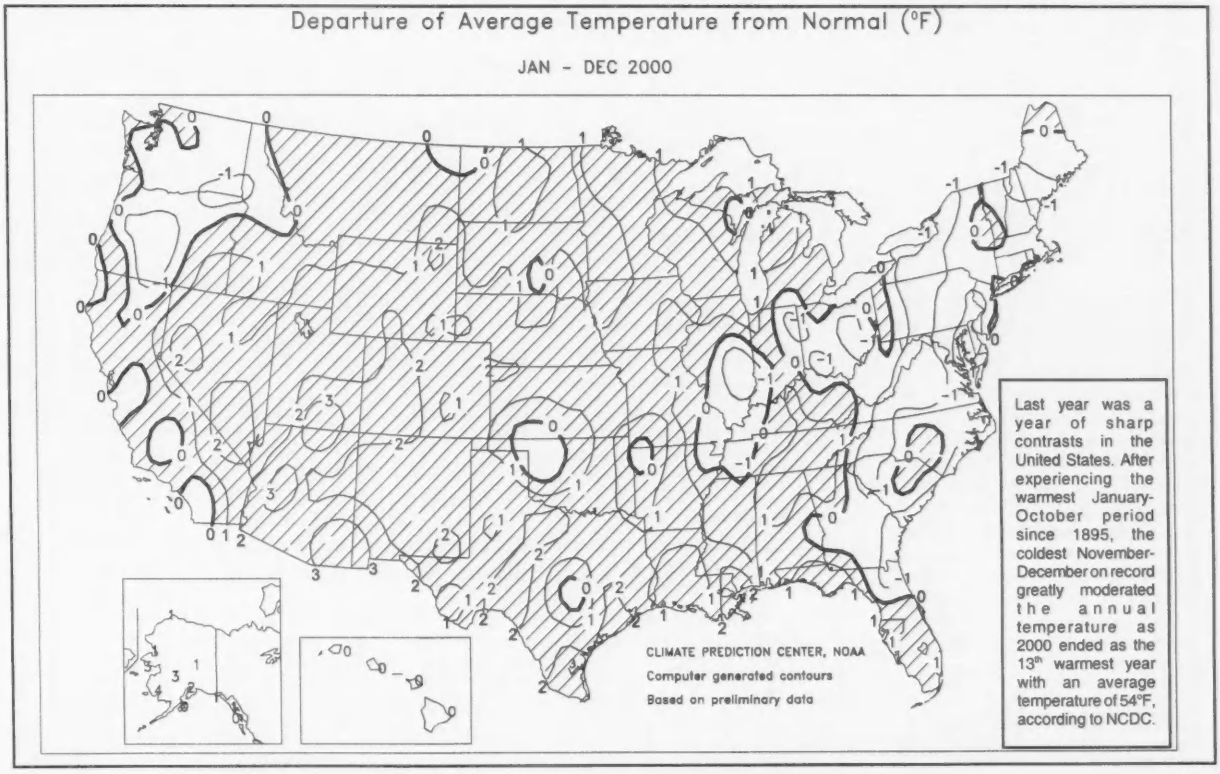
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
JAN - DEC 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

Last year was a year of sharp contrasts in the United States. After experiencing the warmest January-October period since 1895, the coldest November-December on record greatly moderated the annual temperature as 2000 ended as the 13th warmest year with an average temperature of 54°F, according to NCDC.

HIGHLIGHTS

January 7 - 13, 2001

The most significant precipitation of the season-to-date reached **California**, improving high-elevation snow packs and aiding rain-fed pastures and winter grains, but causing flash flooding. In addition, high winds accompanied **California's** heavy precipitation. Meanwhile, two rounds of precipitation overspread the **South**, further easing long-term drought but leaving fields muddy. However, showers largely bypassed drought-affected **Peninsular Florida**, maintaining heavy citrus and winter vegetable irrigation demands. Scattered frost was noted on

(Continued on page 5)

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Snowpack and Precipitation

As of January 16, 2001, a large portion of the West reports that snowpacks are less than 70 percent (%) of average (fig. 1). These areas include central California, northern Nevada, central and eastern Oregon, the Washington Cascades, northern Washington, most of Idaho, western Montana, northeastern Wyoming, central Utah, central Arizona, and a small portion of southern Colorado. The snowpack index above Grand Coulee Reservoir is 55% of average, the lowest in the last 40 years. Only isolated areas of eastern Wyoming, central Colorado, and northern New Mexico are reporting above-average (greater than 110% of average) snowpacks.

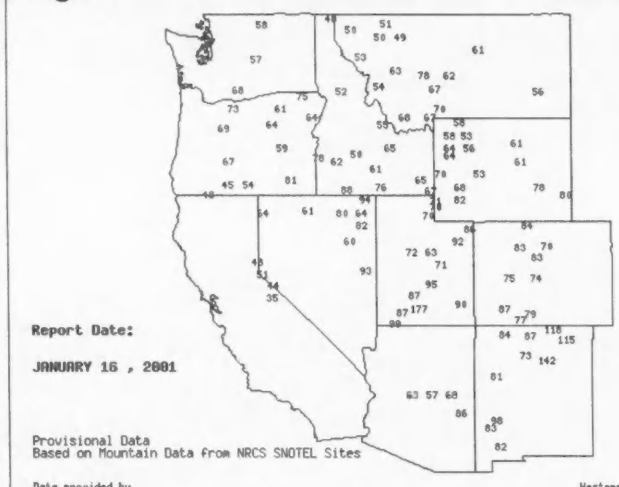
Well-below-average October 1 - January 16 precipitation (less than 70% of normal) is being reported in California, western Nevada, southwestern Washington, and northwestern Montana (fig. 2). In general, Oregon, eastern Washington and the Intermountain States report season-to-date precipitation totals that range from slightly below to slightly above average (70 to 130%). Well-above-average seasonal precipitation (greater than 130% of normal) is confined to southern Utah, southeastern Arizona, southeastern Colorado, and nearly all of New Mexico.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

As of January 1, 2001, the scarcity of snowpack is reflected in the forecasted streamflow volumes for much of the West (fig. 3). Well-below-average (less than 70% of normal) spring and summer streamflows are forecast for central California, northern Nevada, southeastern Idaho, south-central and parts of southwestern Oregon, western Montana, small portions of central Wyoming, extreme southeastern Utah, and portions of central Arizona and New Mexico. Slightly below-average (70 to 90% of normal) spring and summer streamflows are forecast for parts of northern California, southwestern

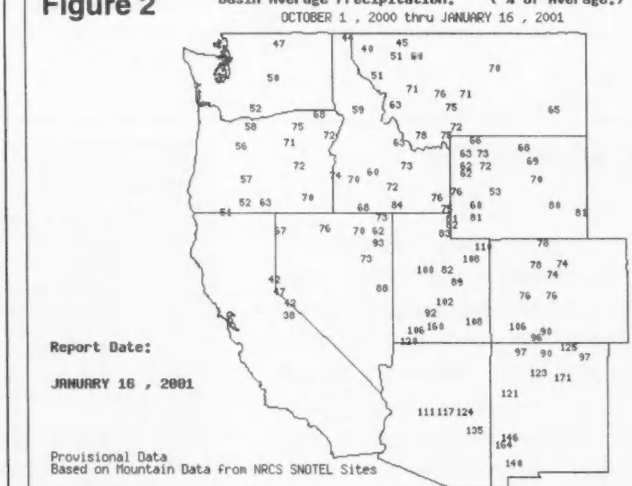
SNOTEL - River Basin Snow Water Content

Figure 1 Basin Average Snow Water Content. (% of Average.)



SNOTEL - River Basin Precipitation

Figure 2 Basin Average Precipitation. (% of Average.)
OCTOBER 1 , 2000 thru JANUARY 16 , 2001



and north-central Oregon, the Washington Cascades and northern Washington, nearly all of Idaho, Montana, most of Wyoming, central Utah, and central Arizona.

Average (90 to 110%) spring and summer streamflows are forecast for western Oregon (the Willamette River), a portion of the Puget Sound, northeastern Oregon (Grande Ronde), upper reaches of the Gallatin, Madison, and Clark Fork Rivers in western Montana, portions of southwestern Wyoming, most of western Colorado, the upper Rio Grande in southern Colorado, and a portion of the Rio Grande in central New Mexico.

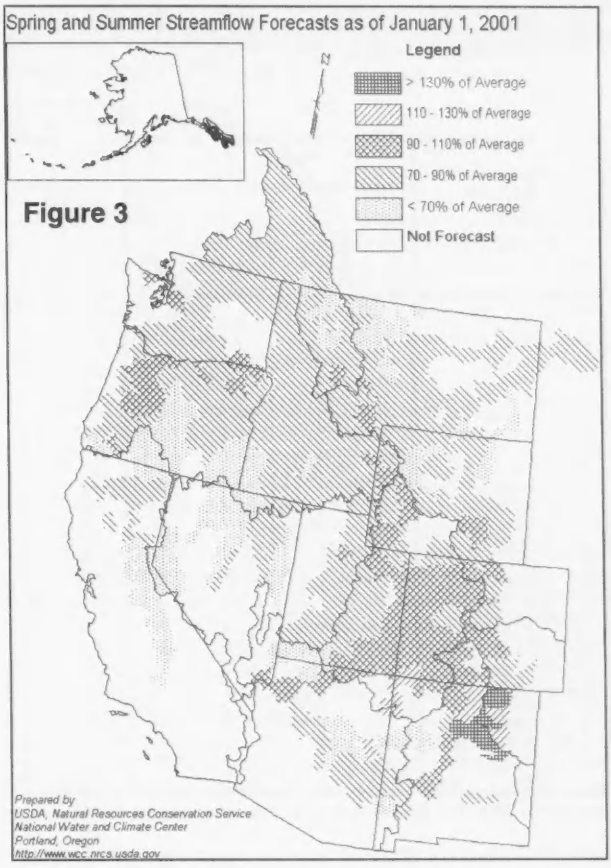
Above- to much-above-normal (110 to 130% or more) spring and summer streamflows are forecast for the Pecos and Canadian River in New Mexico.

Reservoir Storage

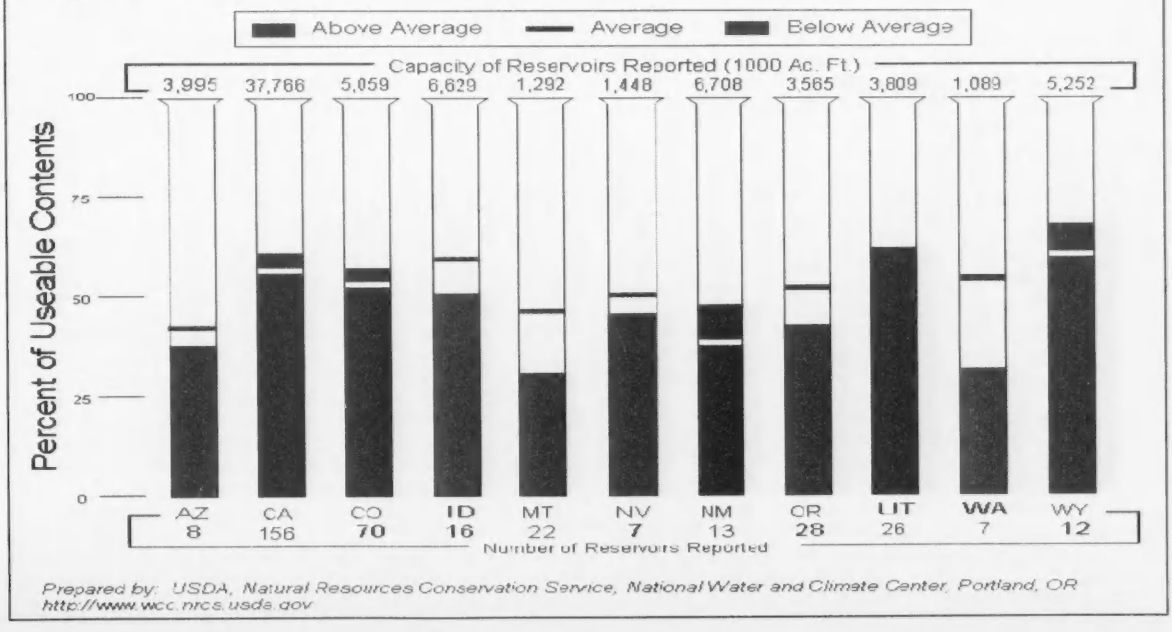
As of January 1, 2001, major western storage reservoirs in Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington report slightly below-average storage levels for this time of year (fig. 4). Near- or above-average storage levels are reported for California, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

For More Information

The National Water and Climate Center Homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit:
http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov



Reservoir Storage as of January 1, 2001
Figure 4



Weather Data for Selected Locations in the Delta and the Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 13, 2001

Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC), the Southern Regional Climate Center (SRCC), and the University of Missouri.

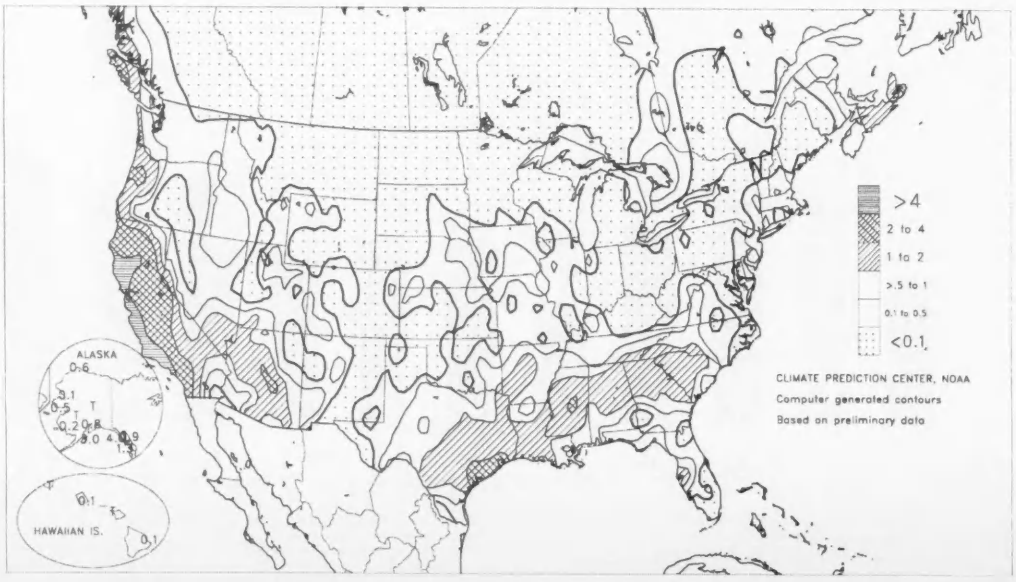
STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP, °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MS	BATESVILLE [X]	44	31	52	21	38	0	0.55	-0.49	0.55	4.16	53	0.57	29	--	--	0	4	1	1
	BELZONI [X]	51	32	60	19	42	1	1.21	-0.12	0.58	6.67	81	1.31	53	--	--	0	2	3	1
	CLARKSDALE [X]	45	33	52	24	39	1	0.21	-0.84	0.19	3.93	56	0.30	15	--	--	0	3	2	0
	CLEVELAND [X]	46	30	56	24	38	-4	0.76	-0.22	0.32	7.16	110	0.92	53	--	--	0	5	4	0
	GREENVILLE [X]	46	31	57	23	39	-2	0.75	-0.37	0.69	6.72	92	0.89	43	--	--	0	4	2	1
	GREENWOOD [X]	47	32	51	20	40	-2	0.94	-0.14	0.54	5.90	80	0.99	48	--	--	0	3	2	1
	INDIANOLA 1S	44	34	48	26	39	--	0.96	--	0.46	7.01	--	1.05	--	43	39	0	3	3	0
	INVERNESS 5E	45	34	51	25	40	--	0.70	--	0.45	4.86	--	0.70	--	--	--	0	3	2	0
	LYON	44	32	52	23	38	--	0.48	--	0.31	2.74	--	0.50	--	--	--	0	3	2	0
	MOORHEAD [X]	46	35	50	26	41	0	1.01	-0.11	0.52	6.32	80	1.12	53	--	--	0	3	2	1
	ONWARD	47	35	55	26	41	--	0.99	--	0.48	5.19	--	1.00	--	43	40	0	3	4	0
	ROLLING FORK [X]	50	31	65	23	41	-1	0.98	-0.27	0.52	7.07	92	1.17	51	--	--	0	4	3	1
	SIDON	46	35	54	26	41	--	0.86	--	0.49	5.35	--	0.86	--	--	--	0	3	3	0
	TUNICA [X]	45	31	52	22	38	0	0.60	-0.44	0.45	3.47	46	0.61	31	--	--	0	4	2	0
	TUNICA 1W	43	31	51	22	37	--	0.70	--	0.46	3.58	--	0.72	--	39	38	0	3	2	0
	VANCE	44	32	50	22	38	--	0.60	--	0.42	5.00	--	0.68	--	39	38	0	3	3	0
	VICKSBURG [X]	51	30	66	21	41	-4	0.97	-0.36	0.65	5.86	73	1.12	45	--	--	0	4	3	1
	YAZOO CITY [X]	49	30	63	21	40	-3	1.33	0.05	0.84	6.10	71	1.44	60	--	--	0	4	2	1
	STONEVILLE *	48	30	58	24	39	-1	0.61	-0.59	0.31	7.32	91	0.75	32	46	38	0	5	4	0
MO	CARDWELL	42	28	52	20	34	2	0.60	-0.11	0.40	1.18	19	0.60	46	--	--	0	5	3	0
	CHARLESTON	38	26	45	18	31	2	0.15	-0.40	0.07	1.15	20	0.15	33	--	--	0	6	3	0
	CLARKTON	40	28	49	21	33	3	0.51	-0.06	0.26	2.76	49	0.51	43	--	--	0	5	3	0
	DELTA	37	23	43	15	30	0	0.22	-0.39	0.16	2.75	44	0.22	18	--	--	0	5	2	0
	GLENNONVILLE	39	28	47	22	33	3	0.44	-0.13	0.24	2.16	38	0.44	37	--	--	0	5	2	0
	PORTAGEVILLE #1	40	27	49	20	33	2	0.41	-0.35	0.31	2.83	45	0.41	31	--	--	0	5	2	0
	PORTAGEVILLE #2	39	27	46	22	33	2	0.41	-0.35	0.25	1.07	17	0.41	31	--	--	0	5	3	0
	STEELE	40	29	49	23	34	2	0.61	-0.18	0.40	3.72	56	0.61	45	--	--	0	4	3	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Based on 1964-93 normals. [X] Based on 1961-90 normals.

Delta and Bootheel Weather and Crop Summary: Temperatures moderated to near-normal levels in the Delta and Bootheel. Precipitation amounts were below normal throughout the region. Amounts since December 1, 2000, are starting to fall behind normal levels, especially in the Bootheel region. In the Delta, farmland is still too wet for fieldwork.

Total Precipitation (Inches)

JAN 7 - 13, 2001



U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on January 10 and 11, 2001. Forecasts refer to January 1.

All cotton production is forecast at 17.2 million bales, down 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1999. Yield is expected to average 631 pounds per harvested acre, up 12 pounds from last month. The increase in yield is the result of a reduction in harvested acreage. The most significant production change indicated by ginnings and survey data is a decrease of 150,000 bales of upland cotton in Texas. Fields continue to be abandoned due to the extremely dry weather throughout the growing season, coupled with poor autumn harvest conditions.

The January 1 **all orange** forecast for the 2000-01 crop is 12.6 million tons, virtually unchanged from December's forecast, but 4 percent less than last season's final utilization. Florida's all orange forecast is 229 million boxes (10.3 million tons), unchanged from the December forecast, but 2 percent lower than the 1999-2000 crop year. This forecast does not reflect any effects of the sub-freezing temperatures that occurred in parts of Florida's citrus belt during the last few days of December and the first week of January. All surveys used for this forecast were conducted before the sub-freezing temperatures arrived. The early and midseason orange forecast remained at 127 million boxes (5.72 million tons), 5 percent lower than the previous season. Record-low droppage rates and the smallest fruit size in the last 10 years contributed to the forecast. Approximately 38 percent of the crop has been harvested. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 102 million boxes (4.59 million tons), is unchanged from December, but is 3 percent higher that last season's final utilization. The Valencias also have small fruit sizes and the lowest droppage rates in recent history.

The all orange forecast for California, at 59.0 million boxes (2.21 million tons), is the same as projected in October, but down 12 percent from the previous season. California's Navel orange harvest is 25 percent complete. The number of fruits is lower than last season, but the fruit size is larger than a year ago. The forecast of all oranges in Texas as 2.10 million boxes (89,000 tons), an increase of 5 percent from the initial forecast in October. If realized, it will be 21 percent higher than last season. Arizona's all orange forecast remains at 1.05 million boxes (40,000 tons), 5 percent less than last season's utilization.

Winter wheat seeded area for 2001 is expected to total 41.3 million acres, down 5 percent from 2000. This is the smallest area since 1971. Class acreage breakdowns are approximately: Hard Red Winter (HRW), 28.9 million; Soft Red Winter (SRW), 8.9 million; and White Winter, 3.5 million.

The HRW seeded area is down 5 percent from 2000. Oklahoma and Texas led the decline, down 700,000 and 400,000 acres, respectively. Colorado and Montana also showed large decreases. Dry conditions were the leading cause of the lower acreage, resulting in delayed seeding progress and even slower emergence. In Texas and Oklahoma, the dry conditions were followed by excessive rainfall, which further hindered progress. The SRW seeded area is down 6 percent from last year. Alabama, Georgia, and Wisconsin were the only States planting more acreage this year. Alabama growers expect to utilize more wheat acres for cattle grazing this winter, because hay supplies are short. The White Winter seeded area is down fractionally from 2000.

(Continued from front cover)

Florida's peninsula through midweek, although temperatures remained well above those observed during the freezes on January 1 and 5. Farther north, mild weather returned to areas from the **northern and central Plains** to the **western Corn Belt**, boosting weekly temperatures 6 to 16°F above normal. Nevertheless, a late-week storm produced rain and wet snow across the **central Plains** and **western Corn Belt**. Prior to the storm, temperatures rose above 60°F as far north as the **central High Plains**.

Early in the week, record cold lingered across **Florida**, while warm weather continued in the **West**. On Sunday, daily-record lows in **Florida** included 29°F in **Daytona Beach** and 31°F in **Orlando**. In contrast, highs reached daily-record levels in **Eureka, CA** (70°F) and **Blanding, UT** (55°F). A day later, however, heavy precipitation overspread **California**, where **Sacramento** received a daily-record rainfall (1.51 inches) for January 8.

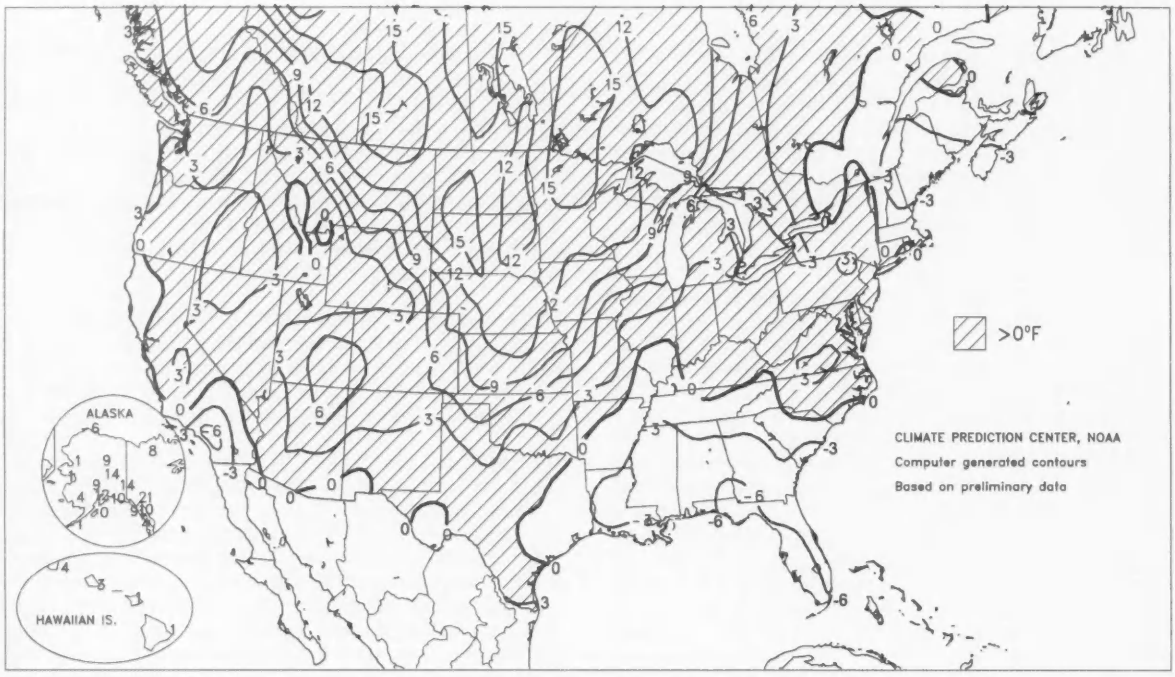
Heavy precipitation continued for most of the week across **California**, especially in central and southern coastal areas. For the 72-hour period ending at 4 p.m. PST on Friday afternoon (January 12), rainfall in **Santa Barbara County** totaled 5.34 inches in **Santa Ynez** and 6.03 inches in **Goleta (Santa Barbara Airport)**. In the **Los Angeles basin**, especially heavy rain fell on January 10-11, when 24-hour totals reached 5.12 inches at **UCLA** and 4.70 inches in **Chatsworth**. Downtown **Los Angeles** netted a storm-total rainfall of 4.31 inches, boosting their season-to-date precipitation (since July 1, 2000) to 5.78 inches. Farther south, snowfall accumulated to a depth of 12 inches on **Mt. Palomar** and 14 inches on Mt. Laguna. Very heavy snow also fell on January 10-11 in the **southern Sierra Nevada**, where 39 inches of snow was measured in 24 hours at 9,450-foot **Agnew Pass** in **Mariposa County**. High winds accompanied the storm system on Wednesday across **California's Central Valley**, where gusts reached 53 mph in **Sacramento** and 46 mph in **Marysville**.

Meanwhile, heavy rain also developed across **southern and eastern Texas**. On January 10, daily-record totals included 2.02 inches in **Galveston** and 1.43 inches in **Houston**. Late in the week, heavy snow reached the **Southwest**. In **Arizona**, January 12-13 snowfall totaled 19.7 inches in **Flagstaff**. Precipitation (rain and wet snow) overspread the **central Plains** and **western Corn Belt** at week's end. On Saturday in **Nebraska**, **Omaha** collected a daily-record precipitation total of 0.45 inch, including 2.0 inches of snow. Farther west, cooler, drier air arrived in **California**, resulting in a daily-record low (39°F) on January 13 in **Simi Valley**.

Hawaii's tranquil wet season continued, bringing a gradual increase in the magnitude of dryness and long-term drought across the islands. Meanwhile, mild weather continued across **interior and southeastern Alaska**, while near-normal temperatures were observed across western areas. On Sunday, both **Juneau** (51°F) and **Yakutat** (50°F) posted daily-record highs. Three days later in the **Aleutians**, **Cold Bay** (3°F) posted a record low for January 10.

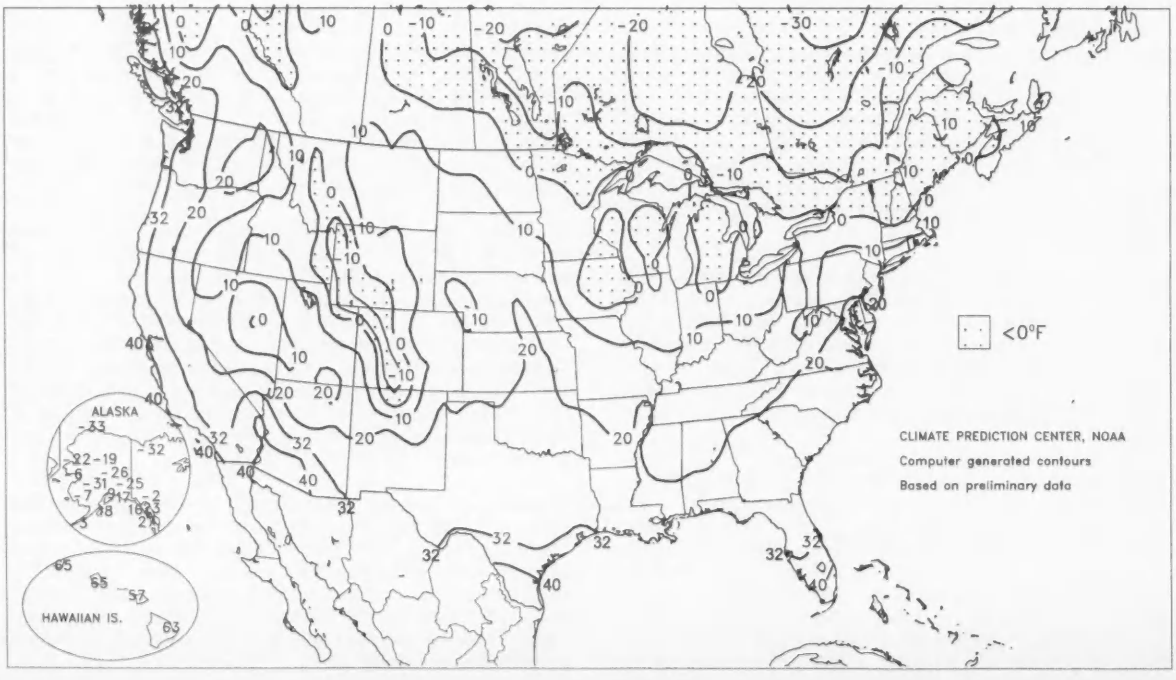
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JAN 7 - 13, 2001



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JAN 7 - 13, 2001



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 13, 2001

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	48	28	58	18	38	-3	1.19	0.01	0.89	3.04	42	1.20	55	91	48	0	5	3	1
	HUNTSVILLE	46	27	55	18	36	-3	0.45	-0.75	0.30	4.13	51	0.50	22	86	65	0	5	2	0
	MOBILE	56	33	70	24	45	-5	0.32	-0.75	0.17	4.12	56	0.32	16	93	57	0	2	3	0
	MONTGOMERY	53	30	68	20	41	-5	0.79	-0.26	0.63	5.80	81	0.79	40	88	42	0	4	3	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	32	20	46	9	26	11	0.75	0.56	0.33	1.41	95	0.78	217	91	80	0	7	4	0
	BARROW	-14	-23	-6	-33	-18	-5	0.62	0.59	0.62	0.85	405	0.62	124	81	76	0	7	1	1
	FAIRBANKS	13	-7	29	-26	3	14	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.30	28	0.14	61	82	77	0	7	1	0
	JUNEAU	38	30	52	23	34	10	0.86	-0.19	0.44	7.61	119	3.44	177	87	84	0	4	7	0
	KODIAK	36	25	41	18	30	0	3.04	1.31	1.36	16.97	170	4.74	148	87	71	0	6	6	2
	NOME	15	2	27	-6	9	2	0.53	0.34	0.18	2.04	171	0.60	167	83	69	0	7	5	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	41	22	51	11	32	4	1.99	1.52	1.01	2.22	67	2.01	226	94	51	0	7	4	1
	PHOENIX	64	48	75	42	56	3	0.89	0.72	0.49	0.89	68	0.89	287	85	62	0	0	5	0
	TUCSON	61	41	70	36	51	0	0.95	0.74	0.51	1.05	71	1.05	263	87	61	0	0	3	1
	YUMA	65	47	75	42	56	0	0.32	0.24	0.31	0.32	53	0.32	213	74	61	0	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	46	32	54	24	39	2	0.56	0.13	0.48	3.75	97	0.56	67	90	62	0	4	3	0
	LITTLE ROCK	45	32	59	21	39	0	1.27	0.47	0.54	4.81	76	1.27	82	10	65	0	3	3	2
CA	BAKERSFIELD	60	43	69	36	52	5	1.01	0.82	0.53	1.01	105	1.01	306	90	86	0	0	4	1
	FRESNO	57	41	68	34	49	4	1.50	1.06	0.81	1.57	71	1.50	188	92	67	0	0	5	1
	LOS ANGELES	60	48	69	44	54	-3	3.51	2.99	1.45	3.54	137	3.54	381	92	73	0	0	5	2
	REDDING	50	35	57	28	43	-2	3.02	1.61	1.41	4.91	60	3.02	116	91	80	0	2	5	2
	SACRAMENTO	53	41	56	33	47	3	2.18	1.34	1.08	3.84	95	2.18	143	96	65	0	0	5	2
	SAN DIEGO	60	50	68	47	55	-2	2.63	2.22	1.13	2.64	113	2.63	342	90	74	0	0	4	2
	SAN FRANCISCO	55	46	58	43	51	3	2.24	1.24	0.94	2.68	55	2.24	124	91	77	0	0	5	2
	STOCKTON	55	40	58	32	48	4	1.74	1.08	0.98	2.12	64	1.74	145	95	85	0	1	4	2
CO	ALAMOSA	40	-1	45	-9	20	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.11	20	0.00	0	81	52	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	47	18	53	15	33	5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.25	42	0.00	0	67	17	0	7	0	0
	DENVER	51	22	60	18	36	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.28	33	0.00	0	68	14	0	7	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	42	19	48	13	30	6	0.34	0.20	0.24	0.52	60	0.34	131	77	46	0	7	3	0
	PUEBLO	51	11	59	3	31	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.21	37	0.00	0	68	33	0	7	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	36	20	43	16	28	-1	0.68	-0.06	0.41	3.65	74	0.90	64	80	57	0	7	2	0
	HARTFORD	33	14	39	7	23	-2	0.15	-0.64	0.14	3.58	66	0.25	17	83	57	0	7	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	45	27	59	23	36	1	0.20	-0.43	0.20	2.26	53	0.25	21	80	47	0	7	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	41	24	50	20	33	2	0.20	-0.50	0.20	3.00	63	0.20	15	83	50	0	7	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	66	38	75	29	52	-6	0.17	-0.44	0.16	0.97	26	0.17	15	93	43	0	3	2	0
	JACKSONVILLE	62	34	70	23	48	-4	0.18	-0.54	0.12	1.55	39	0.18	14	92	43	0	4	2	0
	KEY WEST	71	57	77	50	64	-6	0.00	-0.47	0.00	1.98	69	0.02	2	87	66	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	73	51	80	43	62	-5	0.00	-0.44	0.00	6.24	235	0.09	11	91	51	0	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	68	40	77	31	54	-6	0.28	-0.22	0.26	1.86	61	0.28	31	88	51	0	2	2	0
	PENSACOLA	56	35	67	30	46	-4	0.53	-0.50	0.41	3.49	56	0.53	28	84	49	0	2	3	0
	TALLAHASSEE	58	30	67	19	44	-6	0.72	-0.35	0.50	3.40	48	0.72	36	91	52	0	4	2	1
	TAMPA	64	42	70	33	53	-7	0.87	0.46	0.79	2.26	77	0.87	113	95	62	0	0	2	1
	WEST PALM	72	46	80	39	59	-6	0.05	-0.58	0.05	2.47	68	0.13	11	87	46	0	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	52	30	59	23	41	-1	1.27	0.22	0.51	4.73	79	1.27	66	83	45	0	5	4	1
	ATLANTA	48	29	57	23	38	-3	0.92	-0.15	0.30	3.54	56	0.92	47	79	55	0	6	4	0
	AUGUSTA	55	30	60	21	42	-2	0.98	0.08	0.47	2.38	47	0.98	59	84	53	0	4	4	0
	COLUMBUS	52	31	63	25	41	-4	0.38	-0.67	0.17	4.31	62	0.38	19	85	37	0	5	4	0
	MACON	53	27	63	19	40	-5	1.91	0.89	1.33	5.01	81	1.91	101	92	41	0	6	3	2
	SAVANNAH	58	32	63	22	45	-4	0.43	-0.39	0.30	3.24	73	0.43	29	95	58	0	4	3	0
HI	HILO	81	64	82	63	72	0	0.12	-2.15	0.11	4.65	28	0.12	3	87	72	0	0	2	0
	HONOLULU	82	69	84	65	76	3	0.05	-0.80	0.05	0.26	5	0.09	6	86	78	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	83	61	87	57	72	0	0.01	-0.95	0.01	0.21	4	0.03	2	90	80	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	81	69	82	65	75	3	0.03	-1.38	0.03	1.24	16	0.03	1	88	79	0	0	1	0
ID	BOISE	39	27	45	20	33	5	0.69	0.36	0.26	1.49	76	0.69	113	90	80	0	7	5	0
	LEWISTON	40	30	47	26	35	2	0.61	0.31	0.39	1.33	76	0.61	109	91	81	0	7	6	0
	POCATELLO	34	10	42	-1	22	-1	0.44	0.19	0.16	0.86	55	0.44	96	93	76	0	7	4	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	33	19	39	10	26	5	0.00	-0.37	0.00	2.13	66	0.02	3	85	74	0	7	0	0
	MOLINE	32	17	38	-3	25	5	0.29	-0.09	0.20	2.55	86	0.30	41	90	79	0	6	3	0
	PEORIA	31	19	35	5	25	4	0.34	-0.03	0.20	1.31	41	0.35	49	94	75	0	6	3	0
	ROCKFORD	30	14	34	-5	22	4	0.00	-0.31	0.00	2.01	76	0.08	13	95	83	0	7	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	33	20	38	4	26	2	0.12	-0.25	0.10	1.04	30	0.13	18	90	81	0	7	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	38	23	43	17	31	1	0.19	-0.42	0.19	4.33	89	0.22	19	87	69	0	7	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	31	15	36	1	23	0	0.12	-0.32	0.12	2.67	71	0.13	15	87	68	0	7	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	34	19	40	11	27	2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	2.76	63	0.00	0	90	63	0	7	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	32	16	37	0	24	1	0.01	-0.53	0.01	2.32	53	0.03	3	88	74	0	7	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	32	18	38	1	25	3	0.34	0.04	0.19	2.35	91	0.60	102	91	73	0	7	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	30	17	37	-5	24	7	0.37	0.13	0.19	2.35	114	0.37	77	96	79	0	7	2	0
	DES MOINES	35	22	42	3	28	9	0.50	0.28	0.24	2.50	143	0.50	116	91	79	0	6	3	0
	DUBUQUE	29	17	35	-2	23	7	0.09	-0.21	0.09	2.26	89	0.11	19	90	82	0	7	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	38	25	48	15	32	15	0.17	0.03	0.17	0.88	85	0.19	73	90	78	0	7	1	0
	WATERLOO	32	16	38	-8	24	10	0.28	0.09	0.20	2.26	135	0.28	76	92	84	0	7	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	48	29	60	21	39	13	0.18	0.04	0.16	0.64	58	0.18	69	88	64	0	5	2	0
	DODGE CITY	54	26	62	20	40	11	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.46	54	0.00	0	85	36	0	6	0	0
	GOODLAND	52	19	61	10	36	8	0.45	0.37	0.45	0.56	97	0.45	265	77	40	0	7	1	0
	TOPEKA	45	27	51	19	36	10	0.33	0.11	0.29	0.68	36	0.33	75	93	75	0	6	2	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 13, 2001

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	48	28	52	22	38	9	0.46	0.27	0.46	0.82	52	0.46	124	91	67	0	6	1	0
KY	JACKSON	44	27	55	18	36	3	0.00	-0.87	0.00	4.40	73	0.05	3	67	34	0	5	0	0
	LEXINGTON	42	23	52	18	33	2	0.00	-0.67	0.00	3.77	72	0.02	2	73	48	0	7	0	0
	LOUISVILLE	43	25	53	19	34	2	0.00	-0.65	0.00	3.76	77	0.04	3	81	42	0	7	0	0
	PADUCAH	39	24	49	15	32	0	0.01	-0.74	0.01	2.88	47	0.04	3	90	60	0	6	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	56	36	68	27	46	-4	0.33	-0.77	0.17	3.06	40	0.33	16	97	54	0	2	2	0
	LAKE CHARLES	55	40	66	29	48	-2	1.62	0.56	0.78	3.80	54	1.80	90	92	67	0	1	4	2
	NEW ORLEANS	58	40	72	30	49	-2	0.50	-0.63	0.26	3.20	41	0.50	24	88	65	0	1	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	50	36	64	29	43	-2	0.45	-0.43	0.33	7.80	136	0.45	27	95	69	0	2	3	0
ME	CARIBOU	17	0	24	-9	9	0	0.02	-0.56	0.02	3.78	87	0.05	5	87	73	0	7	1	0
	PORTLAND	31	8	39	0	20	-1	0.06	-0.76	0.04	4.84	79	0.35	22	86	55	0	7	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	43	24	56	18	34	2	0.19	-0.50	0.19	2.59	55	0.28	21	75	49	0	7	1	0
MA	BOSTON	35	21	40	12	28	-1	0.08	-0.74	0.05	5.17	93	0.38	23	81	58	0	7	2	0
	WORCESTER	30	14	35	7	23	0	0.11	-0.74	0.10	3.96	70	0.34	21	83	51	0	7	2	0
MI	ALPENA	32	12	45	-5	22	4	0.11	-0.28	0.09	0.81	29	0.14	19	95	75	0	7	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	33	19	37	2	26	4	0.00	-0.45	0.00	2.09	56	0.02	2	89	72	0	7	0	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	31	12	41	-9	22	5	0.32	-0.04	0.27	0.96	36	0.36	52	89	78	0	7	2	0
	LANSING	34	16	39	-9	25	4	0.00	-0.36	0.00	1.33	44	0.27	39	91	80	0	7	0	0
	MUSKEGON	34	22	38	6	28	4	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.84	20	0.04	4	89	79	0	6	0	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	34	18	41	1	26	6	0.02	-0.48	0.01	0.99	32	0.21	23	94	71	0	6	2	0
MN	DULUTH	29	16	38	3	22	15	0.05	-0.25	0.05	0.99	55	0.06	11	94	85	0	7	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	27	7	36	-10	17	16	0.07	-0.15	0.06	0.32	26	0.12	30	92	76	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	32	20	37	7	26	14	0.01	-0.21	0.01	1.24	83	0.02	5	89	79	0	7	1	0
	ROCHESTER	29	17	35	1	23	12	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.65	119	0.01	3	91	84	0	7	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	28	13	33	-2	21	13	0.05	-0.12	0.05	0.60	52	0.05	16	92	79	0	7	1	0
MS	JACKSON	48	32	63	19	40	-4	1.20	-0.02	0.69	5.08	62	1.21	52	97	58	0	3	3	1
	MERIDIAN	50	30	66	18	40	-5	1.50	0.31	0.98	5.55	67	1.51	67	93	63	0	3	2	2
	TUPELO	44	29	50	17	36	-4	0.51	-0.64	0.51	5.95	71	0.52	24	81	63	0	4	1	1
MO	COLUMBIA	40	25	48	13	33	6	0.33	-0.01	0.20	1.20	38	0.33	49	93	64	0	7	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	43	28	50	18	35	10	0.62	0.36	0.54	1.43	69	0.62	124	93	68	0	6	2	1
	SAINT LOUIS	38	24	49	15	31	2	0.23	-0.20	0.20	1.58	41	0.23	27	92	78	0	6	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	39	25	43	12	32	1	0.28	-0.15	0.17	1.88	47	0.28	33	90	71	0	5	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	40	24	47	20	32	10	0.10	-0.12	0.10	0.44	37	0.10	24	70	45	0	7	1	0
	BUTTE	29	5	37	-6	17	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.44	63	0.00	0	88	60	0	7	0	0
	GLASGOW	33	17	37	14	25	15	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.38	72	0.01	7	90	81	0	7	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	40	21	52	7	30	9	0.15	-0.07	0.15	0.35	28	0.16	39	76	43	0	7	1	0
	KALISPELL	31	13	34	5	22	2	0.02	-0.34	0.01	0.90	37	0.10	14	93	85	0	7	2	0
	MILES CITY	32	18	35	15	25	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.20	22	0.00	0	94	69	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	28	13	30	2	20	-2	0.21	-0.09	0.18	1.23	72	0.21	38	94	85	0	7	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	46	25	51	20	36	15	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.71	78	0.11	55	89	62	0	7	1	0
	LINCOLN	42	24	48	17	33	12	0.31	0.18	0.28	0.93	82	0.31	124	91	73	0	7	2	0
	NORFOLK	43	24	52	16	34	15	0.44	0.33	0.44	0.61	64	0.44	200	91	70	0	7	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	49	15	55	8	32	11	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.05	8	0.01	7	91	36	0	7	1	0
	OMAHA	40	26	47	16	33	12	0.72	0.55	0.70	1.67	123	0.72	212	88	83	0	7	2	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	48	16	56	10	32	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.09	12	0.00	0	76	50	0	7	0	0
	VALENTINE	50	20	58	16	35	16	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.25	52	0.07	64	79	45	0	7	1	0
NV	ELY	40	13	49	1	26	2	0.50	0.33	0.46	0.60	59	0.50	161	83	60	0	7	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	54	39	62	34	47	2	0.46	0.35	0.21	0.50	86	0.46	230	70	53	0	0	3	0
	RENO	45	26	50	17	36	4	0.28	0.03	0.17	0.88	47	0.28	61	79	63	0	7	4	0
	WINNEMUCCA	42	23	51	13	33	4	0.43	0.26	0.24	0.74	61	0.43	130	87	69	0	6	4	0
NH	CONCORD	27	2	32	-4	15	-4	0.06	-0.52	0.04	3.84	90	0.25	23	86	55	0	7	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	39	24	46	22	32	1	0.26	-0.51	0.25	3.60	73	0.36	25	76	54	0	7	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	47	28	55	24	38	5	0.11	0.00	0.09	0.35	50	0.11	55	83	44	0	7	2	0
NY	ALBANY	30	13	37	4	21	0	0.08	-0.47	0.08	4.47	113	0.09	9	86	59	0	7	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	31	18	37	11	24	2	0.09	-0.47	0.05	2.58	64	0.35	33	86	68	0	7	2	0
	BUFFALO	32	23	35	9	27	3	0.25	-0.40	0.21	4.41	90	0.65	52	92	72	0	7	2	0
	ROCHESTER	33	20	36	13	27	3	0.26	-0.22	0.19	3.27	90	0.82	89	90	71	0	7	3	0
	SYRACUSE	30	14	37	7	22	-1	0.24	-0.31	0.19	2.90	68	0.54	51	88	65	0	7	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	46	25	56	19	35	-1	0.45	-0.27	0.22	2.82	58	0.45	34	86	63	0	7	3	0
	CHARLOTTE	52	30	58	23	41	2	0.81	-0.02	0.46	1.88	37	0.81	53	78	34	0	5	2	0
	GREENSBORO	50	28	57	23	39	2	0.40	-0.32	0.37	1.54	33	0.40	30	75	32	0	5	2	0
	HATTERAS	51	38	56	31	45	0	0.23	-0.98	0.18	3.56	53	0.23	10	85	52	0	1	2	0
	RALEIGH	54	30	66	23	42	3	0.12	-0.65	0.12	1.64	35	0.12	8	71	35	0	5	1	0
	WILMINGTON	57	33	68	26	45	0	0.18	-0.70	0.10	1.82	35	0.18	11	94	44	0	4	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	33	16	38	12	24	15	0.06	-0.05	0.06	0.30	42	0.06	30	93	81	0	7	1	0
	DICKINSON	38	20	43	13	29	16	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.42	78	0.17	113	94	63	0	7	1	0
	FARGO	25	12	30	4	19	13	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.69	72	0.00	0	96	79	0	7	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	24	8	28	-1	16	12	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.53	56	0.00	0	95	81	0	7	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	27	11	35	5	19	12	0.08	-0.06	0.08	0.11	15	0.08	33	97	79	0	7	1	0
	WILLISTON	30	12	35	10	21	13	0.05	-0.08	0.05	0.57	69	0.05	20	92	84	0	7	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	34	19	40	3	26	1	0.04	-0.47	0.04	3.34	85	0.27	28	85	70	0	7	1	0
	CINCINNATI	41	21	50	15	31	3	0.00	-0.60	0.00	3.18	74	0.00	0	80	49	0	7	0	0
	CLEVELAND	34	22	40	7	28	3	0.25	-0.23	0.20	3.55	88	0.80	86	88	77	0	7	2	0
	COLUMBUS	39	21	47	10	30	3	0.00	-0.51	0.00	3.64	95	0.05	5	86	60	0	7	0	0
	DAYTON	36	18	41	8	27	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	2.41	62	0.00	0	83	62	0	7	0	0
	MANSFIELD	33	17	42	2	25	0	0.01	-0.46	0.01	3.42	86	0.30	33	88	65	0	7	1	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 13, 2001

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	32	18	39	2	25	2	0.00	-0.43	0.00	3.33	88	0.00	0	83	72	0	7	0	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	35	20	41	8	27	3	0.05	-0.46	0.05	3.61	93	0.39	40	83	66	0	7	1	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	48	31	57	25	39	3	0.26	0.01	0.26	2.56	138	0.26	57	94	72	0	5	1	0
	TULSA	45	31	48	21	38	3	0.35	0.00	0.35	1.97	70	0.35	52	97	81	0	4	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	51	39	55	36	45	3	0.68	-1.67	0.28	7.90	53	2.09	48	90	67	0	0	6	0
	BURNS	34	20	37	5	27	4	0.16	-0.08	0.11	0.63	39	0.16	36	90	84	0	7	4	0
	EUGENE	47	34	52	30	41	1	0.52	-1.35	0.14	4.51	37	0.53	15	97	92	0	2	6	0
	MEDFORD	51	33	61	30	42	5	0.27	-0.38	0.16	1.25	27	0.27	22	95	59	0	3	4	0
	PENDLETON	38	29	48	28	34	1	0.46	0.10	0.24	1.03	45	0.46	69	99	95	0	7	4	0
	PORTLAND	47	38	50	34	42	3	0.75	-0.53	0.35	4.40	52	0.93	39	83	71	0	0	6	0
	SALEM	49	34	52	28	42	3	0.69	-0.72	0.25	4.38	46	0.73	28	94	87	0	3	5	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	38	18	44	15	28	1	0.17	-0.55	0.17	4.54	94	0.29	21	82	57	0	7	1	0
	ERIE	33	19	40	14	26	0	0.01	-0.52	0.01	4.95	107	0.09	9	87	72	0	7	1	0
	MIDDLETOWN	39	20	46	17	30	1	0.10	-0.55	0.09	4.25	96	0.26	21	93	59	0	7	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	41	26	50	23	34	3	0.21	-0.53	0.21	3.07	64	0.27	19	81	59	0	7	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	38	22	47	10	30	4	0.01	-0.58	0.01	2.70	67	0.06	5	77	53	0	7	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	35	22	41	17	29	4	0.09	-0.39	0.09	2.90	85	0.13	14	82	54	0	7	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	36	20	43	16	28	3	0.01	-0.57	0.01	2.72	66	0.04	4	80	63	0	7	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	35	18	40	13	27	-1	0.14	-0.76	0.12	4.81	79	0.46	27	79	58	0	7	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	56	33	62	26	44	-5	0.33	-0.52	0.22	2.07	43	0.33	21	96	47	0	4	3	0
	CHARLESTON	57	32	63	22	45	-3	0.63	-0.16	0.35	3.28	71	0.63	43	91	44	0	4	3	0
	COLUMBIA	54	30	61	22	42	-2	0.84	-0.16	0.41	1.81	33	0.84	46	89	50	0	4	3	0
	GREENVILLE	51	32	57	26	41	1	1.09	0.17	0.55	3.04	52	1.09	63	76	32	0	4	3	2
SD	ABERDEEN	27	14	34	8	21	11	0.10	0.02	0.10	0.48	86	0.10	67	93	88	0	7	1	0
	HURON	31	18	38	13	25	12	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.43	69	0.11	73	94	83	0	7	1	0
	RAPID CITY	48	21	60	18	34	12	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.12	19	0.01	7	71	39	0	7	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	33	22	42	14	27	14	0.49	0.38	0.38	0.84	91	0.49	223	92	85	0	7	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	42	21	54	11	32	-2	0.35	-0.37	0.23	2.04	43	0.35	26	92	48	0	6	3	0
	CHATTANOOGA	44	27	54	19	36	-1	0.88	-0.24	0.47	3.03	42	0.94	45	84	64	0	6	4	0
	KNOXVILLE	42	25	51	17	33	-3	0.80	-0.16	0.36	3.25	51	0.80	44	88	59	0	7	4	0
	MEMPHIS	45	31	56	21	38	-2	0.55	-0.32	0.39	3.01	41	0.55	33	83	50	0	3	2	0
	NASHVILLE	44	27	55	16	36	0	0.31	-0.52	0.27	3.80	61	0.38	23	85	55	0	5	2	0
TX	ABILENE	55	33	64	24	44	2	0.34	0.12	0.33	1.26	88	0.34	83	88	56	0	4	2	0
	AMARILLO	51	30	58	24	41	6	0.09	-0.02	0.06	1.61	256	0.14	70	87	46	0	5	2	0
	AUSTIN	57	38	64	24	48	-1	1.17	0.80	1.02	4.14	162	1.17	172	84	66	0	1	3	1
	BEAUMONT	56	41	68	30	49	-2	1.71	0.59	1.15	3.76	54	1.78	85	94	63	0	1	4	1
	BROWNSVILLE	71	55	78	45	63	4	0.12	-0.24	0.10	1.30	68	0.20	30	89	72	0	0	3	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	64	46	70	38	55	0	0.61	0.25	0.55	2.30	120	0.62	95	91	77	0	0	3	1
	DEL RIO	62	42	71	35	52	2	0.44	0.33	0.39	0.98	121	0.46	230	88	63	0	0	4	0
	EL PASO	56	34	63	28	45	3	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.42	56	0.00	0	79	36	0	3	0	0
	FORT WORTH	52	36	61	30	44	1	0.50	0.09	0.42	4.07	157	0.50	67	97	63	0	2	2	0
	GALVESTON	57	46	64	39	51	-2	2.29	1.52	2.02	4.86	98	2.32	159	94	68	0	0	3	1
	HOUSTON	56	41	67	30	49	-1	1.57	0.82	1.43	4.44	91	1.77	126	94	74	0	1	4	1
	LUBBOCK	52	28	58	23	40	2	0.16	0.08	0.08	1.08	159	0.16	107	94	56	0	7	2	0
	MIDLAND	54	32	59	24	43	1	0.35	0.27	0.35	0.93	131	0.35	233	84	40	0	4	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	58	32	64	24	45	2	0.41	0.24	0.39	1.02	93	0.42	135	91	55	0	3	2	0
	SAN ANTONIO	59	41	66	30	50	1	1.85	1.48	1.65	3.42	156	1.85	272	92	55	0	1	3	1
	VICTORIA	61	43	72	34	52	-1	1.56	1.06	1.38	3.49	119	1.56	173	93	77	0	0	4	1
	WACO	55	38	63	28	46	1	1.07	0.71	0.95	3.73	147	1.08	161	89	67	0	2	2	1
	WICHITA FALLS	52	33	63	28	43	4	0.44	0.22	0.42	1.71	99	0.44	102	90	72	0	3	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	34	20	46	12	27	0	0.51	0.26	0.28	1.72	91	0.54	110	95	73	0	7	6	0
VT	BURLINGTON	27	11	35	0	19	2	0.02	-0.41	0.02	3.49	108	0.10	12	86	62	0	7	1	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	48	27	59	23	38	4	0.34	-0.31	0.34	1.85	42	0.34	28	69	39	0	6	1	0
	NORFOLK	50	31	63	24	41	2	0.16	-0.69	0.16	1.13	24	0.16	10	88	49	0	4	1	0
	RICHMOND	51	27	63	23	39	3	0.27	-0.47	0.27	2.66	57	0.28	20	70	36	0	6	1	0
	ROANOKE	50	28	59	23	39	4	0.26	-0.32	0.26	1.94	48	0.26	24	53	30	0	7	1	0
	WASH/DULLES	44	20	57	15	32	1	0.17	-0.45	0.17	2.31	53	0.25	21	77	50	0	7	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	45	31	50	23	38	0	0.40	-1.48	0.22	5.29	45	1.41	40	98	89	0	4	5	0
	QUILLAYUTE	50	37	59	31	44	4	1.02	-2.30	0.42	12.16	59	***	***	97	80	0	1	7	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	49	38	56	33	44	4	0.14	-1.13	0.06	3.82	46	1.31	55	88	63	0	0	3	0
	SPOKANE	34	25	37	22	30	4	0.25	-0.22	0.18	1.19	36	0.26	29	98	84	0	7	5	0
	YAKIMA	38	27	40	16	32	3	0.47	0.17	0.23	1.19	60	0.47	84	89	85	0	5	3	0
WV	BECKLEY	39	20	51	12	30	1	0.09	-0.58	0.09	1.86	41	0.39	31	72	49	0	7	1	0
	CHARLESTON	44	22	55	16	33	1	0.01	-0.65	0.01	2.12	46	0.02	2	84	40	0	7	1	0
	ELKINS	40	11	50	1	25	-2	0.08	-0.63	0.08	2.03	42	0.16	12	89	42	0	7	1	0
	HUNTINGTON	44	23	54	16	33	1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	3.34	73	0.00	0	80	42	0	6	0	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	31	14	39	0	23	12	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.00	65	0.00	0	95	72	0	7	0	0
	GREEN BAY	31	13	37	-7	22	8	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.18	57	0.02	4	90	72	0	6	0	0
	LA CROSSE	33	17	39	1	25	11	0.01	-0.21	0.01	1.91	112	0.01	2	89	70	0	5	1	0
	MADISON	33	17	39	-1	25	9	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.39	59	0.00	0	86	74	0	6	0	0
	MILWAUKEE	33	21	39	11	27	8	0.00	-0.39	0.00	2.41	78	0.00	0	87	71	0	7	0	0
WY	CASPER	40	18	48	13	29	7	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.44	48	0.08	31	70	50	0	7	1	0
	CHEYENNE	44	19	50	13	31	5	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.76	131	0.01	6	63	36	0	7	0	0
	LANDER	30	11	38	5	21	2	0.14	0.03	0.14	0.39	50	0.16	80	84	72	0	7	1	0
	SHERIDAN	34	14	42	6	24	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.09	108	0.01	3	84	72	0	7	0	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to change. In the past, precipitation totals from a number of stations were incomplete.

National Agricultural Summary

January 8 - 14, 2001

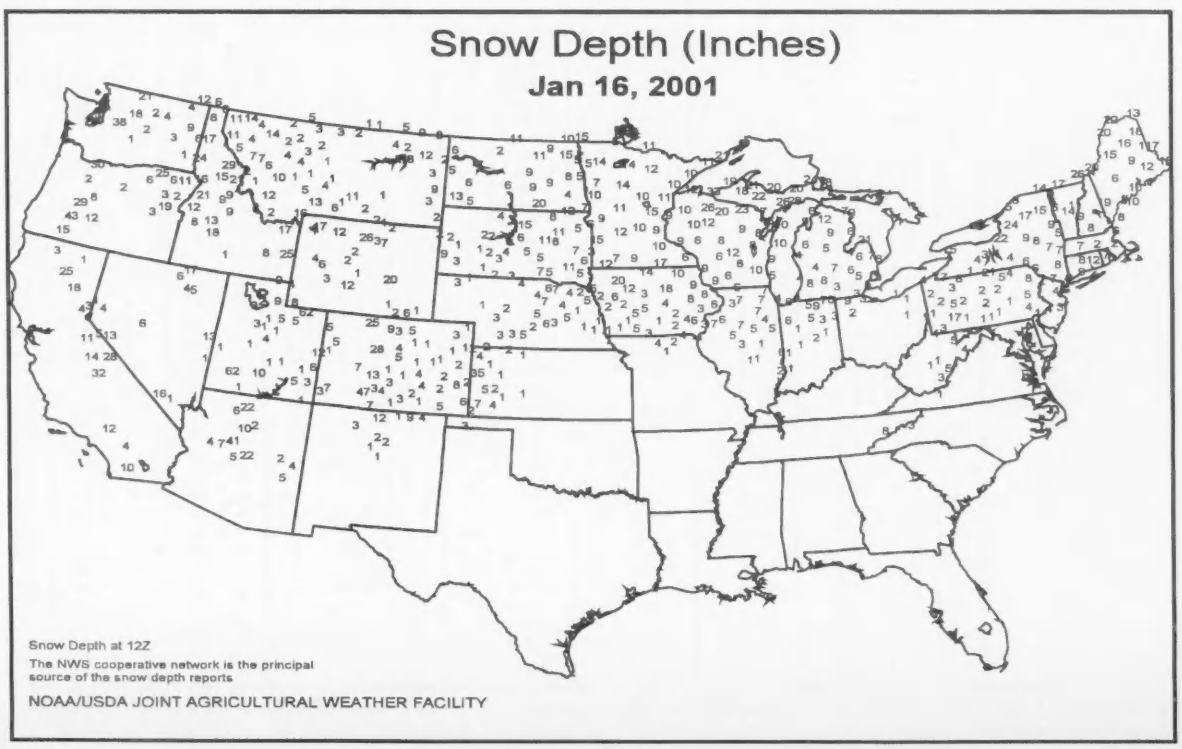
Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Snow cover was mostly melted on the Texas High Plains, leaving fields extremely muddy and exposed to sub-freezing. In most areas, small grains remained dormant. Many wheat and oat fields planted for forage were too muddy for grazing. The cotton-ginning pace slowed, as only isolated fields of standing cotton remained. Field preparations for the 2001 crops remained on hold due to wet soils. Vegetable and citrus harvests remained active in the Rio Grande Valley. In central and eastern Texas, development of vegetable crops and harvest progress were slowed by cool, wet weather. Some unharvested pecans remained in the Trans Pecos area, but harvest activities were mostly complete elsewhere.

In California, recently planted wheat, oat, and barley fields were emerging. Growth accelerated as warmer-than-normal temperatures continued. Late-week precipitation relieved moisture shortages in dryland wheat and barley fields. A few grain fields remained to be planted. Pruning and spraying continued in orchards and vineyards until late-week rains halted work. Caretakers halted irrigation after rain boosted soil moisture supplies. Grapefruit picking was active in the desert areas. The navel orange harvest continued with few delays. Wet weather slowed vegetable fieldwork. Daily harvest activities were delayed by morning frost. Vegetable beds were prepared for late-winter and early-spring planting.

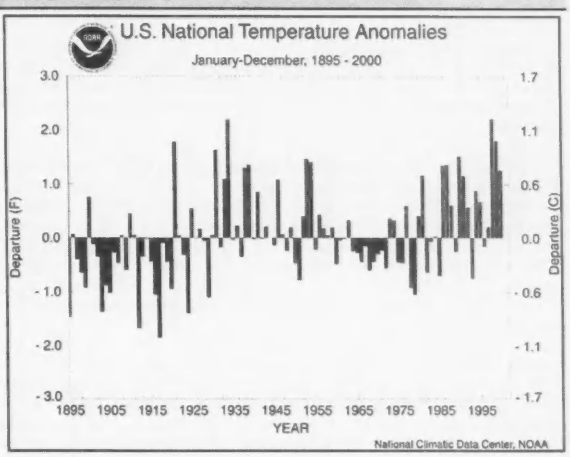
Topsoil moisture remains very short in Florida, with isolated areas of adequate moisture. Low temperatures limited growth of all cool season forages. The peninsula winter pastures produced little growth due to drought. Freezing temperatures and drought increased wild fire hazards throughout the State. Sugarcane harvest progressed well. Florida's citrus groves slowly recovered from earlier freeze damage. A few light scattered showers provided much-needed moisture in the citrus-producing areas, but growers continued running irrigation equipment to maintain tree and fruit conditions. Orange picking remained active and kept juice plants running around the clock.

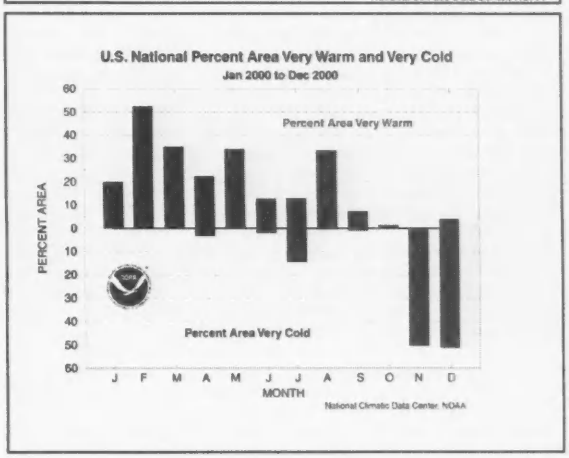

Snow Depth (Inches)
Jan 16, 2001
Snow Depth at 12Z
The NWS cooperative network is the principal source of the snow depth reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

2000 U.S. Weather Review

Highlights

It was a year of contrasts. Two-thirds of the country experienced drought, but plentiful moisture in the Midwest led to record corn and soybean production; numerous severe thunderstorms caused damaging hail, high winds, and local flooding, but there were unusually few catastrophic weather occurrences; record winter warmth at the start of the year contrasted with record cold and snow at the end of the year. Regional differences were enormous, as severe summer heat and dryness spread across the South and Rockies, while relatively cool, wet, and stormy weather covered the Midwest and Northeast. Earlier, the Nation experienced another record-mild winter as well as its warmest spring. Autumn saw a transition to much wetter and cooler conditions, as the Nation endured its coldest combined November-December on record. The year saw a marked decline in large-scale destructive weather events, with the fewest tornado deaths since 1996, the fewest tornadoes since 1989, the lowest number of flood fatalities in more than a decade, and no hurricanes striking the U.S. mainland.





Winter (December 1999 - February 2000)

Winter--as defined by average December-February temperatures--was the mildest on record nationally for the second consecutive year. Broad westerly to southwesterly flow aloft kept the coldest air locked in Canada for most of the season. Not a single one of the lower 48 States measured below-normal temperatures during the period, and 3-month temperatures averaged as much as 8°F above normal in the northern Plains. South Dakota's Rapid City marked its 421st consecutive day without a sub-zero reading at the end of February, surpassing their former record of 362 days set in 1982-83. In Duluth, Minnesota, this was the first winter without a -20°F reading since 1963-64.

The slow start to the snow season set records in the Northeast, with Boston's first accumulation on January 13 the latest first snow in over 100 years of record. Concord, New Hampshire's first snow on January 13 broke its tardy snow record by 20 days. But the monthly averages hid some real short-term bouts of old-fashioned cold, snow, and ice. The first day of the year saw temperatures dip to -56°F in McGrath and Tanana, Alaska, and the Bering Sea ice pack reached its greatest mid-season extent since 1953. Anchorage measured 34.4 inches of snow in January, nearly four times the normal amount. In California's Sierra Nevada, some locations netted snowfall at an average rate of more than 1 inch per hour for 60 hours during January 22-25. Lake Tahoe, Nevada, saw about 4 feet of snow fall in just 2 days, and a few ski areas measured 10-12 feet. California's 9-week dose of heavy rain and snow from January to early March basically provided a season's worth of moisture to the Sierra Nevada in just over 2 months. On Oregon's coast, winds reached 115 mph at Cannon Beach on January 16. Temperatures dipped to -27°F in Williston, North Dakota and -14°F in Valentine, Nebraska on January 4. Florida's citrus areas had a close call when subfreezing readings struck the Peninsula on January 27, with thermometers seeing 31°F in Ruskin and 32°F in Tampa.

The mid-Atlantic and Southeast endured a period of cold, wind, snow, and ice during the last part of January, including a surprise snowstorm on the 24th-25th that brought 1-2 feet of snow from southern South Carolina to northern New England. The last 2 weekends of the month also featured damaging ice storms as far south as northern Georgia and Alabama. The first ice storm left more than 450,000 customers without power in the Carolinas and Georgia. The second weather system caused widespread havoc across the South and East during the last days of the month, dumping up to 17 inches of snow on Oklahoma and 16 inches on Arkansas during the 27th-28th, and spreading ice accumulations from Georgia to Maryland on the 29th-30th. The ice storm reportedly left more than 300,000 customers across the Carolinas and Virginia without power and caused major headaches for Super Bowl travelers visiting Atlanta on Sunday the 30th.

February was a fitting month to cap the mildest winter ever, as national temperatures averaged 6°F above normal, making this the warmest February since 1953. Precipitation was less than 50 percent (%) of normal in much of the Southwest and the Southeast, continuing a dry pattern that had persisted since the prior year. Nevertheless, the deadliest tornado outbreak of the year took place in drought-afflicted southwest Georgia on the night of February 13-14, as strong thunderstorms developed along and ahead of a frontal system moving into the Southeast. Widespread wind and hail damage struck the region, with tornadoes hitting Georgia in the early morning hours of the 14th. Three twisters caused 19 deaths, with one F3 storm leaving 11 dead in the town of Camilla. The deaths that night would account for nearly one-half of the total deaths (40) tallied across the country for the entire year.

The continuing La Niña and accompanying dry weather along the southern tier of States contributed to the fewest number of tornadoes (estimated 972) this year since 1989, according to preliminary data, and the fewest fatalities since 1996. This year did see, however, another instance of a twister striking a major urban area, when two tornadoes roared through Fort Worth, Texas shortly after the evening rush hour on March 28, leaving two dead, overturning cars, and hurling broken glass and debris onto city streets. Elsewhere, tornado alley got a reprieve this year, as no deaths occurred in Oklahoma or Kansas. The mid-Atlantic, Northeast, and West also reported no tornado fatalities this year.

Spring (March - May)

The mildest winter on record was followed by the warmest spring on record, with March-May temperatures averaging above the 30-year mean in every State in the lower 48. Spring rains brought some relief to dry areas in the Southwest, where winter precipitation had been less than 50% of normal, but high temperatures and low rainfall worsened dryness from eastern New Mexico through Texas and onto the Southeast coast. In early March, severe drought extended across Texas and Louisiana into Mississippi, northern Alabama, and across western and southern Georgia into the Florida Peninsula.

There was much concern about summer drought prospects in the Corn Belt by early spring, as winter rain and snow had failed to offset autumn dryness lingering from 1999. Drought in early March stretched from Nebraska to northwest Ohio. The mild, dry weather, however, provided ideal planting conditions. Widespread precipitation returned during May as abundant rains eliminated short-term dryness over much of the Midwest, and heavy June rains left drought confined to Nebraska and parts of Iowa and Kansas. June rainfall in Illinois of over 7 inches was twice normal, making this their third wettest June on record.

Long-term precipitation deficits increased during the spring in much of the South, with March-May rainfall as little as 50% of normal in southeastern Louisiana, southern Alabama, and western Florida. Below-normal rains also extended northward to Georgia and South Carolina. May rainfall in Charleston, South Carolina, at 0.02 inches, was the lowest total for that month since 1754. By mid-June, year-to-date rainfall deficits exceeded 10 inches in Atlanta, Georgia and 1 foot in Birmingham, Alabama and Meridian, Mississippi. Mobile recorded a 15-inch deficit; New Orleans an 18-inch

deficit; and Tallahassee a remarkable 19-inch deficit. By early June, Georgia authorities banned daytime outdoor water use 7 days a week for a number of counties to conserve dwindling water supplies.

Some interior portions of the Southeast that missed the rains from Hurricane Floyd the previous September had experienced long-term drought going back to the spring or summer of 1998. At Greenville-Spartanburg in South Carolina, the cumulative rainfall departure from normal during July 1998 through May 2000 totaled over 2 feet (25.76 inches).

Extreme heat aggravated dryness during the spring, summer, and early autumn in the Plains and South. A late-May spell of heat pretty much re-wrote the record book from the Southwest to the central and southern Plains as readings soared into the 90's and 100's °F. More than 300 daily-record highs occurred from May 20-31. The heat also established some 30 monthly record highs from May 23-30. May 24's reading of 109°F in San Angelo and Del Rio, Texas broke monthly records that had stood for more than 70 years. On May 29, Grand Junction, Colorado's high of 101°F broke their monthly record by 6°F. On the same day, Goodland, Kansas topped 100°F in May for the first time ever (103°F).

Extreme and record heat visited California in mid-June, when temperatures soared above the century mark. San Jose recorded 100°F on the 13th, and then broke its June and all-time high temperature record with 109°F on the 14th. Downtown San Francisco/Duboce Park saw 103°F this day, and Death Valley notched a scorching 126°F on the 15th, just 2°F shy of its June record. California's June heat was blamed for 10 deaths in the Bay area.

A series of storms arising from frequent southward dips of the jet stream resulted in abundant rain in the Northeast and Great Lakes region during the spring and summer. March-May rainfall totaled more than 150% of normal in upstate New York and northern New England, making for a difficult start to the growing season for farmers. New York State experienced its second wettest January-May period in more than 100 years. Dubuque, Iowa recorded its wettest June day ever, with 3.84 inches on the 13th. Rochester, Minnesota measured more than 1 foot of rain (12.52 inches) this month, which is 337% of normal. Fargo, North Dakota established a June record of 11.72 inches (416% of normal). The frequent rainstorms during the spring and summer raised havoc with airline passengers. On one particularly troubled day for travelers, May 18, violent spring storms sweeping across the Central States caused United Airlines, the world's largest airline, to cancel more than 500 flights. Heavy rain on August 12-13 brought flooding to Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York, with a deluge of 8-14 inches on the 13th, causing estimated flood damage of $166 million to New Jersey's Sussex County.

Frequent severe thunderstorms brought flooding rains, large hail, and damaging winds to the Midwest in the spring and summer. In May alone, there were over 300 reports of severe weather in Illinois, with some 200 reports in June. Up to 14 inches of rain falling on Franklin County, Missouri on May 7 destroyed 98 structures and caused $100 million in property damage. A supercell thunderstorm tracking across Wisconsin on May 12 brought 2-inch hail, a brief tornado, and 100-mph microburst winds to central and east-central parts of the State, causing $115 million in damage. This was one of the most damaging thunderstorms in the state's history. On July 25, an F4 tornado destroyed part of Granite Falls, Minnesota, causing one death and $20 million in damage.

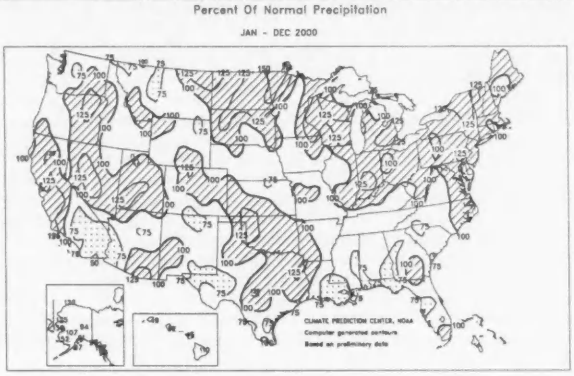
There was also a remarkable lack of heat in the Midwest and Northeast this summer. Caribou, Maine measured a trace of sleet on June 11. Baltimore, Maryland experienced its coolest July since 1891, with readings 4.3°F below normal. Chicago recorded its first occurrence of 90°F heat on August 14, its latest such reading since 1915. Cleveland managed to escape 90°F through August, the first time since 1960.

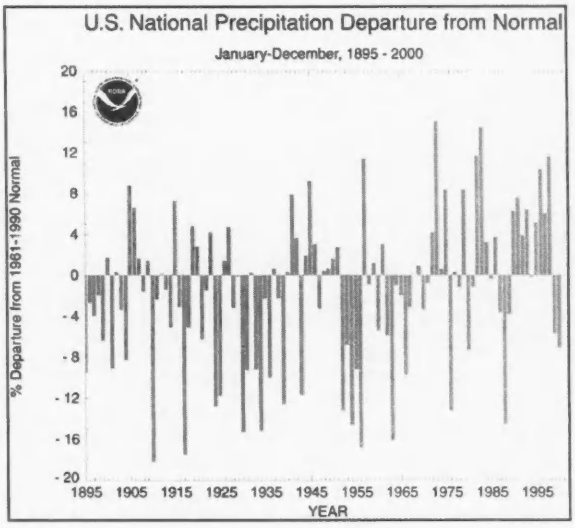
August also saw abnormally wet, cool weather over central Alaska. Fairbanks recorded its fifth coolest August ever, and almost 9 inches of rain fell in parts of the Tanana Valley. The excess moisture caused river flooding in and east of Fairbanks.

Summer (June - August)

The circulation pattern changed in early July, with a high pressure center aloft dominating the Central States and the Rockies and troughing persisting to the east. This pattern held into September and resulted in significant weather extremes for large areas of the Nation. The nearly-stagnant high pressure near the center of the country brought very hot, dry weather to the Plains, interior West, and lower Mississippi Valley, while the eastern trough maintained wet and cool weather in the Northeast. As a result, drought returned with a vengeance to the Plains, a region that had seen beneficial rains earlier in the summer.

Texas endured its driest July-August ever, with cumulative statewide rainfall of about 1 inch, compared with the normal 5 inches. Much of north Texas measured no rain at all during the entire 2-month period. The rain gauge at the Dallas-Ft. Worth Airport shattered a record by going for 84 consecutive days (July 1-September 22) without recording more than a trace. Oklahoma recorded its driest August-September ever, recording 1.13 inches for the 2-month period, a meager 17% of normal. Arkansas and





Kansas measured their second driest August ever. Abnormal July heat concentrated over the Rockies and Deep South further aggravated dryness in both regions, while the August heat was more widespread, affecting all but the eastern third of the country and the West Coast, and resulting in monthly average temperatures 6-8°F above normal in the central and southern Plains.

Especially persistent heat baked the South from Texas to Florida during the first 3 weeks of July. Tuscaloosa, Alabama measured 16 consecutive days of triple-digit heat from July 5-20. Pensacola, Florida saw 6 consecutive days of record high temperatures from July 15-20. A rash of thunderstorms finally brought the heat to a temporary end on July 21.

Little more than a month later, the combination of dry soils and a massive dome of high pressure aloft resulted in a heat wave of epic proportions in the southern Plains and lower Mississippi Valley from around August 29 to September 5. About 30 locations from eastern Texas to Alabama recorded all-time record highs during this period as the mercury soared to 105-110°F or higher. About 20 locations set all-time August heat records, and over 80 locations set September records. For Louisiana, the 7-day spell of triple-digit heat was that State's most severe heat wave in over 70 years. On August 30, Alexandria, Louisiana established a new all-time record with a reading of 108°F, as did New Orleans' Audubon Park with 103°F. Little Rock, Arkansas set a new standard with a blistering 111°F on the same day. Houston, Texas tied their all-time record with 107°F on September 1, and then surpassed that with 109°F on September 4. September 2 saw nearly two dozen locations tie or break September heat records, including Salina, Kansas with 110°F and Dallas-Ft. Worth at 109°F. The latter record was tied the next day and exceeded by 2°F on September 4. That 111°F reading was Dallas-Ft. Worth's hottest day since the summer of 1980 and their third highest temperature of all-time. The blocking high contributing to the scorching temperatures finally shifted just far enough westward to allow a high pressure area from Canada to drop southward and deliver much cooler air to the region on September 6.

In August, the Palmer Drought Index showed 36% of the Nation in severe to extreme

In August, the Palmer Drought Index showed 36% of the Nation in severe to extreme drought, the highest reading since 1988. The drought caused over $4 billion in agricultural damage from Nebraska southward to Texas and eastward to Georgia. Damage to Texas agriculture alone exceeded $1 billion, with Georgia, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Louisiana each reporting damage exceeding $500 million. In Alabama, forecast corn production declined by 47% from 1999 levels, with peanut output down by 41%. Kansas sorghum production was forecast to drop by 32%, with losses reaching 62% in the State's hard-hit northwest division.

Nevertheless, the Nation's core Midwest farm belt escaped the brunt of the heat and dryness once again this year, allowing farmers to harvest near-record corn and record soybean crops. The Corn Belt has not seen major drought since 1988.

The hot, dry weather in the West set the stage for a memorable wildfire season. June-August rainfall was less than 50% of normal over much of the interior West, and as little as one-fourth of normal in some areas. Low humidity, wind, dry thunderstorms, and a weak southwest monsoon added to the fire potential. An escaped prescribed fire (the "Cerro Grande fire") near Los Alamos, New Mexico, burned 47,650 acres and destroyed 235 residences in early May. The fire season kept getting worse, finally peaking on August 29, when more than 28,000 people were fighting fires on 1.6 million acres in 16 States. Nationally, fires burned 7.3 million acres this year, destroying 861 structures and costing $1.6 billion to suppress. Total acreage burned was twice the 10-year average and the highest since 1988.

Until the end of August, fire activity was focused mostly on Idaho and Montana, where more than half the fires were burning. Montana saw 950,000 acres burn, while Idaho counted 1.3 million acres scorched. In early September, cooler weather, higher humidities, and rain eased the fire threat in Idaho and Montana, and firefighters finally began gaining ground.

Autumn (September - November)

Tropical Storms Gordon and Helene, the only 2 named storms to strike the mainland this year, brought heavy rains to the Southeast from Florida to South Carolina during September 14-22, helping to ease the long-term drought. Earlier, Hurricane Debby dumped over 10 inches of rain on Puerto Rico's interior during August 22-23.

The prime candidate for the year's most expensive flooding or storm disaster resulted from a developing subtropical storm that delivered a remarkable deluge to Florida's southeast coast on October 2-3. The system that later became Tropical Storm Leslie dropped 15 inches of rain on Miami in 2 days, including 12.56 inches in 24 hours, causing major flooding in Miami-Dade County. Reported impacts include 3 deaths and $900 million in crop and property damage.

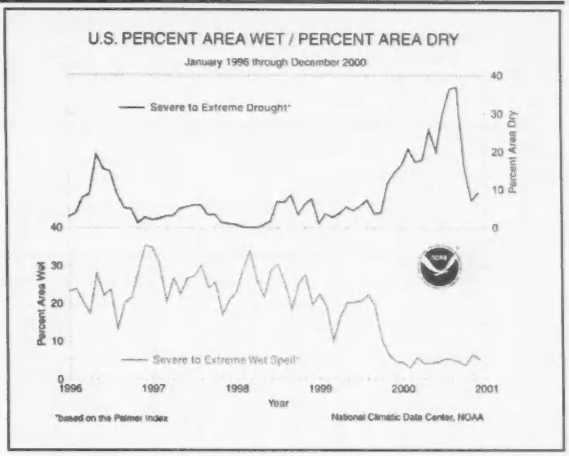
Despite this and numerous other flooding events, the national death toll from flooding was unusually low this year. The preliminary estimate of 26 deaths was the lowest since 1962. Even if the final tally should go slightly higher, it was likely that the year would see the fewest deaths since at least 1988.

October saw the transition from the heat and dryness of summer accelerate, as heavy rains relieved drought in the Plains States and the Southwest. Oklahoma's statewide rainfall of 4-8 inches averaged 211% of normal, a stark contrast to September's 26% of normal rainfall and August's meager 4% of normal. Arizona coped with flooding, as the State registered its second wettest October on record. Kansas experienced its third wettest October.

The October circulation pattern featured a strong trough over the Southwest and ridge over the East. As a result, abnormal dryness covered the Eastern Seaboard while the rains fell elsewhere. Virginia and the Carolinas recorded their driest October ever, with some locations experiencing no measurable rain during the entire month. The dry weather was actually beneficial for farmers harvesting summer crops, but not so good for firefighters dealing with a rash of fires in the Appalachians, several of which scorched thousands of acres. Also, on October 2-5, the South-Central States had to deal with one more heat wave before autumn weather could take complete hold. During this time, Oklahoma recorded its highest October temperature ever when thermometers in Hollis topped out at 106°F. By October 8, a cold high pressure system slid southward out of Canada and delivered subfreezing temperatures to the Plains as far south as northern Oklahoma.

November saw heavy rains continue to alleviate drought in the South. In Texas, Galveston's monthly total of 14.30 inches was nearly 11 inches above normal. In Arkansas, Little Rock's total of 11.16 inches was the most rain in any month since November 1988 and made this their second wettest November ever. This was also only the third month in the past 31 that saw temperatures lower than normal. Indeed, the contrast between October and November was dramatic, with November temperatures averaging 19.2°F lower than the month before, the largest month-to-month drop since 1989.

Heavy November rains alleviated drought in another location suffering from long-term



rainfall deficits. Deep tropical moisture pulled northward over the Hawaiian Islands during November 1-2, fueling strong convection and flooding rains. Hilo, on the Big Island, recorded an amazing 27.2 inches of rain in 24 hours, setting a new all-time 24-hour rainfall record.

Many locations on the mainland got a serious dose of winter in November. Monthly temperatures averaging 4-14°F below normal across most of the country made this the second coldest November nationwide since records began in 1895. On November 20-21, a deep upper-level trough extending southward from Hudson Bay to the Great Lakes and a northeastward-tracking surface low set up the needed environment for heavy lake-effect snows. An especially heavy snow band deposited 24.9 inches of the white stuff on New York's Buffalo Airport on November 20. This was the third greatest 24-hour accumulation ever, and paralyzed transportation in a city accustomed to heavy snow. In Michigan, Grand Rapids' 11.5 inches of snow on November 20 was the highest 1-day total ever for November. Buffalo's monthly total of 43.7 inches set a new November record. The cold air associated with the snow broke numerous temperature records in the South on the 22nd, including 27°F at Pensacola, Florida and 26°F at Mobile, Alabama. Less than 3 months earlier, on August 29, Mobile had recorded its highest temperature ever, 105°F.

December

In December, Mother Nature seemed to be trying to make up for the mild winters of the previous 3 years, cramming a season's worth of wintry weather into 31 days. A persistent upper vortex over Canada's Hudson Bay aimed the jet stream southward, deep into the heart of the United States, hurling frigid Arctic air masses southward. A seemingly unending series of storms dumped heavy snows from the South to the Great Lakes. Highlights included a blizzard that dumped 10-15 inches of snow from Missouri to Michigan on the 11th, canceling over 1200 flights at Chicago's O'Hare Airport; tornadoes that left 12 dead in Alabama on the 16th; an ice storm on the 25th-27th that left some 600,000 homes and businesses without power in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana; a Nor'easter that brought 10 inches-2 feet of snow from New Jersey to Maine on the 30th, shutting down New York City's major airports; a 2-3 inch snowstorm in Shreveport, Louisiana on the 31st that was their heaviest snowfall in 15 years; and a southern freeze at month's end that brought temperatures down to 18°F in Tallahassee, Florida, breaking a record that had stood since 1917, and 33°F in Fort Myers, Florida, shattering the daily record by 7 degrees. Even lower readings would chill Florida the first few days of 2001.

When December was finally over (7th coldest December), the November-December period ended as the coldest since records began in 1895, with 2-month average temperatures 8-12°F below normal over much of the Great Plains and western Corn Belt. This was in sharp contrast to the previous 10-months when January-October 2000 was the warmest such period on record nationally. Over a dozen cities, mainly in the Midwest, recorded the snowiest December ever, including Marquette, Michigan with 89.5 inches and Milwaukee with 49.5 inches. In several cities, such as Saginaw, Michigan (40.3 inches) and Waterloo, Iowa (34 inches), this was not only the snowiest December, but the snowiest month ever.

As is often the case when cold air dominates the eastern half of the country, abnormally mild weather prevailed in Alaska. As a result, temperatures in Alaska were sometimes comparable to readings in the South. For the week ending December 30, the mean temperature in Juneau of 36°F was identical to the mean temperature in Macon, Georgia. Anchorage's mean temperature of 29°F was 2°F higher than at Richmond, Virginia.

PRECIPITATION AND TEMPERATURE SUMMARY
Annual 2000

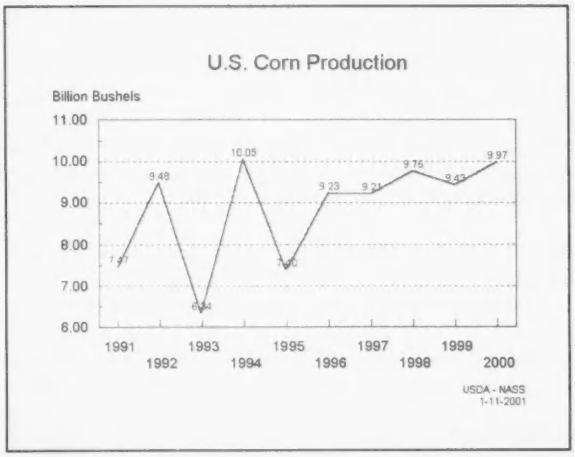
STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP., °F		PRECIP., IN.	
		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	63	1	50.05	-4.52
	HUNTSVILLE	62	2	42.92	-14.25
	MOBILE	68	1	45.73	-18.23
	MONTGOMERY	65	0	37.95	-15.48
AK	ANCHORAGE	38	2	14.46	-1.45
	BARROW	11	1	5.45	0.96
	COLD BAY	39	1	81.78	45.78
	FAIRBANKS	28	1	10.26	-0.61
	JUNEAU	42	1	68.89	14.58
	KING SALMON	37	3	19.79	-0.03
	KODIAK	41	0	65.46	-2.12
	NOME	30	4	20.20	5.33
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	47	1	15.83	-6.97
	PHOENIX	75	2	7.87	0.21
	TUCSON	70	2	12.44	0.44
AR	FORT SMITH	62	1	38.78	-2.12
	LITTLE ROCK	63	1	43.59	-7.27
CA	BAKERSFIELD	65	0	4.96	-0.76
	EUREKA	53	0	33.14	-4.39
	FRESNO	64	1	15.24	4.54
	LOS ANGELES	63	0	10.87	-1.15
	REDDING	62	0	36.77	3.47
	SACRAMENTO	61	0	25.88	8.36
	SAN DIEGO	64	0	6.93	-2.97
	SAN FRANCISCO	58	1	22.96	3.28
	STOCKTON	61	-1	14.81	0.87
CO	ALAMOSA	44	3	4.97	-2.60
	CO SPRINGS	50	1	16.89	0.65
	DENVER	51	1	15.31	-0.10
	GRAND JUNCTION	55	2	7.51	-1.13
	PUEBLO	53	0	12.41	1.22
CT	BRIDGEPORT	51	-1	45.90	4.24
	HARTFORD	49	-1	43.40	-0.73
DC	WASHINGTON	57	-1	40.01	1.38
DE	WILMINGTON	53	-1	45.03	4.19
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	70	0	40.18	-7.71
	FT LAUDERDALE	77	1	63.80	3.16
	FT MYERS	74	0	49.16	-4.21
	JACKSONVILLE	67	-1	38.78	-12.54
	KEY WEST	78	0	34.92	-4.67
	MELBOURNE	72	0	42.40	-3.09
	MIAMI	77	1	61.07	5.16
	ORLANDO	72	0	30.39	-17.72
	PENSACOLA	68	0	42.34	-19.92
	ST PETERSBURG	74	1	34.21	-14.41
	TALLAHASSEE	68	1	44.54	-21.17
	TAMPA	73	1	29.89	-14.03
	WEST PALM BEACH	75	0	42.34	-18.41
GA	ATHENS	62	0	35.39	-14.35
	ATLANTA	62	1	35.57	-15.21
	AUGUSTA	62	-1	38.02	-6.65
	COLUMBUS	65	0	37.38	-13.62
	MACON	64	0	40.65	-3.98
	SAVANNAH	65	-1	37.63	-11.59
HI	HILO	73	-1	142.25	13.06
	HONOLULU	78	1	7.12	-14.90
	KAHULUI	75	-1	9.31	-11.62
	LIHUE	76	0	21.05	-21.95
ID	BOISE	53	2	12.04	-0.07
	LEWISTON	52	-1	13.00	0.57
	POCATELLO	48	2	9.14	-3.00
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	50	1	33.35	-2.47
	MOLINE	51	1	37.88	-1.20
	PEORIA	52	1	26.28	-9.97
	ROCKFORD	48	0	43.78	7.50
	SPRINGFIELD	53	1	31.22	-4.03
IN	EVANSVILLE	55	-1	48.54	5.41
	FORT WAYNE	50	0	37.03	2.28
	INDIANAPOLIS	52	0	40.46	0.52
	SOUTH BEND	49	-1	37.11	-2.02
IA	BURLINGTON	51	0	33.07	-2.99
	CEDAR RAPIDS	48	0	33.46	-0.26
	DES MOINES	51	1	23.22	-9.90
	DUBUQUE	47	1	33.42	-4.93
	SIOUX CITY	49	1	23.81	-2.05
	WATERLOO	48	1	38.20	4.50
KS	CONCORDIA	55	2	18.09	-10.69
	DODGE CITY	56	1	21.55	0.07
	GOODLAND	52	1	18.61	0.41
	HILL CITY	54	1	18.72	-4.17
	TOPEKA	56	2	27.35	-7.87
	WICHITA	57	1	31.82	2.49
KY	JACKSON	56	0	46.08	-3.59
	LEXINGTON	55	0	42.15	-2.40
	LONDON-CORBIN	55	0	38.21	-7.44
	LOUISVILLE	57	1	48.92	4.53
	PADUCAH	57	0	48.67	-0.64
LA	BATON ROUGE	68	0	38.10	-22.79
	LAKE CHARLES	69	1	51.79	-3.05
	NEW ORLEANS	70	2	38.89	-22.99
	SHREVEPORT	66	1	57.67	11.56
ME	BANGOR	43	-1	38.18	-3.04
	CARIBOU	39	0	38.32	1.72
	PORTLAND	46	1	40.66	-3.68
MD	BALTIMORE	54	-1	41.92	1.16
MA	BOSTON	51	0	45.90	4.40
	WORCESTER	47	0	44.26	-3.49
MI	ALPENA	43	0	25.20	-3.63
	DETROIT	50	1	41.78	9.16
	FLINT	47	0	40.01	9.73
	GRAND RAPIDS	48	1	43.04	7.00
	HOUGHTON LAKE	44	1	25.51	-2.74
	LANSING	47	0	32.15	1.54
	MUSKEGON	48	1	35.05	2.49
	TRAVERSE CITY	46	1	30.56	0.80
MN	DULUTH	40	1	31.44	1.45
	INT'L FALLS	38	1	22.87	-1.48
	MINNEAPOLIS	46	1	30.32	2.00
	ROCHESTER	45	1	42.65	12.99
	ST. CLOUD	43	1	21.01	-6.42
MS	JACKSON	65	1	42.59	-12.79
	MERIDIAN	64	0	38.36	-18.34
	TUPELO	63	1	45.05	-10.82
MO	COLUMBIA	54	0	39.52	0.48
	JOPLIN	58	1	35.78	-7.45
	KANSAS CITY	55	1	34.95	-2.67
	SPRINGFIELD	56	0	35.37	-7.67
	ST JOSEPH	54	1	31.49	-4.20
	ST LOUIS	56	0	37.38	-0.13
MT	BILLINGS	48	1	11.81	-3.28
	BUTTE	41	2	9.19	-2.91
	GLASGOW	43	1	13.97	3.01
	GREAT FALLS	45	0	9.79	-5.42
	HELENA	45	1	8.35	-3.24
	KALISPELL	42	0	9.84	-6.66
	MILES CITY	47	1	12.15	-1.92
	MISSOULA	45	1	12.38	-1.08
NE	GRAND ISLAND	51	1	19.99	-4.91
	HASTINGS	51	1	22.84	-4.96
	LINCOLN	52	1	23.19	-5.07
	MCCOOK	53	2	18.06	-2.65
	NORFOLK	50	1	23.65	-1.50
	NORTH PLATTE	49	1	16.32	-2.98
	OMAHA/EPPLEY	52	1	27.11	-2.75
	SCOTTSBLUFF	50	2	14.45	-0.82
	VALENTINE	48	1	19.50	1.27
NV	ELKO	46	-1	8.95	-0.98
	ELY	47	2	10.11	-0.02
	LAS VEGAS	70	3	3.48	-0.65
	RENO	54	3	6.72	-0.81
	WINNEMUCCA	50	1	9.87	1.64
NH	CONCORD	46	1	39.24	2.87
NJ	ATLANTIC CITY	53	0	46.50	6.21
	NEWARK	54	-1	42.37	-1.60
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	58	2	8.26	-0.62
NY	ALBANY	47	0	46.91	10.75
	BINGHAMTON	45	-1	44.62	7.64
	BUFFALO	47	-1	42.48	3.90
	ROCHESTER	48	0	36.07	4.11
	SYRACUSE	47	0	36.35	-2.59
NC	ASHEVILLE	55	0	35.59	-11.99
	CHARLOTTE	59	-1	34.78	-8.30
	GREENSBORO	58	0	38.69	-3.93
	HATTERAS	62	0	56.62	0.53
	RALEIGH	59	0	39.14	-2.29
	WILMINGTON	62	-1	53.79	-0.48
ND	BISMARCK	43	1	23.04	7.57
	DICKINSON	43	0	16.04	-0.07
	FARGO	42	1	34.48	15.04
	GRAND FORKS	40	1	24.76	6.42
	JAMESTOWN	41	0	22.82	5.93
	MINOT	43	2	17.56	-1.01
	WILLISTON	41	-1	19.23	5.56
OH	AKRON-CANTON	49	-1	45.61	8.79
	CINCINNATI	53	0	45.81	4.48
	CLEVELAND	50	0	40.59	3.96
	COLUMBUS	52	1	42.85	4.78
	DAYTON	51	-1	34.32	-2.32
	MANSFIELD	49	-1	40.37	0.71
	TOLEDO	49	0	39.48	6.52
	YOUNGSTOWN	49	1	36.81	-0.51
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	61	1	39.04	5.68
	TULSA	61	1	41.05	0.46
OR	ASTORIA	53	2	51.62	-14.78
	BURNS	45	1	10.68	0.72
	EUGENE	52	-1	37.73	-11.64
	MEDFORD	55	1	18.81	-0.04
	PENDLETON	51	-1	16.26	4.24
	PORTLAND	54	0	30.21	-6.09
	SALEM	53	1	30.11	-9.05
PA	ALLENTOWN	50	-1	43.91	0.39
	ERIE	49	0	48.67	7.14
	MIDDLETOWN	53	0	42.23	1.73
	PHILADELPHIA	55	1	44.23	2.82
	PITTSBURGH	51	1	40.10	3.26
	WILKES-BARRE	48	-1	36.09	-0.09
	WILLIAMSPORT	50	0	41.96	1.25
PR	SAN JUAN	80	0	38.16	-12.17
RI	PROVIDENCE	51	1	45.40	-0.14
SC	CHARLESTON	65	-1	45.94	-5.58
	COLUMBIA	63	0	36.20	-13.71
	FLORENCE	63	0	36.36	-7.48
	GREENVILLE	61	1	35.04	-16.23
	MYRTLE BEACH	62	***	52.97	***
SD	ABERDEEN	43	0	27.22	8.68
	HURON	46	1	20.05	-0.03
	RAPID CITY	47	0	16.62	-0.01
	SIOUX FALLS	46	0	25.90	2.03
TN	BRISTOL	55	-1	35.65	-5.07
	CHATTANOOGA	61	2	48.16	-5.30
	JACKSON	59	-1	39.59	-13.29
	KNOXVILLE	59	1	47.04	-0.09
	MEMPHIS	63	1	36.87	-15.23
	NASHVILLE	60	1	42.44	-4.86
TX	ABILENE	66	1	22.16	-2.24
	AMARILLO	58	1	18.39	-1.17
	AUSTIN	68	-1	31.39	-0.49
	BEAUMONT	70	2	46.16	-11.03
	BROWNSVILLE	75	1	16.20	-10.41
	COLLEGE STATION	69	1	35.28	-3.80
	CORPUS CHRISTI	73	1	24.69	-5.44
	DALLAS/FT WORTH	67	2	33.63	-0.07
	DEL RIO	72	3	18.04	-0.20
	EL PASO	65	2	7.41	-1.40
	GALVESTON	72	2	40.29	-1.99
	HOUSTON	70	2	47.61	1.54
	LUBBOCK	61	1	21.28	2.63
	MIDLAND	65	2	9.90	-5.06
	SAN ANGELO	68	3	15.19	-5.26
	SAN ANTONIO	70	1	35.86	4.88
	VICTORIA	72	2	35.90	-1.51
	WACO	68	1	37.89	5.94
	WICHITA FALLS	65	2	25.80	-3.10
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	54	2	16.03	-0.15
VT	BURLINGTON	45	0	38.65	4.19
VA	LYNCHBURG	54	-2	34.77	-6.11
	NORFOLK	60	1	49.41	4.77
	RICHMOND	57	-1	43.24	0.06
	ROANOKE	56	0	37.61	-3.51
	WASH/DULLES	54	0	36.11	-4.13
WA	OLYMPIA	49	-1	41.52	-9.07
	QUILLAYUTE	49	0	87.42	-17.77
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	51	-1	28.61	-8.58
	SPOKANE	46	-1	14.44	-2.04
	YAKIMA	49	-1	6.60	-1.37
WV	BECKLEY	51	0	39.35	-1.68
	CHARLESTON	54	-1	38.65	-3.88
	ELKINS	49	0	44.32	-0.52
	HUNTINGTON	55	0	39.80	-1.69
WI	EAU CLAIRE	45	2	40.00	8.39
	GREEN BAY	44	0	31.27	2.44
	LA CROSSE	48	2	32.40	1.84
	MADISON	47	2	40.28	9.40
	MILWAUKEE	48	2	44.89	11.96
	WAUSAU	45	2	35.14	2.32
WY	CASPER	46	1	10.71	-1.81
	CHEYENNE	47	1	13.59	-0.82
	LANDER	46	1	8.61	-4.40
	SHERIDAN	45	0	14.35	-0.13

Based on 1961-90 normals.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights 2000

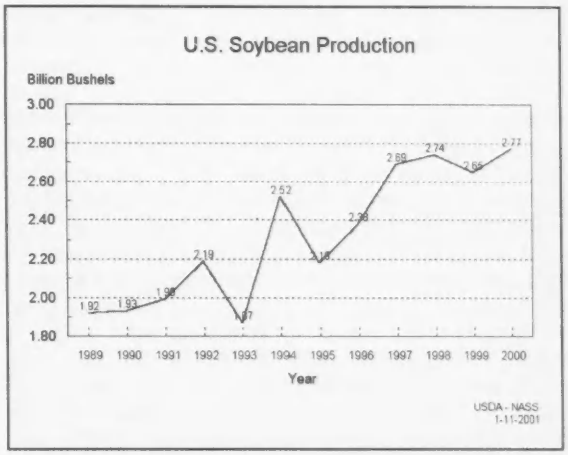
Corn for grain production is estimated at 9.97 billion bushels, up 6 percent from 1999, and the second largest crop behind 1994's record production of 10.1 billion bushels. The U.S. grain yield of 137.1 bushels per acre is up 3.3 bushels from 1999 and is the second largest yield on record. Planted area totaled 79.5 million acres, 3 percent above last year. Acres harvested for grain, at 72.7 million acres, are also 3 percent above 1999 and are the most harvested since 1985.

After a warm and dry winter, planting started early and progressed rapidly. Early-summer timely rains fell throughout most of the Corn Belt and maintained adequate moisture for plant growth and development. Cooler-than-normal temperatures during the summer, and some isolated areas of excess moisture, slowed crop development in the Great Lakes region. Serious moisture shortages developed in the western Corn Belt and the Southeast during July and August. The crop matured early in most areas, following the early planting pattern, and dried down rapidly during September and October. The late season dry weather not only lowered grain weights significantly, but also weakened corn stalks in the heart of the Corn Belt and strong September winds caused widespread lodging, thus reducing yield potential and increasing loss. Harvest finished well ahead of the average pace in early November. However, farmers in the Great Lakes region struggled with a slower harvest as wet, cool weather slowed crop maturity and dry down. Frost damaged only minimal acres in the Great Lakes region and the rest of the Corn Belt harvested their crop frost-free.



Soybean production in 2000 totaled 2.77 billion bushels, 4 percent above 1999 and the highest on record. The average yield per acre in 2000 is estimated at 38.1 bushels, 1.5 bushels above the 1999 yield. Planted area for the U.S., at 74.5 million acres, is up 1 percent from 1999 and is the largest planted acreage on record. Harvested area totaled 72.7 million acres, up slightly from 1999.

Planting of the 2000 soybean crop started and progressed at a record pace in most regions as mostly favorable weather permitted producers to plant with few disruptions. In the eight major producing States, spring planting was completed ahead of last year. Planting in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern States also advanced ahead for most of the planting season. Overall, this year's soybean crop matured well ahead of the last year and the five-year average. The crop in some areas of Corn Belt was stressed by dry, hot conditions resulting in reduced yields. Soybean harvest began early and progressed ahead of 1999 and the 5-year average with 96 percent of the crop harvested by November 5.



All Wheat production for 2000 is estimated at 2.22 billion bushels, 3 percent below the 1999 level. Winter wheat production, at 1.56 billion bushels, was 8 percent below 1999. The U.S. yield was 44.6 bushels, down 3.2 bushels from 1999. Area harvested for grain was 1 percent below 1999, at 35.0 million acres. Production of durum wheat, at 116 million bushels, was 16 percent above 1999 due to an increase in acres harvested for grain and higher yields. Production of other spring wheat, at 561 million bushels, was below 1999 due to a decrease in acres harvested and lower yields.

Above normal temperatures stimulated early growth of winter wheat fields in the southern Great Plains during March. In the central and northern Great Plains and Corn Belt, winter wheat fields emerged from winter dormancy ahead of normal due to the early spring-like temperatures. Dry weather aided spring wheat planting progress across most of the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest, although excessive precipitation hindered planting in some isolated areas, especially in the Dakotas. Meanwhile, moisture shortages delayed emergence in other areas. Development of winter and spring wheat progressed ahead of normal, supported by mostly seasonal temperatures and timely precipitation. A brief period of triple-digit temperatures and increasing moisture shortages during the reproductive stages limited crop potential. Winter wheat harvest began early and progressed ahead of normal due to early ripening and dry weather. The spring wheat harvest also progressed ahead of normal and was nearly complete by September 1.

All cotton production is forecast at 17.2 million bales, up 1 percent from 1999. Yield is estimated at 631 pounds per harvested acre. Upland cotton harvested acreage, at 12.9 million acres, was 2 percent below last year due to abandonment in Texas. Producers harvested 170,500 acres of American-Pima cotton in 2000, down 41 percent from 1999. American-Pima production is forecast at 397,500 bales, down 41 percent from last year's output. The U.S. yield is estimated at 1,119 pounds per harvested acre.

Dry soils delayed planting along the eastern Gulf Coast and adjacent areas of the Southeast, while rain and lingering moisture hindered planting along the Atlantic Coastal Plains. Moisture shortages persisted in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina through most of the growing season. In North Carolina and Virginia adequate moisture supported development, but abnormally cool temperatures slowed development. In the Delta States, planting progressed ahead of normal, as dry weather removed excess moisture and allowed planting to rapidly accelerate in early May. Above normal temperatures stimulated development in the Delta region through most of the season, but conditions steadily deteriorated due to the excessive heat and abnormally dry conditions. In the Great Plains, the planting pace remained near the 5-year average, despite periodic weather delays. In Oklahoma, planting progress moved well ahead of the 5-year average after mid-May. Development progressed ahead of normal across most of the region due to hot, dry weather. Late June precipitation temporarily eased moisture shortages, but conditions steadily deteriorated as the growing season progressed. Arizona and California experienced excellent planting conditions during the spring of 2000. Early planting and above average temperatures stimulated development in June, while mild temperatures during parts of July and August slowed crop.

Harvest progressed well ahead of the 5-year average in the Delta States. In the Southeast, harvest began near mid-September and progressed near the 5-year average. Along the Atlantic Coastal Plains, harvest lagged behind average due to slow ripening. Harvest began early in the Great Plains and progressed ahead of normal due to rapid maturation and a killing frost in early October. However, rain and high humidity slowed progress during November. Harvest proceeded ahead of normal in the Southwest, despite occasional rain delays.

Sorghum: Grain production in 2000 is estimated at 470 million bushels, down 21 percent from 1999. Area harvested for grain was estimated at 7.72 million acres, down 10 percent from 1999. Average grain yield, at 60.9 bushels per acre, was 8.8 bushels below the 1999 yield.

Planting progressed well ahead of normal due to warm, dry weather in the Great Plains and Corn Belt. Development remained up to 3 weeks ahead of the 5-year average throughout the growing season. Conditions deteriorated, as moisture shortages steadily increased on the Great Plains. Harvest progressed far ahead of normal due to early ripening and favorable harvest weather.

Barley production in 2000 was 318 million bushels, up 13 percent from last year's estimate. Average yield per acre, at 61.1 bushels, is up 1.9 bushels from 1999. The area harvested for grain was 5.20 million acres, 10 percent above a year ago.

Seeding progressed ahead of normal across the northern Great Plains, and Pacific Northwest during April. Seasonal temperatures and adequate moisture aided emergence across most of the northern Great Plains, although dry soils hindered progress in Montana. In the Pacific Northwest, barley emerged slightly ahead of normal. Crop development progressed well ahead of normal, with 96 percent headed on July 23. Harvest advanced more than 1 week ahead of normal, led by rapid progress in Minnesota.

Oats: Production for the 2000 crop year is estimated at 149.2 million bushels, 2 percent above the 1999 production. The estimated yield, at 64.2 bushels per acre, is 4.6 bushels higher than last year. Area harvested for grain in 2000 is 2.32 million acres, 5 percent below 1999. This continues the steady downward trend and breaks last year's record as the smallest acreage harvested for grain on record.

Warm, dry weather at the beginning of spring allowed planting to rapidly advance in the western Corn Belt. At the end of May, planting was virtually complete across the Corn Belt, but lagged behind the 5-year average in North Dakota and Minnesota. Early planting, warm weather, and timely rain promoted rapid emergence and early growth in the Corn Belt and Great Lakes region. In the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains, adequate moisture supplies and seasonal temperatures aided rapid germination in late May and by the end of the month, nearly all of the Nation's oat acreage was emerged. Development continued ahead of the 5-year average and on July 2, the crop was 79 percent headed in the 8 major oat-producing. Harvest began early and progressed ahead of the 5-year average, with only brief rain delays. In Iowa and Nebraska, the harvest was nearly complete by the end of July and by the end of August, nearly all of the crop was harvested.

Rice production in 2000 totaled 191 million cwt, down 7 percent from 1999. Area for harvest, at 3.04 million acres, is down 13 percent from 1999. The average yield for all U.S. rice is estimated at 6,278 pounds per acre, 42 pounds above the November 1 forecast. This all rice yield is the highest on record. The previous record of 6,120 pounds per acre was set in 1996.

Planting and development progressed ahead of normal along the western Gulf Coast. In the interior Mississippi Delta, wet weather delayed planting, especially in Mississippi, and development remained behind normal throughout the growing season. Harvest began early and progressed ahead of normal in Texas and Louisiana, while late development delayed the harvest season in Mississippi. Planting and emergence advanced well ahead of normal in California. Cool weather delayed heading and early-harvest progress, but harvest accelerated near mid-September.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 7 - 13, 2001

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: The sixth consecutive week of unseasonably mild weather continued to provide favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains.

MIDDLE EAST: Unseasonable warmth helped to erode protective snow cover in winter wheat areas of Turkey and Iran.

EUROPE: Unseasonably mild weather persisted in most areas, maintaining favorable overwintering conditions for dormant and semi-dormant winter grains and oilseeds.

EASTERN ASIA: Across the North China Plain, colder weather kept winter wheat dormant.

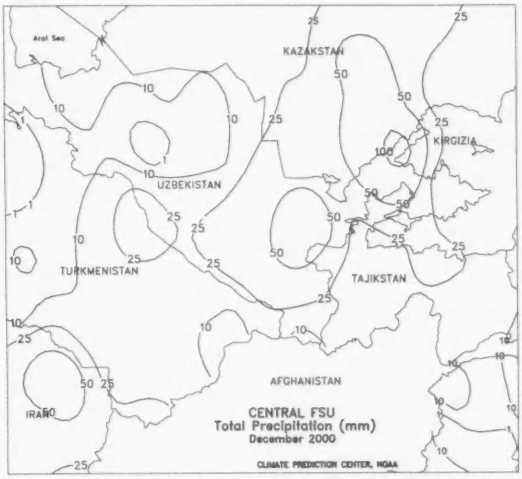
AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers aided pastures and summer crops in Queensland and Western Australia.

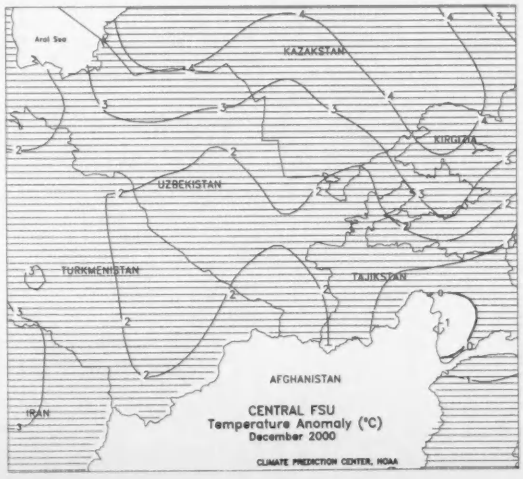
SOUTHEAST ASIA: In Java, Indonesia, showers continued to provide adequate moisture for vegetative rice.

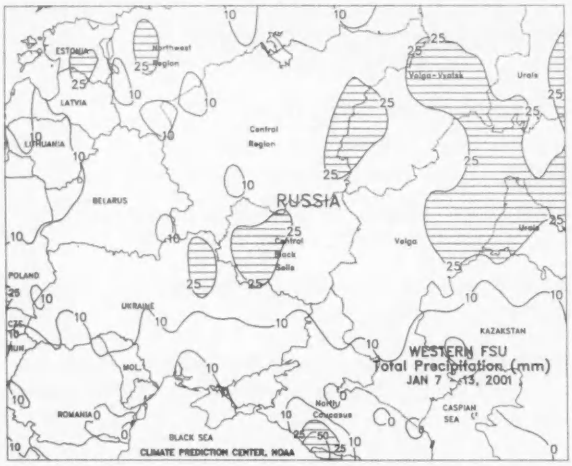
SOUTH AFRICA: A heat wave in the corn belt stressed summer crops in or nearing reproduction.

SOUTH AMERICA: Across central Argentina and southern Brazil, widespread showers benefited vegetative to reproductive summer crops.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Widespread, light to moderate showers improved growing conditions for winter grains.

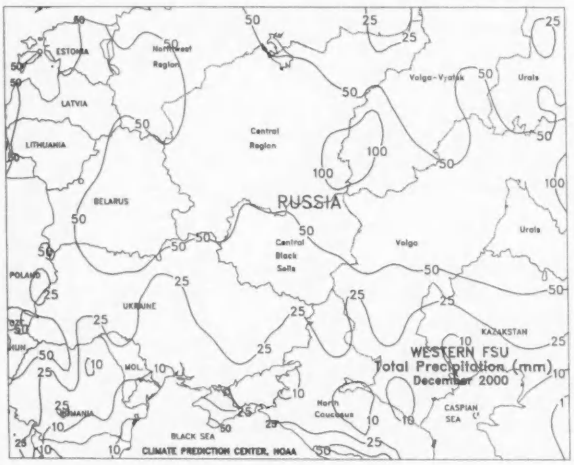


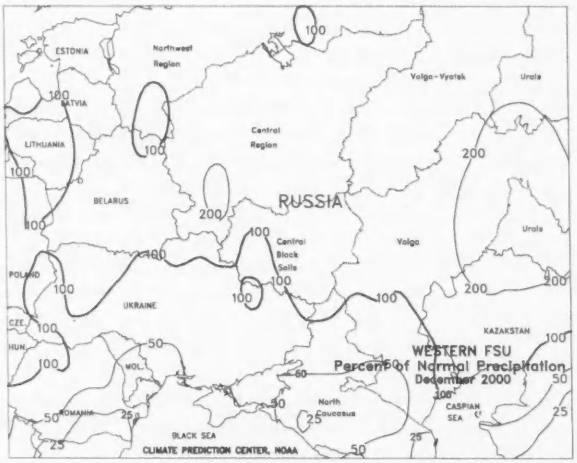


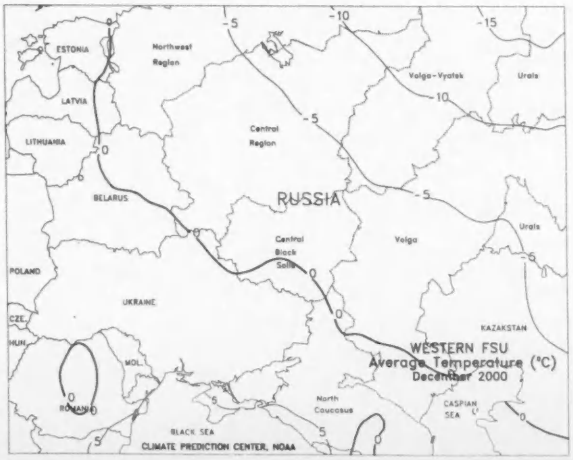


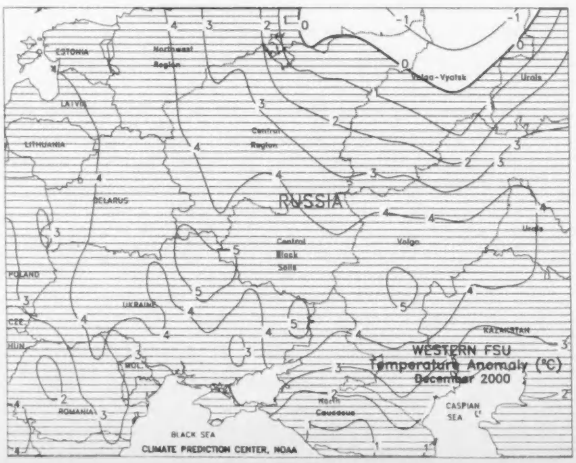
FSU-WESTERN

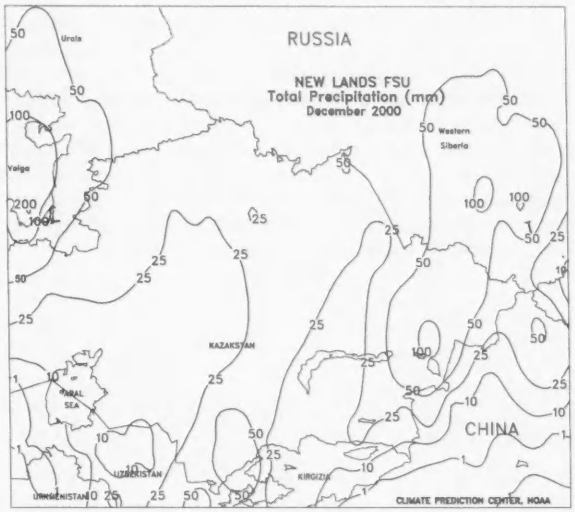
The sixth consecutive week of unusually mild weather maintained favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus. Weekly temperatures averaged 7 to 12 degrees C above normal in Ukraine, Russia, and eastern Belarus, and 4 to 7 degrees C above normal in western Belarus and the Baltics. Light rain fell in major winter wheat-producing areas of Ukraine and southern Russia, where a lack of snow cover has left wheat areas exposed to potential weather extremes. Moderate to locally heavy snow (10-25 mm or more of liquid equivalent) fell in northern Russia, increasing the deep snow cover. In December, overwintering conditions were mostly favorable for winter grains that remained dormant in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltics. Monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 5 degrees C above normal in most areas. A mixture of rain and snow fell from Belarus eastward across central and northern winter grain areas in Russia (Northwest Region, Central Region, the northern portion of the Central Black Soils Region, Volga Vyatsk, and the middle and upper Volga Valley), providing above-normal precipitation. Below-normal precipitation was observed in key winter wheat-producing areas of Ukraine and parts of southern Russia (North Caucasus and lower Volga Valley). Winter grains in northern Russia remained under a moderate to deep snow cover during the month. The snow cover in these areas protected winter grains from a brief period of bitterly cold weather (minimum temperatures ranged from -15 to -32 degrees C) from December 26-29, 2000. Farther south, although winter wheat areas in Ukraine and southern Russia remained snow-free during most of the month, temperatures did not fall low enough to threaten crops.



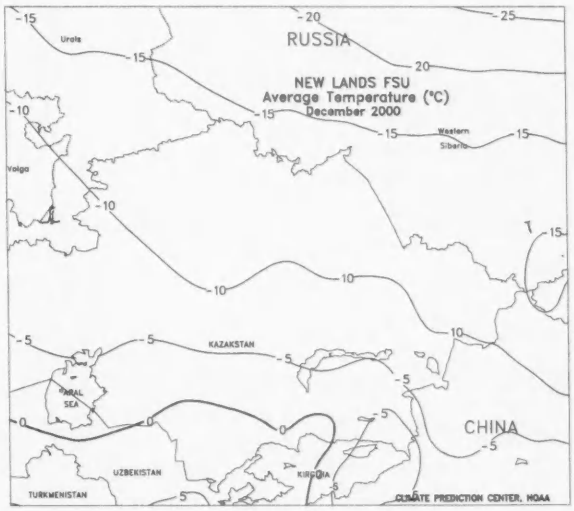


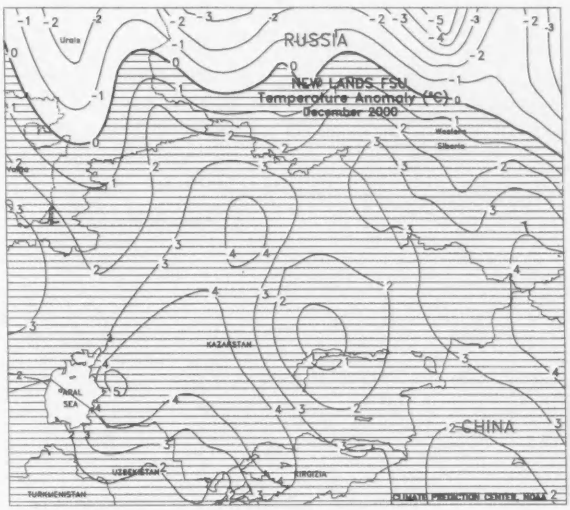


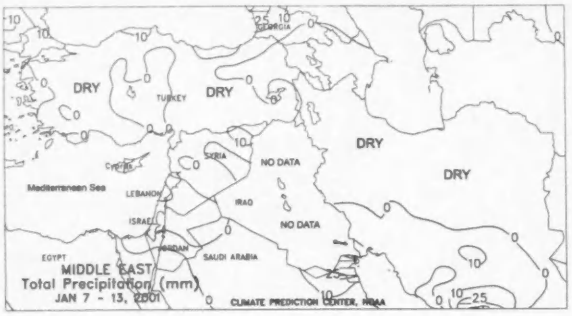



RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
December 2000
Urals
Western Siberia
Volga
KAZAKSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
December 2000
Urals
Western Siberia
Volga
KAZAKSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

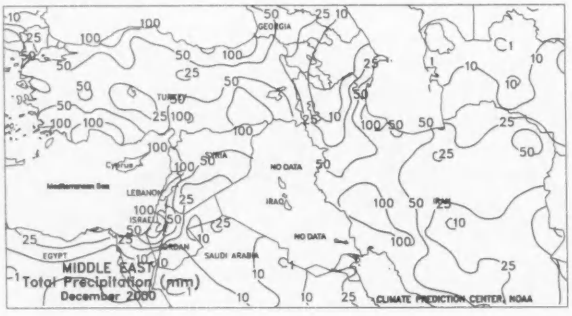

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
December 2000
Urals
Western Siberia
Volga
KAZAKSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

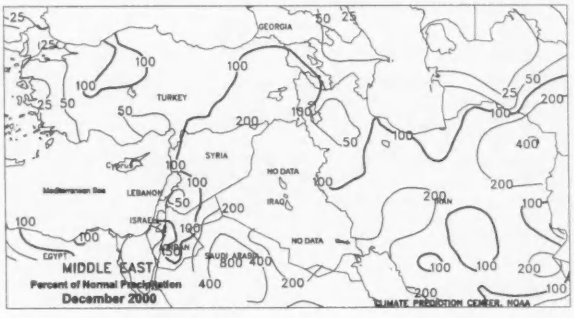

RUSSIA
NEW LANDS FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
December 2000
Urals
Western Siberia
Volga
KAZAKSTAN
ARAL SEA
UZBEKISTAN
KIRGIZIA
TURKMENISTAN
CHINA
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

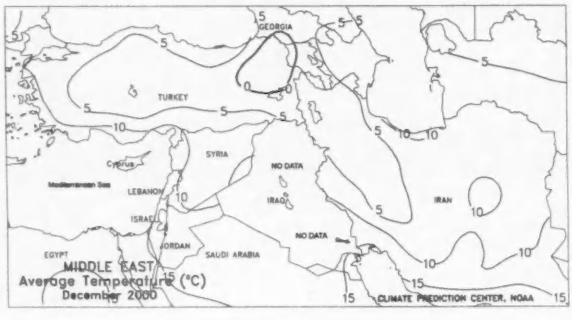


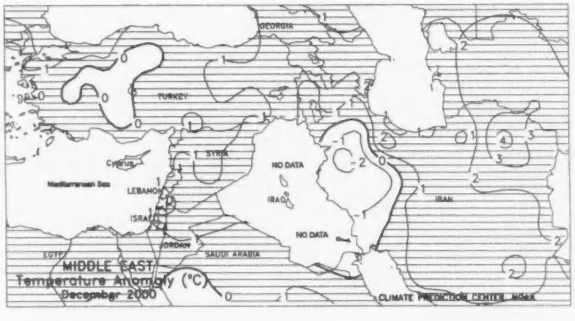
MIDDLE EAST

Mostly dry, unseasonably mild (temperatures averaged 3-5 degrees C above normal) weather dominated the region, further eroding protective snow cover in winter wheat areas of Turkey and Iran. Temperatures were low enough to sustain crop dormancy in the Anatolian Plateau and sections of western Iran, but not low enough to cause concern for winter kill. During December, a wetter-than-normal pattern brought widespread, overall beneficial precipitation to the region, although local flooding was likely along the Mediterranean Coast. The moisture was especially welcomed from Syria to western Iran, which had missed some of the previously beneficial rainfall earlier in the season. Drier-than-normal conditions persisted, however, in sections of western Turkey and northwestern Iran, where long-term moisture deficits will necessitate timely rainfall between now and spring for normal winter wheat development.



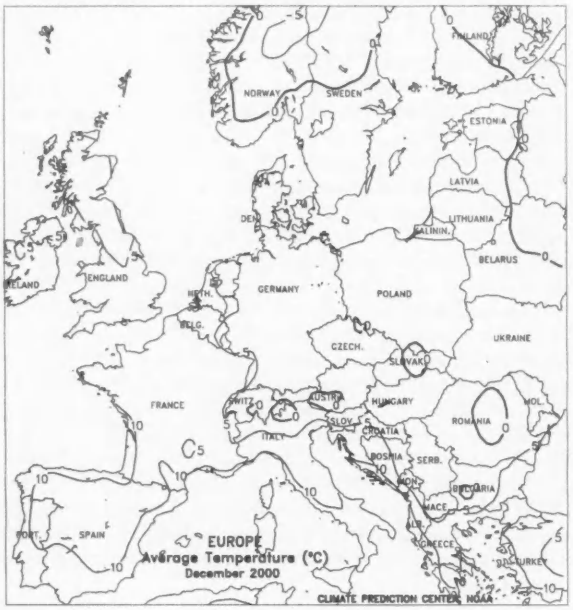


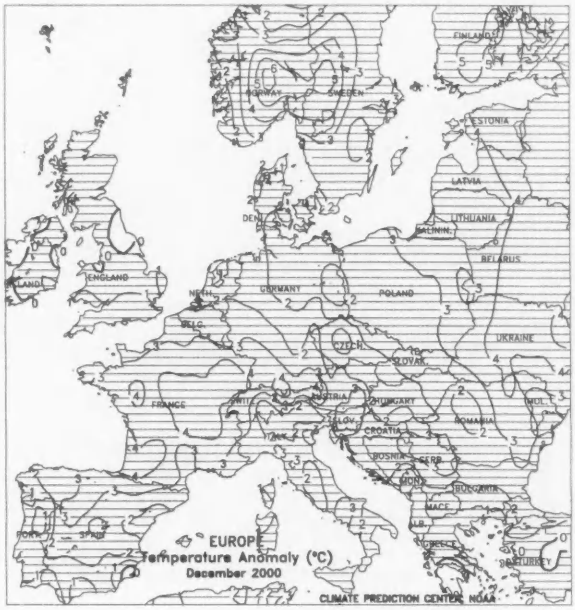




EUROPE

Across most of the continent, unseasonably mild weather provided favorable overwintering conditions for dormant and semi-dormant winter grains. In western Europe, temperatures averaged near normal in England and 1 to 4 degrees C above normal elsewhere. In eastern Europe, temperatures averaged 3 to 8 degrees C above normal, with extreme minimum temperatures ranging from -7 to 2 degrees C. Given the continued mild weather, snow cover remained sparse in major crop-producing areas, leaving crops exposed to potentially cold weather. Rain (10-50 mm or more) in Portugal and western Spain continued to hamper fieldwork. Light precipitation (5-35 mm) fell from Belgium and France eastward through southern Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary, while mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere in Europe. Moisture supplies remained adequate to locally excessive in most areas, excluding southeastern Europe, where precipitation is still needed to improve moisture supplies. During December, near- to above-normal precipitation maintained moisture supplies, except in extreme southeastern Europe, where drought persisted. In the western Iberian peninsula, frequent rainfall delayed winter wheat and barley planting and caused localized flooding. Unseasonably mild weather throughout Europe slowed cold hardening of winter grains and oilseeds. Nevertheless, crops entered dormancy in central and eastern Europe by month's end, with only slow growth continuing in parts of western Europe.

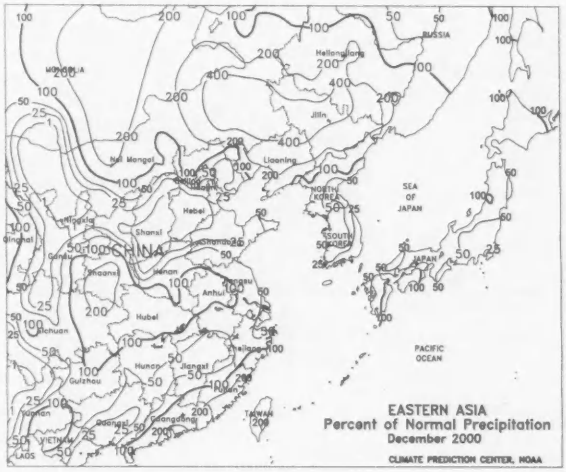


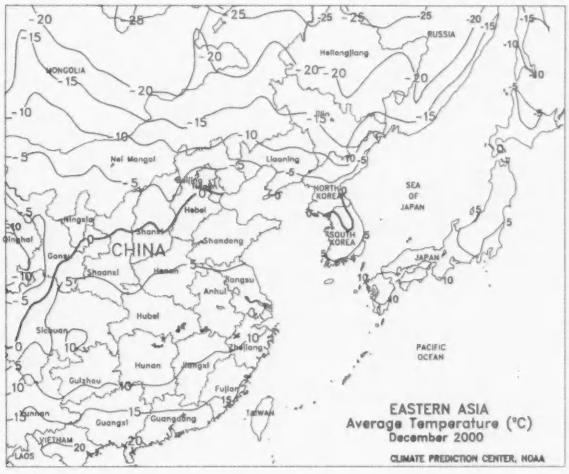


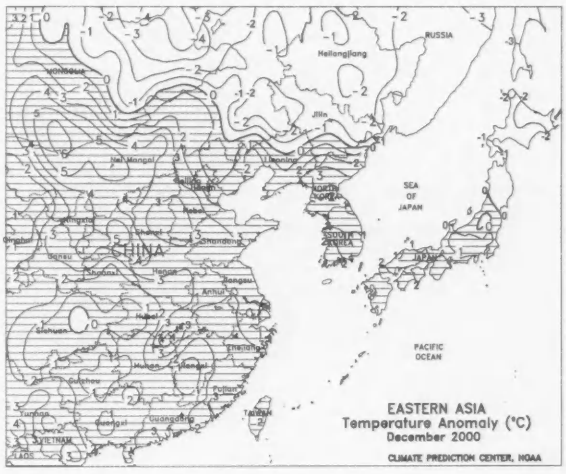
EASTERN ASIA

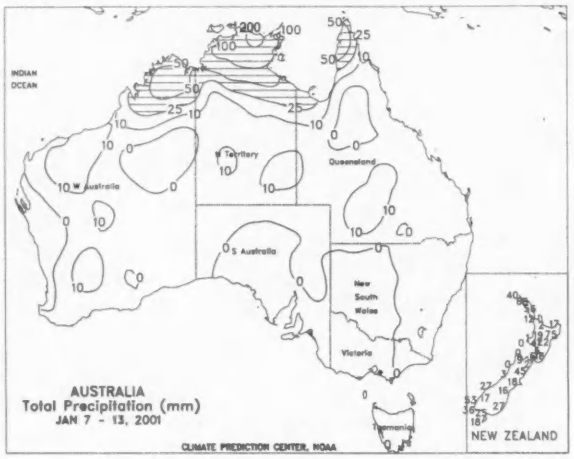
Across the North China Plain, seasonably colder weather kept winter wheat dormant across the region. Minimum temperatures ranged from -13 to -4 degrees C across the region, not cold enough to harm dormant winter wheat. Furthermore, snowcover across Hebei, Shandong, and northern Henan provided further protection from cold weather. Across eastern China, light precipitation (5-25 mm of liquid equivalent) continued to increase moisture supplies for winter crops. During December, near- to above-normal precipitation fell across the Sichuan Basin eastward along the Yangtze Valley, boosting moisture supplies for winter crops. Seasonably light precipitation fell across the North China Plain, where winter wheat remained dormant. Above-normal December rainfall increased moisture supplies for sugarcane across the southern coast, but below-normal rainfall prevailed across interior southern China.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
MONGOLIA
RUSSIA
CHINA
NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA
JAPAN
SEA OF JAPAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
TAIWAN
VIETNAM
LAOS


EASTERN ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
MONGOLIA
RUSSIA
CHINA
NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA
JAPAN
SEA OF JAPAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
TAIWAN
VIETNAM
LAOS

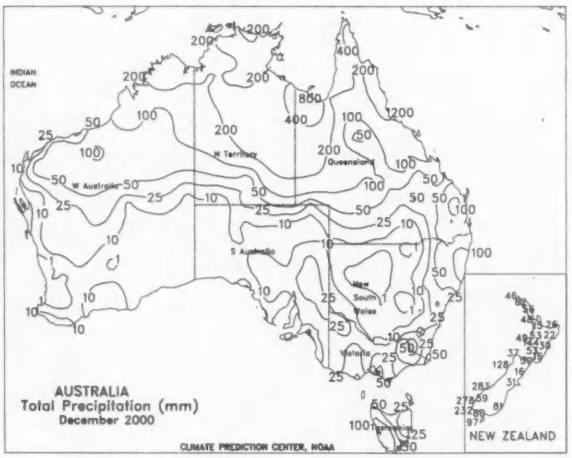

EASTERN ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
MONGOLIA
RUSSIA
CHINA
NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA
JAPAN
SEA OF JAPAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
TAIWAN
VIETNAM
LAOS

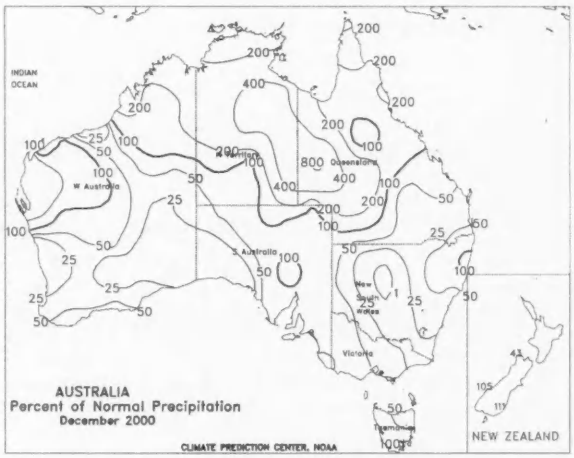

EASTERN ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
RUSSIA
CHINA
NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA
JAPAN
SEA OF JAPAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
TAIWAN
VIETNAM
LAOS

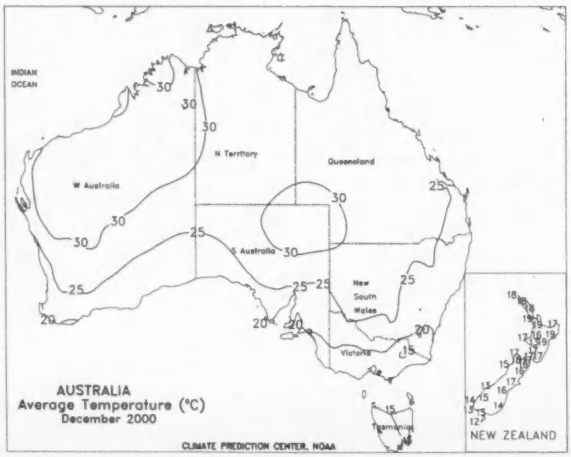


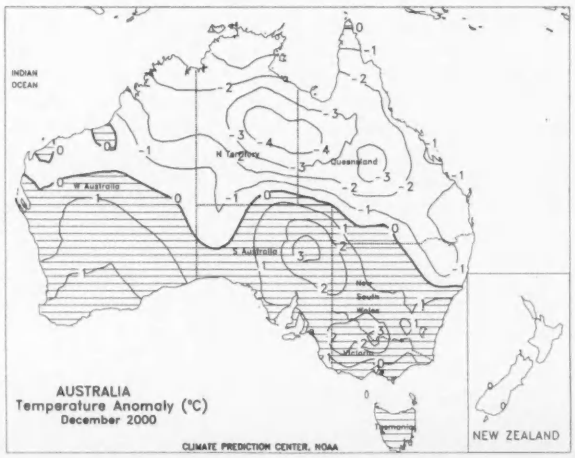
AUSTRALIA

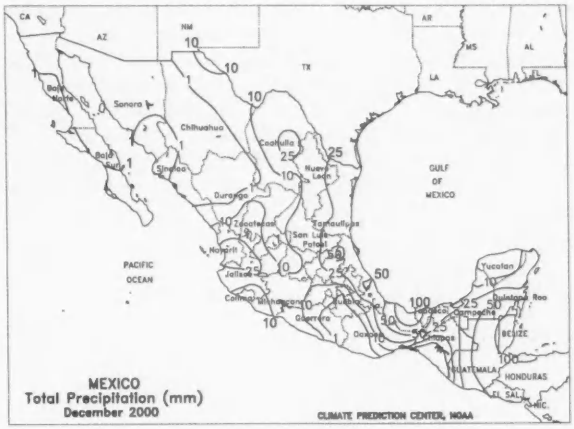
Scattered showers (1-10 mm, locally exceeding 25 mm) boosted moisture reserves in pasture and grazing lands of Western Australia and Queensland. The moisture was also locally beneficial for rainfed summer crops in sections of southern Queensland, with above-normal temperatures spurring development of cotton and sorghum. Hot, dry weather aided final winter crop harvests in the southeast (South Australia to southern New South Wales). During December, a drier weather pattern aided winter crop dry down and allowed flooding to abate in sections of New South Wales. Warmer-than-normal weather in the southeast contributed to good winter grain quality. In contrast, near- to slightly below-normal temperatures, caused by periodic showers and cloud cover, slowed development of cotton and sorghum in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales.

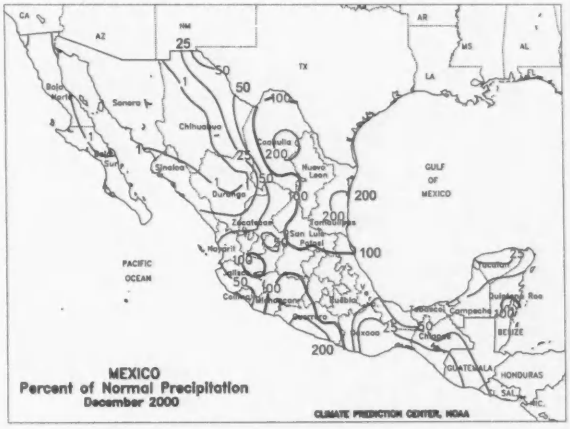




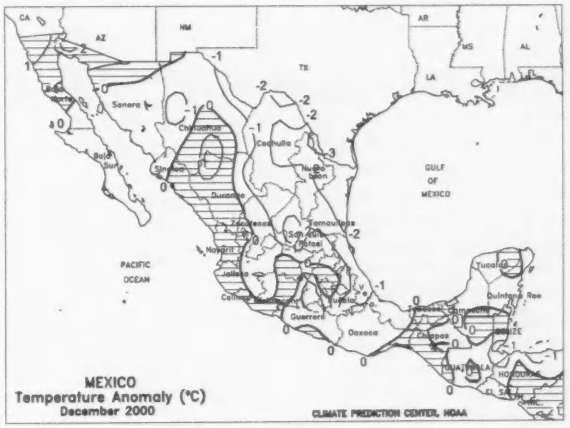





MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

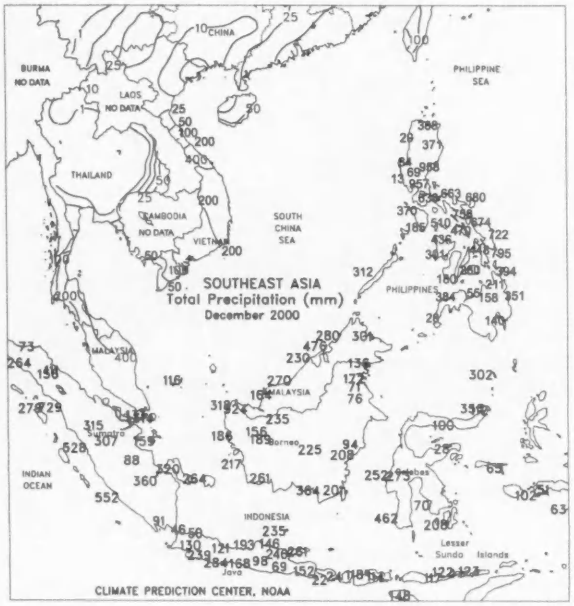

MEXICO
Percent of Normal Precipitation
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

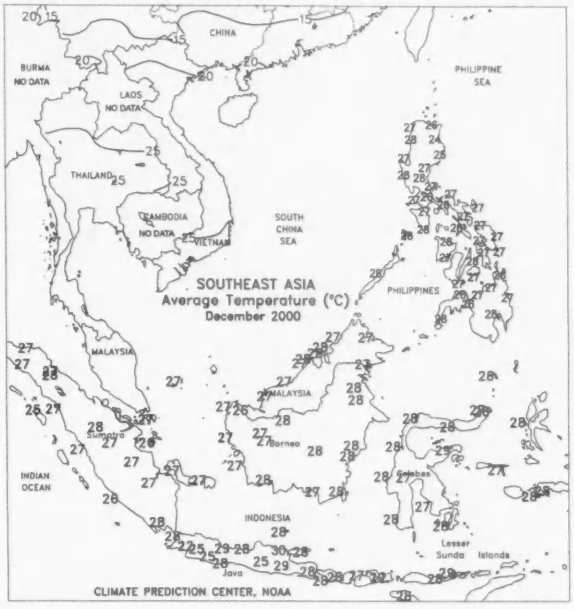
MEXICO
Average Temperature (°C)
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

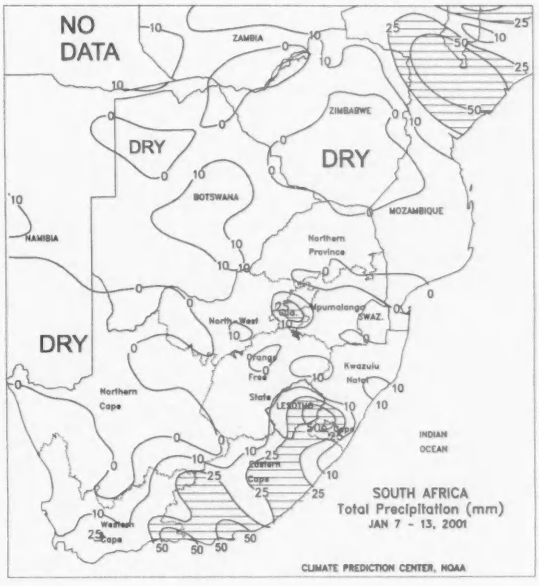

MEXICO
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

SOUTHEAST ASIA

In Java, Indonesia, showers (30-100 mm) continued to provide adequate moisture supplies for vegetative main-season rice. Showers (25-110 mm) also maintained moisture supplies for oil palm across peninsular Malaysia. Across Thailand and Vietnam, seasonably dry weather aided rice fieldwork. Drier weather (10-40 mm) across the eastern Philippines continued to ease excessive wetness of the previous several weeks. During December, monsoon showers brought above-normal rainfall to the Philippines and the southern half of Vietnam, causing flooding. Seasonably drier weather favored fieldwork in Thailand. Above-normal rainfall in western peninsular Malaysia favored oil palm, while somewhat below-normal rainfall in Java, Indonesia slightly reduced moisture supplies for main-season rice.

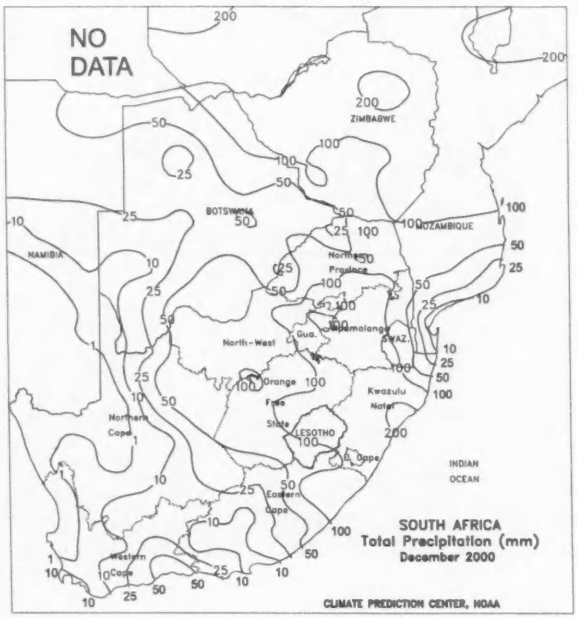






SOUTH AFRICA

Hot, mostly dry weather dominated the corn belt, stressing summer crops nearing critical moisture- and temperature-sensitive stages of development. Highs in the middle to upper 30's degrees C were recorded in most growing areas, and showers (10 mm or greater) were widely scattered, bringing only isolated relief from the heat. Corn, which typically advances through reproduction from mid-January to mid-February, and other summer crops were well watered prior to the heat wave. Nonetheless, a return to normal conditions will be needed soon to prevent significant declines in yield potential. Elsewhere, showers were light (15 mm or less) in coastal sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, but moderate rain (10-25 mm or more) fell across Western and Eastern Cape Provinces, reducing irrigation requirements. In December, frequent showers and seasonable temperatures across the corn belt maintained ideal conditions for summer crop germination and establishment. Flooding occurred, however, in coastal sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal. Near- to above-normal temperatures maintained high moisture demands in the orchards and vineyards of the southwest.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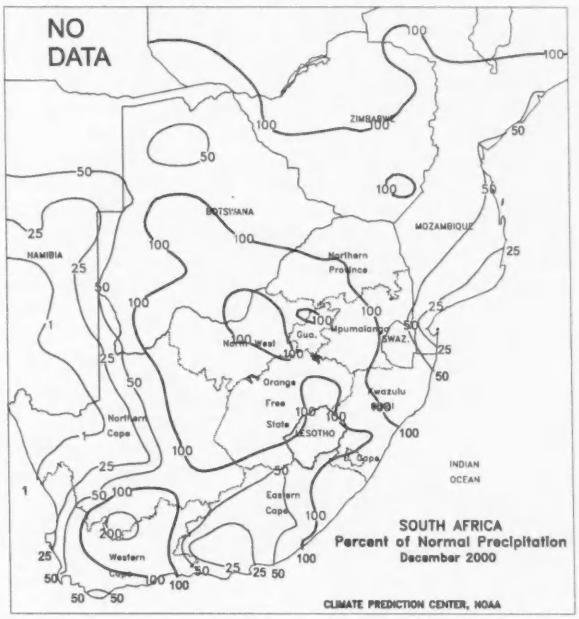
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Northern Province
North-West
Gau.
Mpumalanga
SWAZ.
Orange Free State
Kwazulu Natal
LESOTHO
Northern Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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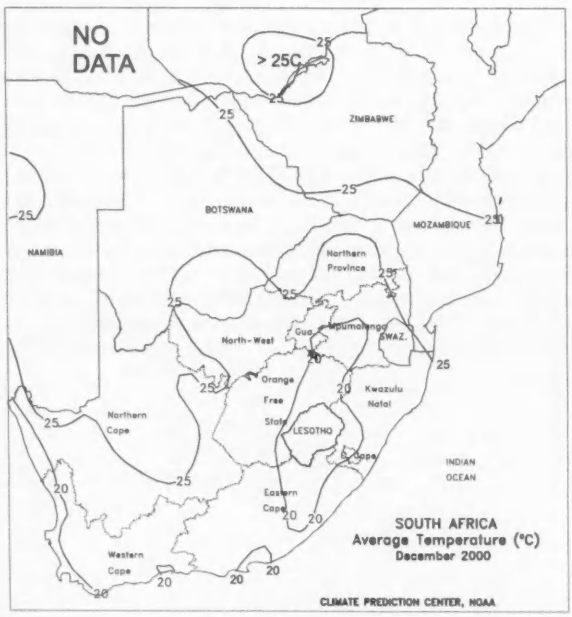
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Northern Province
North-West
Gau.
Mpumalanga
SWAZ.
Orange Free State
Kwazulu Natal
LESOTHO
Northern Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA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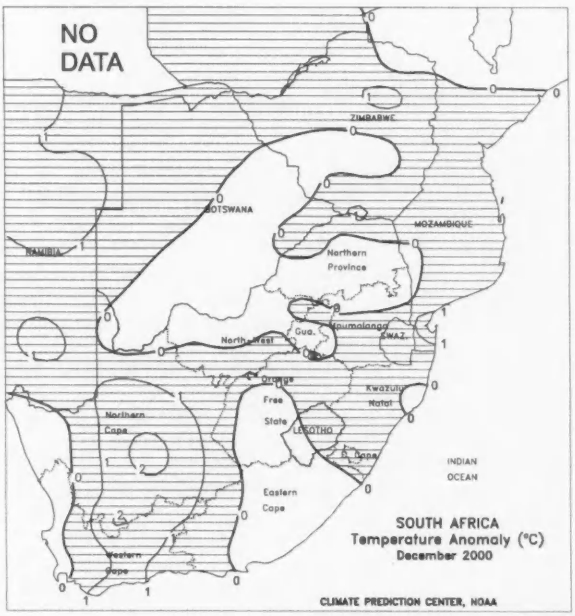
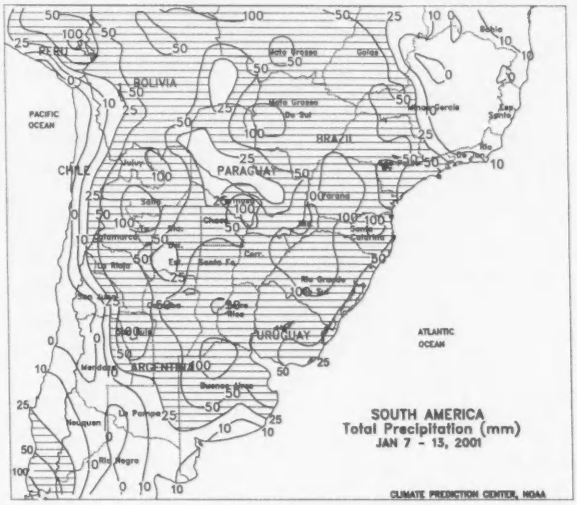
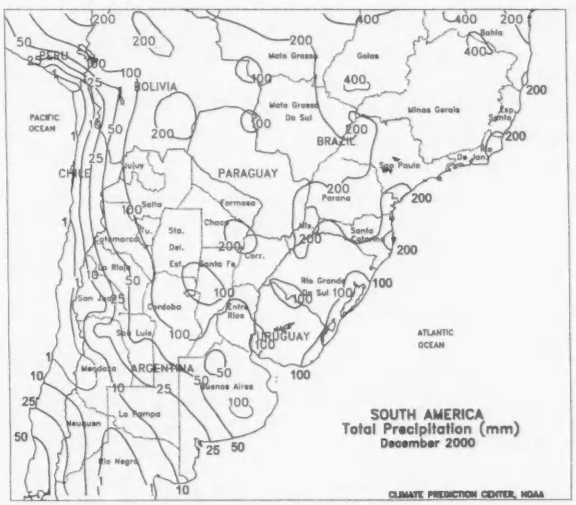
> 25C
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Northern Province
North-West
Gau.
Mpumalanga
SWAZ.
Orange Free State
Kwazulu Natal
LESOTHO
Northern Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

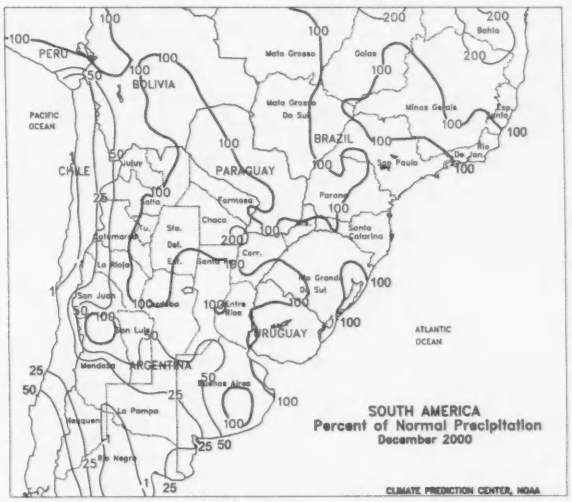

NO DATA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
Northern Province
North-West
Gau.
Mpumalanga
SWAZ.
Orange Free State
Kwazulu Natal
LESOTHO
Northern Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

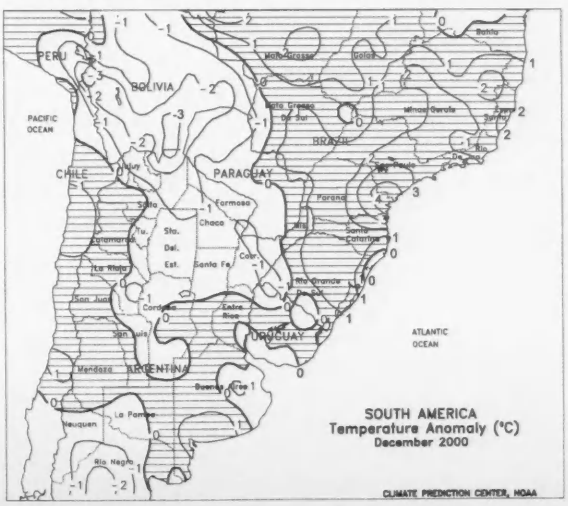


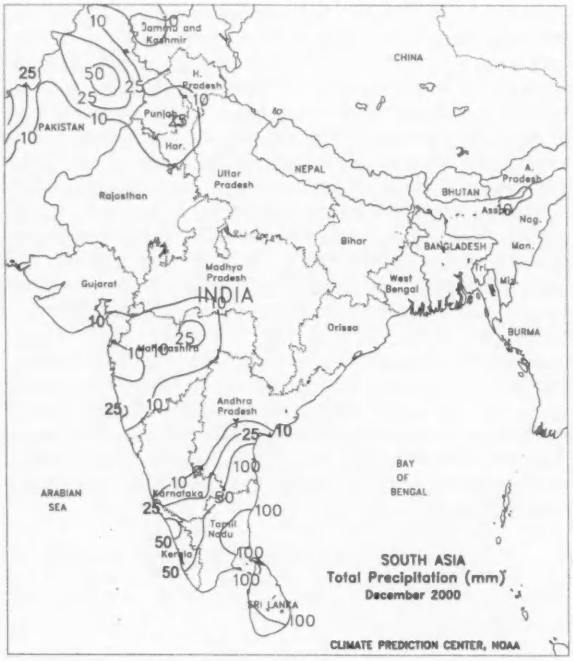
SOUTH AMERICA

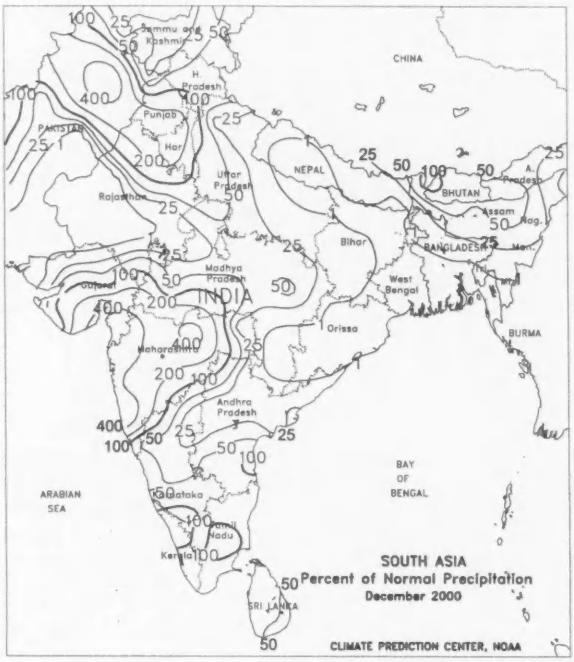
Across central Argentina, early- to mid-week showers (30-125 mm) covered the major summer crop-producing areas, easing dryness and benefiting vegetative to reproductive corn, soybeans, and sunflowers. Lighter showers (10-24 mm) fell across southern Buenos Aires. In northern Argentina, moderate to heavy showers (20-140 mm) maintained moisture supplies for cotton. Cooler weather also benefited summer crop development, with temperatures averaging 2 to 4 degrees C below normal. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat as of January 5, nationwide corn was 93 percent planted, the same as last year at this time. Second-crop soybean planting was nearing completion in Cordoba and Santa Fe, and 75 percent was planted in Buenos Aires. Wheat was 81 percent harvested. In southern Brazil and southern Paraguay, widespread showers (25-100 mm) maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for summer crops. The heaviest showers (100-180 mm) fell across western Parana southward into western Rio Grande du Sul, causing isolated flooding. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal across southern Parana and Rio Grande do Sul and 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across the rest of southern Brazil. During December, near- to above-normal rainfall provided adequate soil moisture across central and northern Argentina for summer crops. In La Pampa and western Buenos Aires, however, below-normal rainfall and hot weather stressed vegetative summer crops, especially in early January. In southern Brazil, widespread December rainfall maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for germinating to vegetative soybeans.








SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
INDIA
CHINA
PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
BURMA
SRI LANKA
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Jammu and Kashmir
H. Pradesh
Punjab
Har.
Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan
Bihar
West Bengal
Orissa
Madhya Pradesh
Gujarat
Maharashtra
Andhra Pradesh
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Kerala
Assam
Nag.
Man.
Miz.
Tri.
A. Pradesh


SOUTH ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
INDIA
CHINA
PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
BURMA
SRI LANKA
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Jammu and Kashmir
H. Pradesh
Punjab
Har.
Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan
Bihar
West Bengal
Orissa
Madhya Pradesh
Gujarat
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Andhra Pradesh
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Kerala
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Miz.
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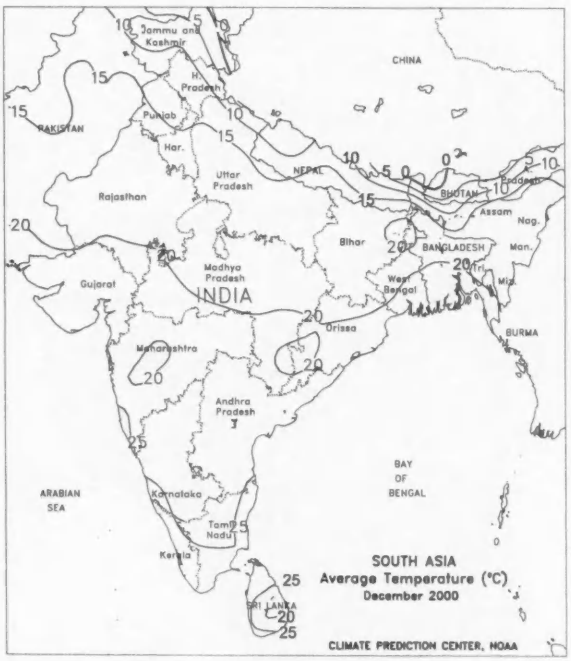
A. Pradesh


SOUTH ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
INDIA
CHINA
PAKISTAN
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
BURMA
SRI LANKA
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Jammu and Kashmir
H. Pradesh
Punjab
Har.
Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan
Bihar
West Bengal
Orissa
Madhya Pradesh
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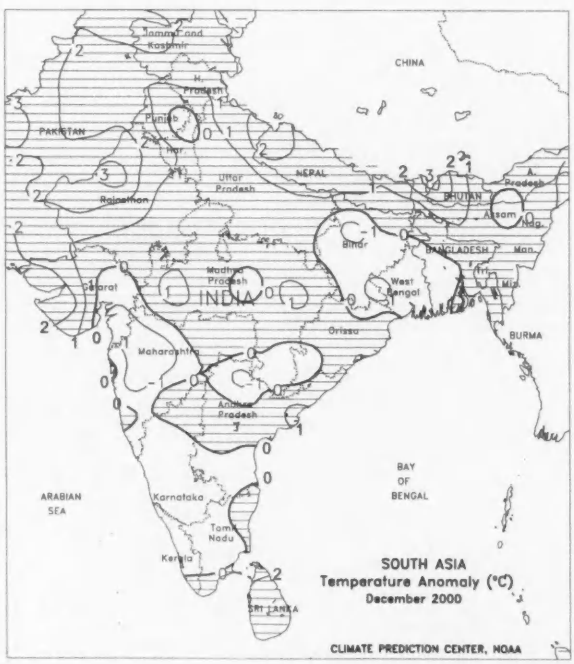
A. Pradesh


SOUTH ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
December 2000
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
INDIA
CHINA
PAKISTAN
NEPAL
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BURMA
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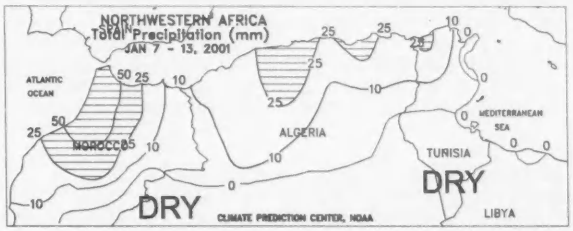
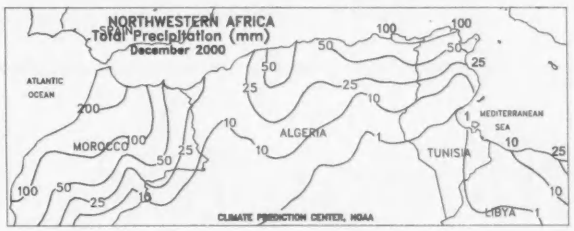
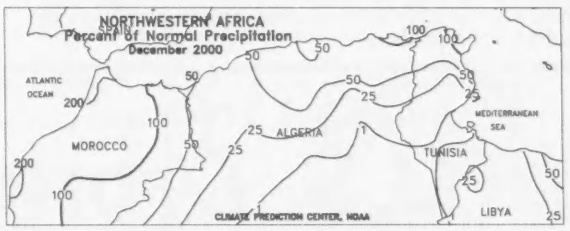
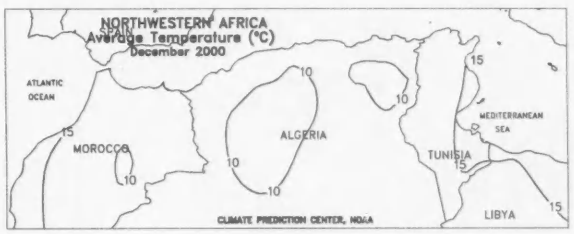


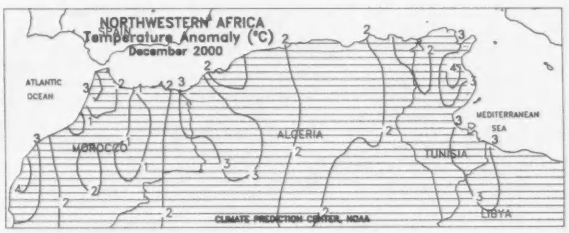
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

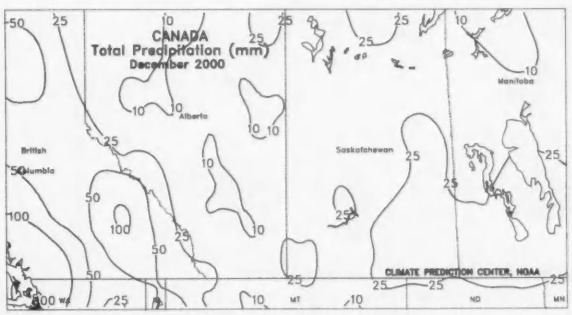
Precipitation (10-40 mm, with local amounts in excess of 50 mm) increased in both intensity and coverage in winter grain areas in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, improving growing conditions for winter grains in the vegetative stage. However, soil moisture reserves remained limited, necessitating timely rains during the remainder of the growing season to prevent serious declines in crop prospects. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in most areas. In December, the first substantial rains of the growing season fell on winter grain areas in southern Morocco during the last half of the month, prompting widespread planting slowed by the previous dryness. Winter grain areas in northern Morocco received intermittent showers throughout the month, aiding winter grain emergence and early plant establishment. Farther east, below-normal precipitation fell over winter grain areas in Algeria and Tunisia, with crop areas in western Algeria receiving less than 50 percent of normal rainfall. Although the dryness in these areas favored fieldwork for winter grain planting, it reduced moisture needed for crop emergence and establishment.

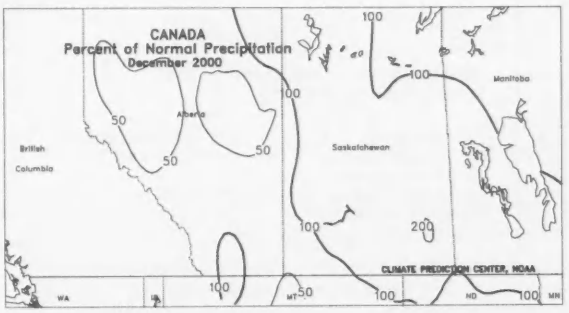


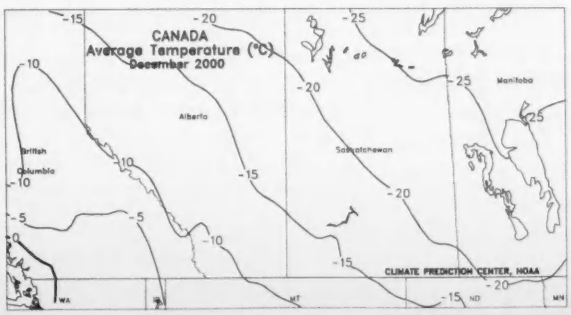


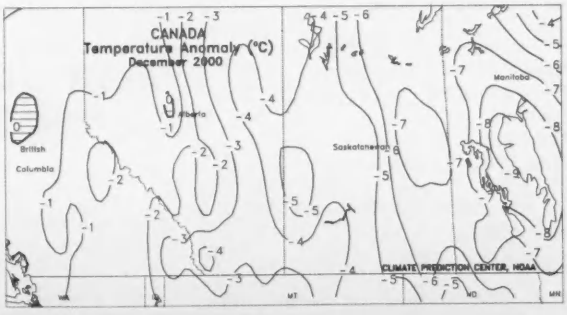












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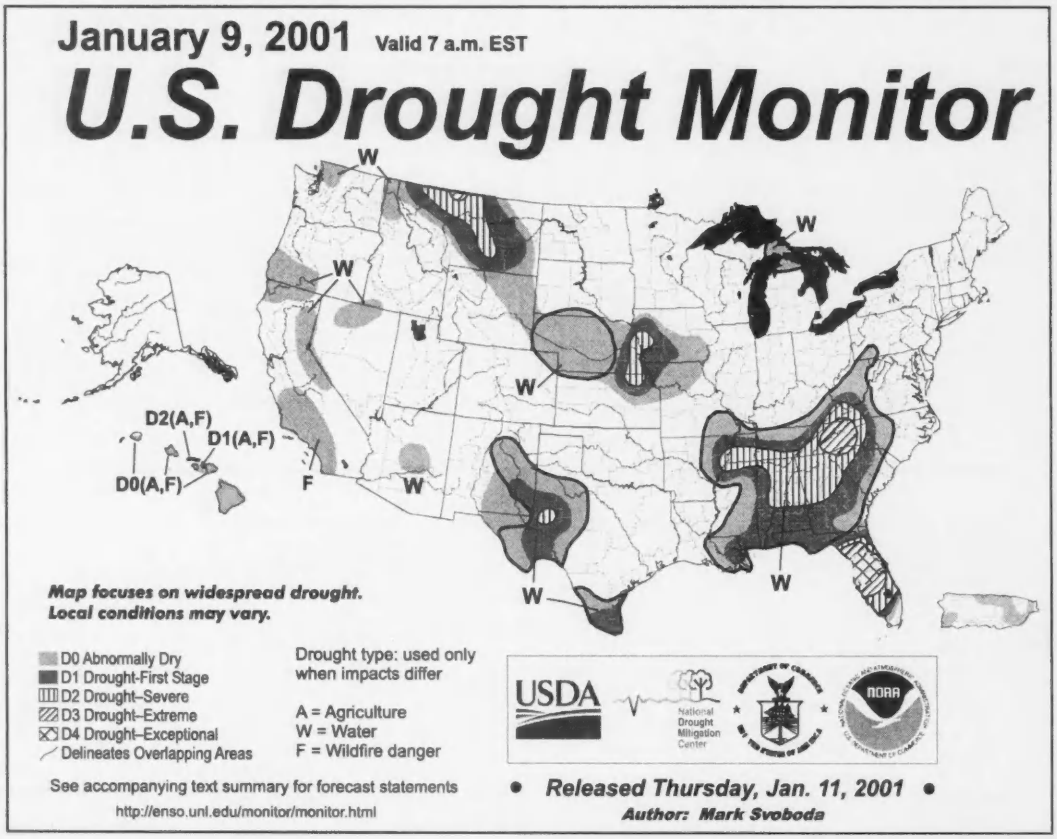

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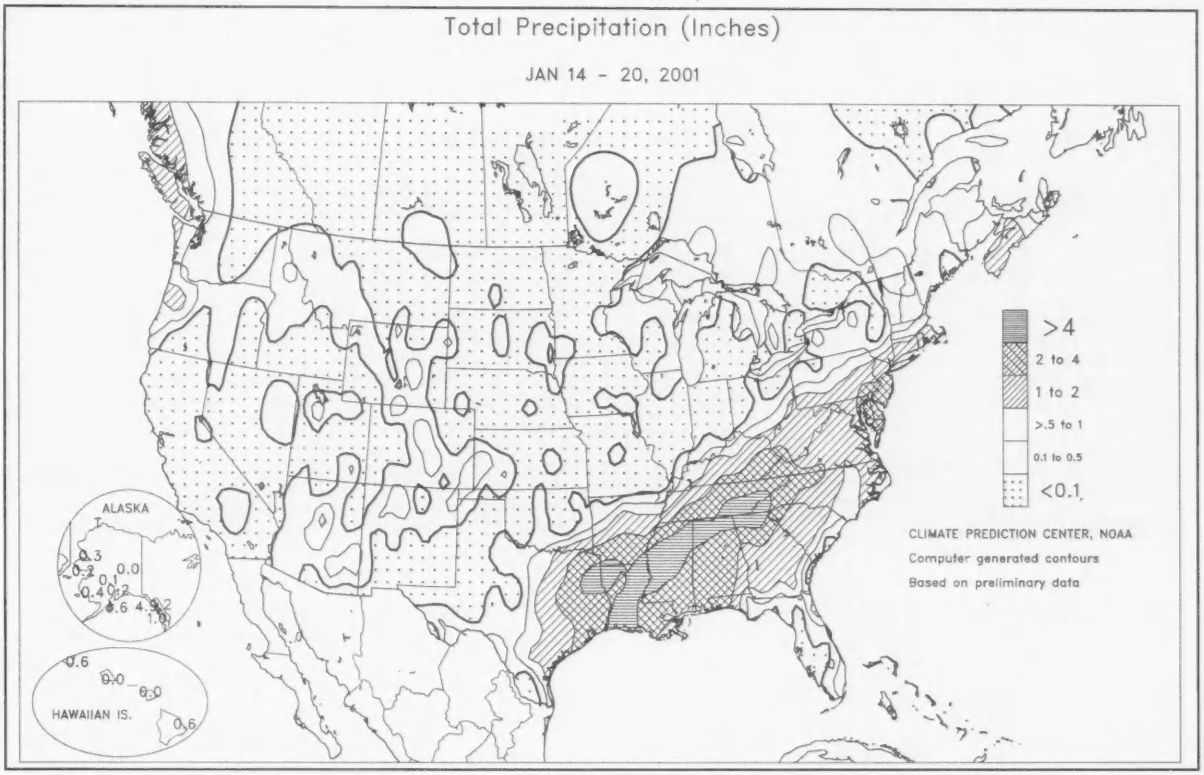
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



HIGHLIGHTS

January 14 - 20, 2001

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Heavy rain returned to the **South**, further easing long-term moisture deficits but leaving fields and feedlots muddy or with standing water. Weekly rainfall totaled 4 inches or more in many locations from **easternmost Texas to the southern Appalachians**. In contrast, drought-affected **Peninsular Florida** remained mostly dry, maintaining heavy citrus irrigation requirements. Cold weather reached deep into the **West** and **South**, bringing generally minor freezes to **California's San Joaquin Valley** on January 17-18, and to **extreme southern Texas** on January 20. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 7°F below normal in **southern California**, following the

(Continued on page 5)

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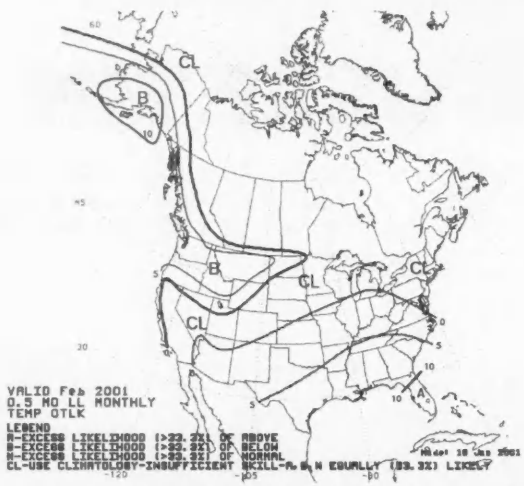
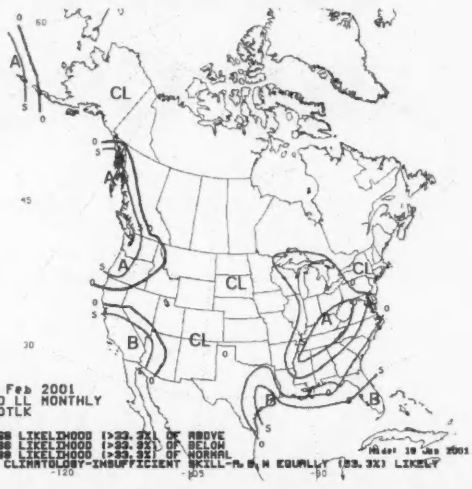
Monthly Temperature & Precipitation Outlook

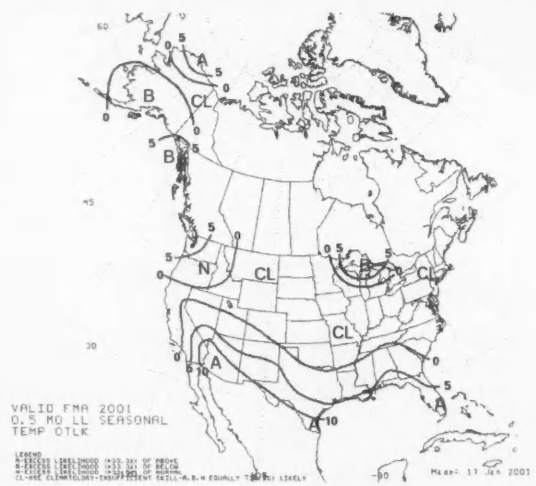


Monthly Temperature Outlook for February 2001 was issued by the Climate Prediction Center (NOAA/NWS). Above-normal temperatures are expected across the central and southern United States, while below-normal (B) temperatures are forecast to persist in the Pacific Northwest, the northern Rockies, and much of Alaska . For the Great Lakes and Northeast, there are no strong forecast indicators for neither above- nor below-normal temperatures, so climatology (CL) is forecast for these regions.



Monthly Precipitation Outlook for February 2001 was issued by the Climate Prediction Center (NOAA/NWS). Below-normal precipitation (B) is forecast for Florida, eastern Texas, and the far southwestern United States. Conversely, above-normal precipitation (A) is expected from the Great Lakes south and east to the Appalachians and interior Mid-Atlantic. Likewise, the Pacific Northwest is also forecast to see above-normal precipitation. For the Northeast, Great Plains, and Rocky Mountains, climatology (CL) is forecast.

Seasonal Temperature & Precipitation Outlook



Seasonal Temperature Outlook for February to April 2001 was issued by the Climate Prediction Center (NOAA/NWS). Above-normal (A) temperatures are forecast for the southern tier of the United States westward into the Southwest, with below-normal temperatures (B) confined to the northern Great Lakes and southern Alaska. Temperatures expected to be near normal (N) across the Pacific Northwest. Climatology (CL) is forecast for the rest of the country since forecast indicators favor neither above- nor below-normal temperatures.

Seasonal Precipitation Outlook for February to April 2001 was issued by the Climate Prediction Center (NOAA/NWS). Below-normal precipitation is forecast to persist in Florida and the Southwest. Climatology (CL) is forecast for the rest of the United States, including Alaska.

Weather Data for Selected Locations in the Delta and the Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 20, 2001

Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC), the Southern Regional Climate Center (SRCC), and the University of Missouri.

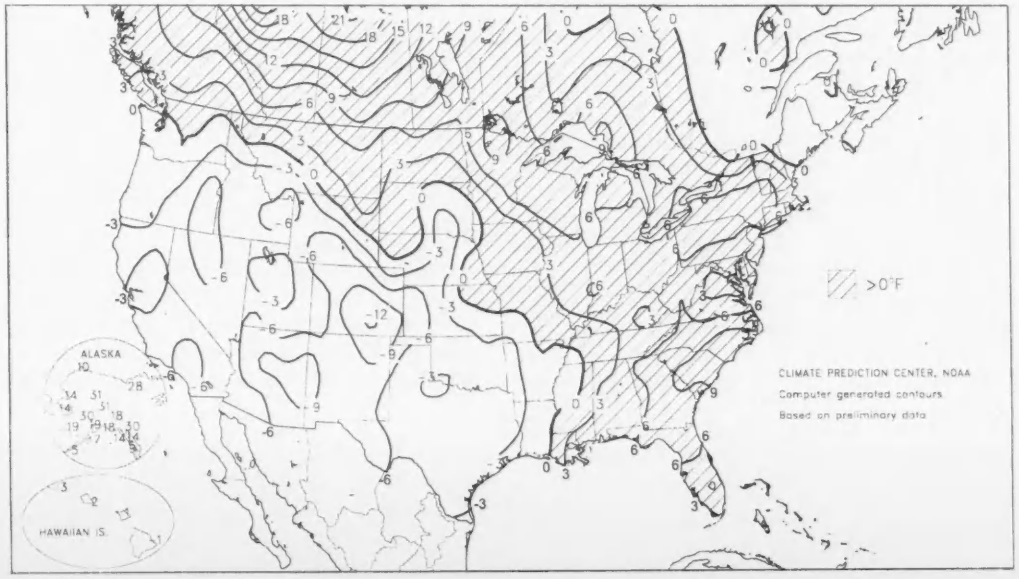
STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP, °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
MS	BATESVILLE [X]	48	34	56	27	40	0	2.40	1.35	1.25	6.50	74	2.97	98	--	--	0	3	3	2
	BELZONI [X]	49	38	57	35	44	1	6.16	4.85	3.33	12.83	134	7.47	198	--	--	0	0	6	3
	CLARKSDALE [X]	45	34	57	28	40	0	3.07	2.02	1.56	7.00	86	3.37	112	--	--	0	2	4	2
	CLEVELAND [X]	46	35	59	28	41	-2	3.72	2.46	1.64	10.88	140	4.64	158	--	--	0	1	5	2
	GREENVILLE [X]	44	36	56	27	40	-3	4.74	3.67	1.96	11.46	137	5.63	179	--	--	0	1	4	3
	GREENWOOD [X]	47	35	60	27	41	-3	5.99	4.94	3.01	11.89	141	6.98	224	--	--	0	2	5	3
	INDIANOLA 1S	45	38	59	30	42	--	3.85	--	1.90	10.86	--	4.90	--	46	42	0	1	5	3
	INVERNESS 5E	46	38	60	30	42	--	3.73	--	1.54	8.59	--	4.43	--	--	--	0	1	5	3
	LYON	44	34	56	28	39	--	2.61	--	1.35	5.35	--	3.11	--	--	--	0	1	5	2
	MOORHEAD [X]	46	38	60	30	42	-1	3.64	2.52	1.19	9.96	110	4.76	147	--	--	0	1	6	3
	ONWARD	46	38	61	29	42	--	4.76	--	2.79	9.95	--	5.76	--	45	42	0	1	5	3
	ROLLING FORK [X]	49	36	64	28	43	1	5.85	4.66	3.26	12.92	146	7.02	202	--	--	0	1	5	3
	SIDON	46	38	59	30	42	--	4.86	--	2.26	8.33	--	5.72	--	--	--	0	1	5	3
	TUNICA [X]	45	34	55	27	40	1	2.83	1.85	1.36	6.30	73	3.44	115	--	--	0	1	4	2
	TUNICA 1W	43	33	54	27	38	--	2.42	--	1.04	6.00	--	3.14	--	42	40	0	2	5	2
	VANCE	44	35	57	29	40	--	3.39	--	1.43	8.39	--	4.07	--	42	41	0	2	5	3
	VICKSBURG [X]	50	37	63	30	44	-3	4.35	3.02	3.12	10.21	109	5.47	144	--	--	0	1	7	2
	YAZOO CITY [X]	49	38	62	31	44	-1	7.04	5.71	4.98	13.14	132	8.48	226	--	--	0	1	7	3
	STONEVILLE *	47	36	61	28	42	1	4.81	3.83	2.05	12.13	134	5.56	167	47	41	0	1	5	3
MO	CARDWELL	40	31	50	26	35	0	0.71	-0.10	0.45	1.89	27	1.31	62	--	--	0	3	2	0
	CHARLESTON	39	30	47	22	34	2	0.34	-0.25	0.25	1.49	24	0.49	31	--	--	0	5	3	0
	CLARKTON	39	31	48	24	35	3	0.50	-0.16	0.39	3.26	52	1.01	55	--	--	0	4	3	0
	DELTA	38	29	47	22	34	2	0.11	-0.90	0.06	2.86	39	0.33	15	--	--	0	5	2	0
	GLENNONVILLE	39	31	48	25	35	3	0.41	-0.25	0.29	2.57	41	0.85	46	--	--	0	4	3	0
	PORTAGEVILLE #1	40	32	49	24	35	2	0.57	-0.30	0.46	3.40	47	0.98	45	--	--	0	4	3	0
	PORTAGEVILLE #2	40	32	49	25	35	2	0.49	-0.38	0.38	1.56	22	0.90	41	--	--	0	3	3	0
	STEELE	40	32	50	26	36	2	0.76	-0.11	0.56	4.48	59	1.37	61	--	--	0	4	2	1

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Based on 1964-93 normals. [X] Based on 1961-90 normals.

Delta and Bootheel Weather and Crop Summary: Temperatures remained near normal for much of the Delta and Bootheel. Although precipitation was below normal in the Bootheel, the Delta received flooding rains, totaling more than 6 inches in several locations. Widespread lowland flooding was reported in many areas.

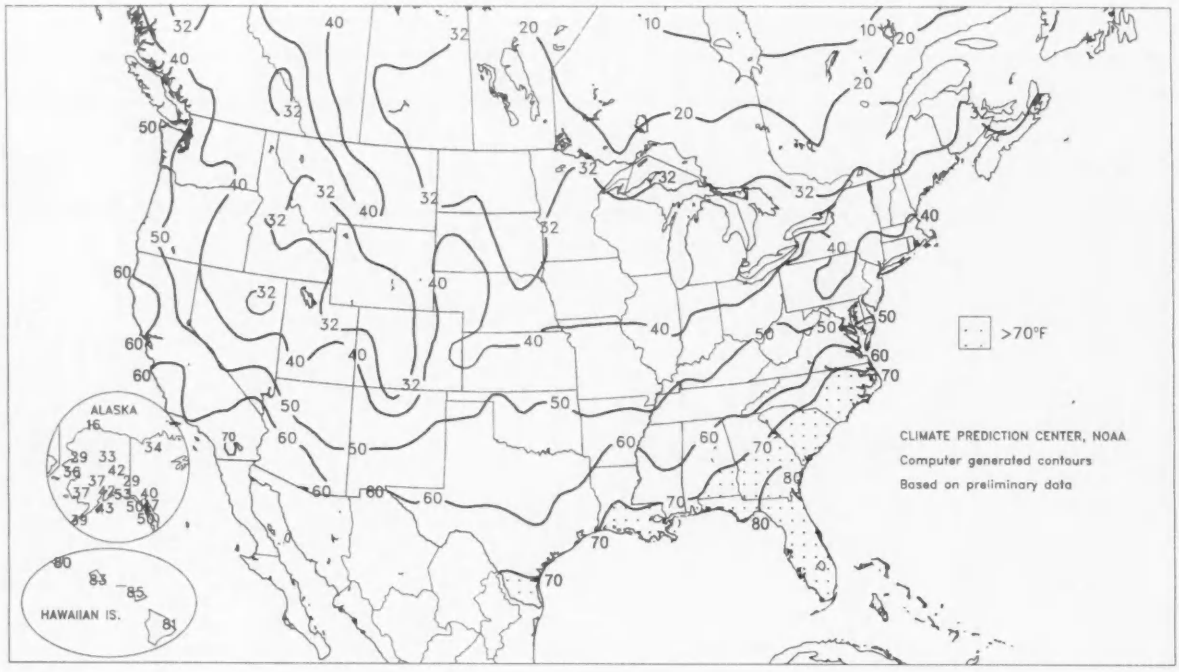
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JAN 14 - 20, 2001



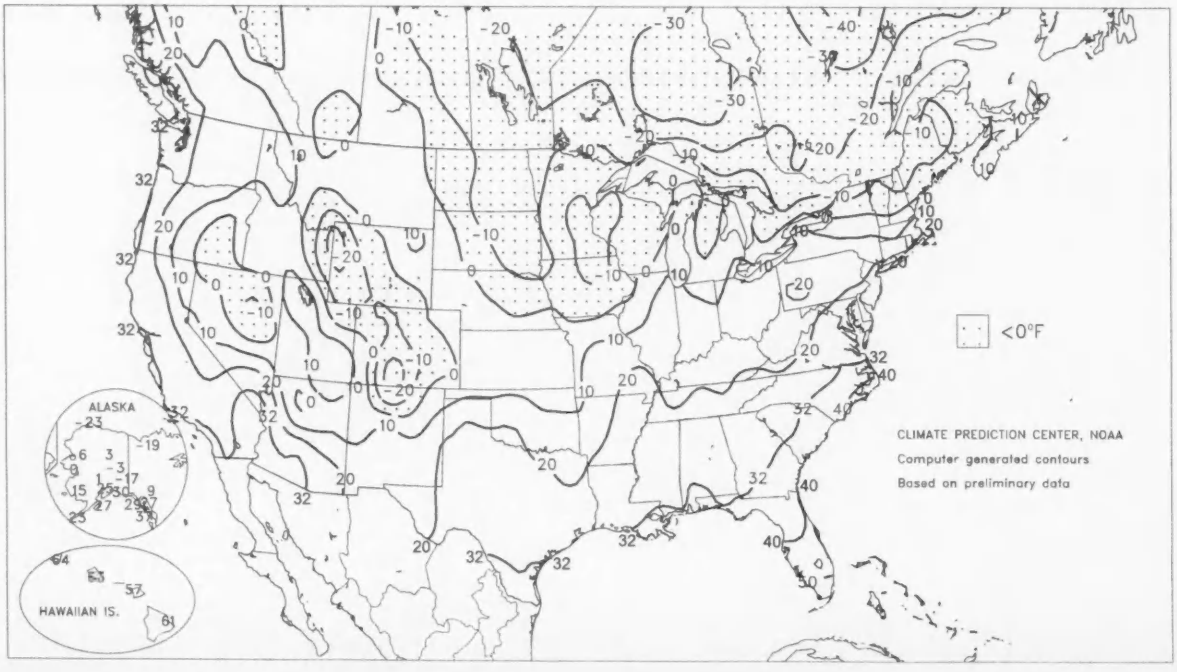
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JAN 14 - 20, 2001



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JAN 14 - 20, 2001



Southern/Eastern Winter Storm: Moisture scuttles northeastward in advance of a strong upper-level disturbance centered over the middle Mississippi Valley (left). Storm-total rainfall exceeded 4 inches in many locations from easternmost Texas to the southern Appalachians, easing long-term moisture deficits but halting fieldwork. Through January 20, month-to-date precipitation reached 5.55 inches in Lake Charles, LA, 4.87 inches in Tupelo, MS, 4.72 inches in Chattanooga, TN, and 4.53 inches in Huntsville, AL. In contrast, Florida's peninsula received only light showers from the storm system, maintaining heavy citrus irrigation requirements. January 1-20 rainfall in Florida remained as low as a trace in Ft. Myers and 0.06 inch in Melbourne. Farther north, significant snow fell on January 20-21 from the Ohio Valley into the northern Mid-Atlantic region and southern New England, totaling 6 to 12 inches in many locations.

(Continued from front cover)

previous week's heavy precipitation, and 8 to 14°F below normal in the **southern Rockies**, where additional snow fell. Sharply colder weather overspread the **Southeast**, including **Florida**, at week's end, reversing a short-lived warm spell that pushed weekly temperatures 2 to 12°F above normal. Meanwhile, snow cover remained extensive across the **Nation's northern tier**, especially from **eastern Montana** into the **Northeast**. Early in the week, beneficial snow blanketed winter wheat areas on the **central High Plains**, although the ground remained bare in much of **western Nebraska** and adjacent areas. A late-week storm system produced significant snow, totaling 6 to 12 inches in many locations, from the **middle Ohio Valley** into the **northern Mid-Atlantic region** and **southern New England**.

Cool weather lingered across areas from **California** to the **central and southern Plains** for much of the week. On Sunday in **southern California**, **Simi Valley's** low of 40°F represented their second consecutive daily record. Consecutive record lows were also established in **Eureka, NV** on January 16 (-9°F) and 17 (-13°F). Also on January 17, daily records were noted in locations such as **Randolph, UT** (-23°F) and **Pueblo, CO** (-15°F, aided by an 8-inch snow cover). Freeze warnings were posted on consecutive mornings (January 17 and 18) in **California's San Joaquin Valley**. **Bakersfield, CA** registered consecutive lows of 30°F, while nearby **Wasco** recorded 24°F on both mornings. The cold air reached **southern Texas** on Saturday, where **Brownsville's** low of 32°F was well shy of their record for the date (27°F in 1883).

The slow-moving storm system that helped to drain cold air deep into the **West** and **South** also soaked the **South** and **East**. Through January 20, month-to-date precipitation reached 4.59 inches in **Shreveport, LA** and 4.52 inches in **Jackson, MS**. Warm air briefly spread across the **Southeast** in advance of the system, resulting in daily-record highs on Friday in locations such as **Melbourne, FL** (85°F), **Florence, SC** (78°F), and **Raleigh-Durham, NC** (73°F). After merging with a disturbance crossing the **Midwest**, the storm brought snow to portions of the **Nation's northeastern quadrant**. Storm-total (January 20-21) snowfall reached 6.0 inches at both **Boston, MA** and **New York's Central Park**.

Meanwhile, cold-season precipitation deficits continued to mount in much of the **West**, especially from the **northern half of the Pacific Coast** eastward to the **northern Rockies**. In **Oregon**, October 1 to January 21 precipitation totaled 17.85 inches (54 percent of normal) in **Astoria** and 9.92 inches (49 percent) in **Salem**. During the same period, only 14.15 inches (54 percent of normal) dampened **Olympia, WA**.

Record warmth overspread **Alaska**, pushing weekly temperatures more than 30°F above normal in some interior sections of the State. High temperatures topped 40°F as far north as **Fairbanks**, where the mercury reached 42°F on January 14. **Fairbanks'** highs reached or exceeded 42°F on just 12 other January days during the 97-year period of record. Meanwhile in **Hawaii**, warm weather (up to 3°F above normal) accompanied another mostly dry week. Following a mostly dry year in 2000 that featured less than half of the normal rainfall at three of Hawaii's four major reporting stations (**Honolulu** received 7.11 inches, or 32 percent of normal; **Kahului** netted 9.78 inches, or 47 percent; and **Lihue** recorded 18.01 inches, or 42 percent), the new year has opened on a very dry note.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 20, 2001

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	53	38	64	26	45	4	2.70	1.55	1.38	5.74	68	3.90	116	90	69	0	1	5	2
	HUNTSVILLE	47	35	55	27	41	2	4.04	2.88	1.87	8.17	88	4.54	132	96	88	0	2	4	2
	MOBILE	62	46	71	30	54	4	2.33	1.28	1.12	6.45	77	2.65	86	96	81	0	1	4	2
	MONTGOMERY	58	41	70	27	50	4	1.61	0.56	1.09	7.41	90	2.40	79	97	70	0	1	5	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	39	30	42	25	34	19	0.23	0.06	0.08	1.64	99	1.01	191	80	73	0	5	4	0
	BARROW	3	-9	16	-23	-3	10	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.87	363	0.64	800	85	81	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	33	9	42	-3	21	32	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.30	25	0.14	42	83	72	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	42	35	47	27	38	14	1.22	0.18	0.47	8.83	119	4.66	156	96	92	0	1	6	0
	KODIAK	41	33	43	27	37	7	4.59	2.90	1.19	21.56	184	9.33	191	93	87	0	2	7	4
	NOME	28	15	36	0	22	15	0.24	0.06	0.12	2.28	166	0.84	156	83	77	0	7	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	33	3	45	-3	18	-11	0.73	0.28	0.59	2.95	79	2.74	204	90	50	0	7	2	1
	PHOENIX	58	40	66	36	49	-5	0.42	0.28	0.25	1.31	90	1.31	291	78	58	0	0	2	0
	TUCSON	55	33	62	29	44	-7	0.13	-0.06	0.13	1.18	71	1.18	200	87	61	0	3	1	0
	YUMA	63	43	68	39	53	-3	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.33	48	0.33	138	60	46	0	1	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	43	27	51	15	35	-2	0.43	0.02	0.28	4.18	98	0.99	79	94	65	0	7	3	0
	LITTLE ROCK	44	32	57	22	38	-1	1.10	0.35	0.65	5.91	83	2.37	103	95	64	0	3	4	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	51	35	53	30	43	-5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.01	88	1.01	194	91	82	0	3	0	0
	FRESNO	52	32	61	29	42	-4	0.00	-0.45	0.00	1.57	59	1.50	121	94	82	0	5	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	62	43	71	41	53	-4	0.00	-0.56	0.00	3.54	112	3.54	238	62	39	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	53	30	60	27	42	-3	0.00	-1.39	0.00	4.91	52	3.02	76	76	52	0	5	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	54	35	57	29	44	-1	0.00	-0.87	0.00	3.84	78	2.18	91	84	40	0	2	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	61	44	68	41	53	-4	0.00	-0.41	0.00	2.64	96	2.63	223	71	51	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	54	41	56	37	48	-1	0.00	-1.02	0.00	2.68	45	2.24	79	77	61	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	54	32	56	25	43	-2	0.00	-0.66	0.00	2.12	53	1.74	94	88	73	0	3	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	25	-13	32	-21	6	-8	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.23	38	0.12	71	84	63	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	27	6	37	-2	17	-12	0.35	0.29	0.30	0.60	92	0.35	184	88	49	0	7	2	0
	DENVER	34	11	40	4	22	-8	0.19	0.08	0.19	0.47	49	0.19	59	87	39	0	7	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	32	12	37	7	22	-3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.52	52	0.34	87	82	61	0	7	0	0
	PUEBLO	32	-2	47	-15	15	-15	0.41	0.33	0.40	0.62	95	0.41	178	87	65	0	7	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	38	29	44	20	33	4	1.12	0.39	0.68	4.77	85	2.02	95	92	77	0	4	4	1
	HARTFORD	36	23	43	14	30	6	0.51	-0.25	0.37	4.09	66	0.76	34	92	74	0	7	3	0
DC	WASHINGTON	44	34	49	28	39	5	1.38	0.77	1.01	3.64	74	1.63	92	96	72	0	1	5	1
DE	WILMINGTON	40	30	46	22	35	5	1.83	1.15	1.10	4.83	88	2.03	102	96	76	0	5	5	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	76	51	84	38	64	7	0.28	-0.34	0.28	1.25	29	0.45	26	98	55	0	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	73	47	83	33	60	8	0.17	-0.58	0.17	1.72	36	0.35	17	94	60	0	0	1	0
	KEY WEST	77	65	81	59	71	1	0.31	-0.16	0.16	2.29	68	0.33	25	93	76	0	0	3	0
	MIAMI	80	62	83	52	71	4	0.50	0.04	0.49	6.74	217	0.59	46	96	67	0	0	2	0
	ORLANDO	78	54	85	42	66	6	0.24	-0.28	0.24	2.10	59	0.52	37	98	60	0	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	62	47	70	32	54	4	1.70	0.64	1.33	5.19	72	2.23	76	98	78	0	1	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	71	45	79	33	58	8	0.48	-0.59	0.46	3.88	48	1.20	39	93	59	0	0	2	0
	TAMPA	74	54	78	42	64	4	0.14	-0.30	0.14	2.40	72	1.01	84	99	68	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM	79	59	82	47	69	4	0.66	0.03	0.64	3.13	73	0.79	44	97	66	0	0	3	1
GA	ATHENS	56	41	67	27	49	8	1.24	0.19	1.14	5.97	85	2.51	85	88	67	0	1	4	1
	ATLANTA	55	39	68	27	47	6	1.01	-0.06	0.73	4.55	62	1.93	63	93	67	0	1	6	1
	AUGUSTA	64	44	78	31	54	10	1.54	0.62	1.13	3.92	66	2.52	98	93	65	0	1	4	1
	COLUMBUS	58	43	69	30	50	5	0.87	-0.15	0.83	5.18	65	1.25	42	97	68	0	1	3	1
	MACON	61	42	73	28	52	7	1.19	0.17	0.87	6.20	86	3.10	107	94	68	0	1	4	1
	SAVANNAH	68	48	78	34	58	9	0.20	-0.63	0.20	3.44	65	0.63	27	93	64	0	0	1	0
HI	HILO	79	63	81	61	71	-1	0.64	-1.56	0.26	5.29	29	0.76	12	90	74	0	0	4	0
	HONOLULU	82	68	83	63	75	2	0.00	-0.81	0.00	0.26	4	0.09	4	84	77	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	83	61	85	57	72	0	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.21	4	0.03	1	86	76	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	80	69	80	64	74	2	0.63	-0.73	0.62	1.87	21	0.66	17	86	78	0	0	2	1
ID	BOISE	31	21	36	14	26	-3	0.17	-0.16	0.14	1.66	72	0.86	91	89	78	0	7	2	0
	LEWISTON	34	26	38	18	30	-3	0.30	0.00	0.18	1.63	79	0.91	106	96	89	0	7	4	0
	POCATELLO	26	8	40	-5	17	-6	0.11	-0.13	0.05	0.98	54	0.56	80	89	82	0	7	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	30	22	36	11	26	5	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.13	60	0.02	2	89	79	0	7	0	0
	MOLINE	29	17	36	-1	23	3	0.11	-0.23	0.11	2.66	80	0.41	38	91	82	0	6	1	0
	PEORIA	31	20	37	8	25	4	0.11	-0.22	0.11	1.42	41	0.46	44	88	75	0	6	1	0
	ROCKFORD	28	17	35	-1	22	4	0.45	0.17	0.44	2.46	84	0.53	60	95	85	0	7	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	33	23	40	11	28	4	0.00	-0.32	0.00	1.04	28	0.13	12	88	78	0	6	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	39	28	48	16	33	3	0.26	-0.32	0.16	4.59	85	0.48	27	90	76	0	6	3	0
	FORT WAYNE	32	25	37	12	29	7	0.07	-0.34	0.06	2.74	66	0.20	16	90	81	0	6	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	35	27	42	13	31	6	0.03	-0.48	0.03	2.79	57	0.03	2	88	70	0	5	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	31	21	37	1	26	3	0.12	-0.36	0.11	2.44	50	0.15	10	91	81	0	7	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	30	18	37	0	24	3	0.28	0.01	0.28	2.63	93	0.88	102	90	69	0	6	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	26	12	34	-7	19	2	0.12	-0.10	0.12	2.47	108	0.49	70	92	78	0	7	1	0
	DES MOINES	27	15	35	-4	21	2	0.03	-0.19	0.03	2.53	128	0.53	82	86	78	0	7	1	0
	DUBUQUE	25	12	34	-7	18	2	0.05	-0.23	0.05	2.31	82	0.16	19	91	82	0	7	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	25	7	33	-11	16	-1	0.31	0.20	0.18	1.19	103	0.50	135	88	80	0	7	2	0
	WATERLOO	24	9	33	-12	17	3	0.04	-0.13	0.04	2.30	126	0.32	60	86	76	0	7	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	34	18	39	4	26	0	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.64	52	0.18	46	84	70	0	7	0	0
	DODGE CITY	34	14	46	5	24	-6	0.39	0.28	0.36	0.85	89	0.39	126	90	63	0	7	2	0
	GOODLAND	30	11	37	5	20	-8	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.57	86	0.46	184	88	78	0	7	1	0
	TOPEKA	36	19	44	4	28	2	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.68	33	0.33	51	87	67	0	7	0	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

(Note: Eureka, CA replaced with Stockton, CA on April 18, 2000)

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 20, 2001

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	37	17	45	4	27	-2	0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.85	49	0.49	91	88	60	0	7	1	0
KY	JACKSON	42	29	53	17	36	4	2.08	1.24	1.36	6.48	95	2.13	86	92	65	0	5	4	2
	LEXINGTON	40	30	48	15	35	5	0.92	0.30	0.40	4.69	80	0.94	49	94	81	0	5	4	0
	LOUISVILLE	41	30	49	18	36	5	0.86	0.23	0.35	4.62	84	0.90	48	86	69	0	4	4	0
	PADUCAH	40	27	48	16	34	2	0.31	-0.40	0.25	3.19	47	0.35	16	95	66	0	6	4	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	58	43	69	27	51	1	2.53	1.43	1.13	5.59	64	2.86	90	98	71	0	1	4	2
	LAKE CHARLES	55	43	71	29	49	-1	3.76	2.74	1.35	7.56	94	5.56	184	94	63	0	1	4	3
	NEW ORLEANS	65	47	76	33	56	5	2.02	0.89	1.48	5.22	58	2.52	78	93	81	0	0	3	1
	SHREVEPORT	49	35	64	22	42	-3	4.20	3.32	1.49	12.00	181	4.65	185	95	64	0	2	4	3
ME	CARIBOU	18	-1	24	-11	8	-1	0.09	-0.45	0.07	3.87	79	0.14	8	87	70	0	7	3	0
	PORTLAND	30	14	35	4	22	1	0.29	-0.49	0.20	5.13	74	0.64	27	90	63	0	7	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	42	30	48	21	36	4	1.70	1.01	1.27	4.29	79	1.98	99	92	77	0	5	5	1
MA	BOSTON	38	26	43	21	32	4	0.70	-0.10	0.34	5.87	92	1.06	45	89	70	0	7	4	0
	WORCESTER	34	22	38	16	28	5	0.59	-0.24	0.34	4.55	70	0.93	38	92	68	0	7	4	0
MI	ALPENA	31	19	36	-2	25	8	0.07	-0.30	0.06	0.88	28	0.21	19	91	75	0	7	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	31	21	36	1	26	5	0.08	-0.32	0.07	2.17	53	0.10	8	92	76	0	6	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	29	16	34	-11	23	6	0.08	-0.25	0.07	1.04	35	0.44	43	88	76	0	7	2	0
	LANSING	32	21	37	-1	26	5	0.01	-0.31	0.01	1.34	40	0.28	27	95	82	0	6	1	0
	MUSKEGON	33	25	37	5	29	6	0.11	-0.41	0.08	0.95	20	0.15	9	89	79	0	5	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	32	21	37	3	27	7	0.22	-0.25	0.13	1.21	34	0.43	31	92	70	0	5	4	0
MN	DULUTH	21	7	31	-5	14	7	0.05	-0.23	0.05	1.04	50	0.11	13	93	81	0	7	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	20	3	31	-10	12	11	0.05	-0.14	0.04	0.37	26	0.17	29	89	70	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	25	11	35	-7	18	7	0.36	0.14	0.34	1.60	94	0.38	60	88	75	0	7	2	0
	ROCHESTER	22	7	33	-12	15	4	0.12	-0.05	0.12	1.77	114	0.13	25	92	83	0	7	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	21	3	34	-17	12	4	0.09	-0.08	0.06	0.69	53	0.14	29	90	74	0	7	3	0
MS	JACKSON	50	38	61	24	44	0	3.30	2.13	1.71	8.38	89	4.51	130	98	78	0	1	5	2
	MERIDIAN	56	39	63	25	47	2	2.84	1.70	1.67	8.39	89	4.35	128	98	83	0	1	5	2
	TUPELO	45	35	55	24	40	0	4.34	3.26	2.15	10.29	109	4.86	148	92	77	0	1	5	3
MO	COLUMBIA	35	23	43	14	29	2	0.00	-0.31	0.00	1.20	35	0.33	34	88	65	0	6	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	34	18	43	2	26	1	0.02	-0.22	0.02	1.45	63	0.64	86	90	66	0	7	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	36	27	48	19	32	3	0.02	-0.37	0.01	1.60	38	0.25	20	82	72	0	6	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	37	22	44	16	29	-2	0.02	-0.36	0.01	1.90	43	0.30	25	90	73	0	7	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	33	17	41	9	25	2	0.06	-0.15	0.05	0.55	39	0.21	34	88	58	0	7	2	0
	BUTTE	23	-1	28	-13	11	-6	0.13	-0.01	0.13	0.57	69	0.13	33	91	71	0	7	1	0
	GLASGOW	25	11	33	3	18	8	0.13	0.05	0.07	0.54	87	0.17	71	90	82	0	7	3	0
	GREAT FALLS	33	18	41	6	26	5	0.48	0.27	0.21	0.83	56	0.64	103	89	59	0	7	5	0
	KALISPELL	29	15	35	8	22	2	0.14	-0.21	0.12	1.04	38	0.24	23	91	84	0	7	2	0
	MILES CITY	27	14	36	6	21	5	0.01	-0.11	0.01	0.21	21	0.01	3	93	74	0	7	1	0
	MISSOULA	27	13	31	6	20	-3	0.18	-0.10	0.08	1.41	71	0.39	46	92	84	0	7	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	27	8	34	-2	18	-4	0.39	0.28	0.18	1.10	108	0.50	161	86	77	0	7	3	0
	LINCOLN	32	16	36	1	24	3	0.06	-0.05	0.04	0.99	80	0.37	103	84	69	0	7	2	0
	NORFOLK	25	10	33	-7	18	-1	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.62	58	0.45	136	85	75	0	6	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	31	8	42	3	20	-1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.21	30	0.17	71	90	66	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	31	16	37	1	23	2	0.06	-0.11	0.05	1.73	114	0.78	156	85	79	0	7	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	37	11	42	2	24	-1	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.10	11	0.01	3	84	51	0	7	1	0
	VALENTINE	32	9	43	-1	21	2	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.27	51	0.09	56	79	64	0	7	2	0
NV	ELY	33	7	41	-8	20	-5	0.02	-0.15	0.01	0.62	53	0.52	111	85	69	0	7	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	51	36	57	32	43	-2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.50	72	0.46	148	60	43	0	1	0	0
	RENO	38	22	48	14	30	-3	0.02	-0.23	0.02	0.70	41	0.30	42	76	61	0	7	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	33	12	37	1	22	-7	0.12	-0.05	0.12	0.86	62	0.55	110	91	78	0	7	1	0
NH	CONCORD	33	16	39	0	24	6	0.18	-0.37	0.11	4.02	84	0.43	26	95	65	0	7	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	41	32	47	26	36	6	1.20	0.43	0.77	4.80	85	1.56	70	88	69	0	3	4	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	41	21	47	17	31	-3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.35	43	0.11	35	79	41	0	7	0	0
NY	ALBANY	34	22	39	13	28	8	0.18	-0.34	0.14	4.65	103	0.27	17	93	71	0	6	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	32	24	36	13	28	7	0.22	-0.31	0.13	2.80	61	0.57	36	91	76	0	7	4	0
	BUFFALO	33	26	42	14	29	6	0.40	-0.19	0.17	4.81	87	1.05	57	94	78	0	6	4	0
	ROCHESTER	34	24	43	6	29	6	0.45	-0.01	0.23	3.72	91	1.27	92	93	81	0	6	7	0
	SYRACUSE	34	23	42	11	28	6	0.29	-0.23	0.10	3.19	67	0.83	53	91	75	0	6	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	50	34	60	23	42	6	1.73	1.01	1.07	4.55	82	2.18	106	93	76	0	3	5	2
	CHARLOTTE	56	39	67	30	47	8	0.91	0.07	0.53	2.79	48	1.72	73	88	64	0	1	4	1
	GREENSBORO	50	35	58	28	43	7	1.83	1.11	0.85	3.37	62	2.23	108	91	66	0	2	5	2
	HATTERAS	61	45	66	43	53	9	2.85	1.64	1.90	6.41	80	3.08	89	99	81	0	0	4	2
	RALEIGH	58	38	73	31	48	9	0.92	0.13	0.49	2.56	47	1.04	47	95	74	0	1	6	0
	WILMINGTON	65	48	74	41	56	11	0.45	-0.43	0.25	2.27	37	0.63	25	93	61	0	0	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	23	-1	32	-17	11	2	0.40	0.29	0.29	0.70	85	0.46	148	89	78	0	7	4	0
	DICKINSON	24	7	30	-6	15	2	0.15	0.07	0.09	2.47	392	2.22	925	92	76	0	7	4	0
	FARGO	19	0	32	-16	9	4	0.07	-0.09	0.05	0.76	68	0.07	15	88	75	0	7	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	19	-1	29	-15	9	5	0.06	-0.11	0.05	0.59	53	0.06	13	89	76	0	7	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	20	-3	28	-17	9	2	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.12	14	0.09	24	94	80	0	7	1	0
	WILLISTON	22	2	30	-9	12	3	0.24	0.13	0.20	0.81	86	0.29	81	89	83	0	7	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	33	26	40	18	30	6	0.17	-0.31	0.08	3.51	80	0.44	30	94	85	0	6	4	0
	CINCINNATI	38	28	46	7	33	5	0.30	-0.28	0.12	3.48	72	0.30	18	87	71	0	5	4	0
	CLEVELAND	34	26	41	19	30	6	0.14	-0.30	0.07	3.69	83	0.94	68	95	85	0	6	3	0
	COLUMBUS	36	27	44	18	32	6	0.23	-0.25	0.18	3.87	90	0.28	19	88	78	0	6	4	0
	DAYTON	36	26	44	10	31	5	0.12	-0.35	0.10	2.53	58	0.12	8	91	72	0	6	3	0
	MANSFIELD	33	25	40	14	29	5	0.23	-0.20	0.16	3.65	83	0.53	39	98	83	0	7	3	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 20, 2001

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	33	24	39	13	28	6	0.06	-0.31	0.03	3.39	82	0.06	5	88	81	0	6	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	35	26	42	18	30	7	0.13	-0.34	0.05	3.74	86	0.52	36	90	78	0	6	5	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	40	26	51	16	33	-3	0.05	-0.20	0.03	2.61	124	0.31	44	92	61	0	6	2	0
	TULSA	40	24	51	13	32	-3	0.01	-0.32	0.01	1.98	63	0.36	36	86	64	0	7	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	49	35	52	29	42	0	0.46	-1.81	0.28	8.36	49	2.55	38	97	84	0	3	6	0
	BURNS	28	7	34	-7	18	-5	0.12	-0.10	0.12	0.75	41	0.28	42	91	76	0	7	1	0
	EUGENE	46	30	54	21	38	-3	0.13	-1.66	0.05	4.64	33	0.86	12	97	91	0	5	3	0
	MEDFORD	45	28	52	20	36	-2	0.04	-0.56	0.02	1.29	25	0.31	17	94	73	0	5	3	0
	PENDLETON	33	27	41	22	30	-3	0.43	0.09	0.29	1.46	55	0.89	88	97	86	0	7	3	0
	PORTLAND	43	34	46	27	39	0	0.29	-0.91	0.17	4.69	48	1.22	34	91	82	0	2	3	0
	SALEM	45	30	52	22	38	-2	0.16	-1.17	0.08	4.54	42	0.89	22	98	91	0	4	3	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	37	26	41	16	32	6	1.05	0.33	0.75	5.59	100	1.34	64	92	75	0	6	4	1
	ERIE	34	27	42	19	30	5	0.16	-0.32	0.11	5.11	100	0.25	17	92	80	0	6	3	0
	MIDDLETOWN	37	29	41	19	33	5	1.37	0.74	0.87	5.95	117	1.96	106	97	77	0	5	3	1
	PHILADELPHIA	41	31	45	25	36	6	1.70	0.98	1.04	4.77	87	1.97	93	96	84	0	5	5	1
	PITTSBURGH	36	28	46	18	32	6	0.23	-0.34	0.13	2.93	64	0.29	17	89	75	0	6	4	0
	WILKES-BARRE	35	27	39	18	31	7	0.46	-0.01	0.38	3.36	87	0.59	43	87	68	0	5	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	37	27	41	18	32	7	0.37	-0.19	0.18	3.09	66	0.41	25	88	72	0	7	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	38	27	43	21	33	5	1.24	0.37	0.86	6.05	87	1.70	66	90	75	0	7	3	1
SC	BEAUFORT	63	47	70	35	55	6	0.29	-0.56	0.25	2.36	42	0.62	26	98	67	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	66	47	73	35	57	9	0.49	-0.29	0.25	3.85	72	1.20	54	91	63	0	0	4	0
	COLUMBIA	63	44	76	31	53	10	1.09	0.07	0.87	2.90	45	1.93	68	90	64	0	1	3	1
	GREENVILLE	54	40	65	28	47	7	1.61	0.70	1.14	4.65	69	2.70	103	86	63	0	1	5	1
SD	ABERDEEN	20	0	31	-19	10	0	0.17	0.09	0.09	0.66	102	0.28	117	87	83	0	7	4	0
	HURON	21	0	31	-18	11	-2	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.45	53	0.13	54	90	80	0	7	1	0
	RAPID CITY	33	12	46	6	23	1	0.02	-0.06	0.01	0.14	20	0.03	13	86	62	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	21	4	32	-13	13	0	0.10	-0.01	0.10	0.94	91	0.59	179	88	80	0	7	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	47	30	54	22	39	5	1.95	1.23	1.27	3.99	73	2.30	111	96	64	0	4	4	2
	CHATTANOOGA	48	35	61	28	42	5	3.79	2.69	2.11	6.82	81	4.73	148	93	73	0	2	4	2
	KNOXVILLE	46	33	57	24	40	4	3.39	2.45	1.76	6.64	91	4.19	153	96	78	0	3	5	2
	MEMPHIS	44	33	53	26	38	-1	1.78	0.97	0.93	4.79	58	2.33	93	94	67	0	3	4	1
	NASHVILLE	43	33	52	23	38	2	2.14	1.35	1.05	5.94	85	2.50	105	92	71	0	4	4	2
TX	ABILENE	47	30	58	22	39	-4	0.14	-0.09	0.08	1.40	84	0.48	75	88	68	0	6	3	0
	AMARILLO	42	23	52	21	33	-2	0.21	0.10	0.20	1.82	246	0.35	113	88	57	0	7	2	0
	AUSTIN	51	34	60	22	43	-6	0.72	0.33	0.42	4.90	166	1.93	180	93	66	0	3	5	0
	BEAUMONT	56	43	72	27	49	-2	2.78	1.69	1.63	6.54	82	4.56	143	93	57	0	1	5	2
	BROWNSVILLE	67	50	79	32	58	-1	0.26	-0.10	0.14	1.56	69	0.46	45	96	76	0	1	4	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	59	46	68	34	52	-3	1.08	0.69	0.47	3.40	148	1.72	165	92	77	0	0	4	0
	DEL RIO	54	38	64	28	46	-4	0.30	0.18	0.20	1.28	136	0.76	230	92	59	0	1	4	0
	EL PASO	49	25	60	18	37	-6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.42	51	0.00	0	76	33	0	7	0	0
	FORT WORTH	46	30	56	19	38	-5	0.75	0.34	0.27	4.82	160	1.25	107	95	60	0	3	3	0
	GALVESTON	54	46	64	33	50	-2	3.63	2.89	2.31	8.49	149	5.95	272	92	66	0	0	5	2
	HOUSTON	54	41	70	26	48	-2	1.82	1.08	1.10	6.26	112	3.59	166	92	69	0	1	5	2
	LUBBOCK	45	25	54	20	35	-4	0.08	0.00	0.04	1.16	151	0.24	100	93	64	0	7	2	0
	MIDLAND	48	29	58	23	38	-4	0.03	-0.05	0.03	0.96	120	0.38	158	87	66	0	6	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	49	31	59	23	40	-4	0.11	-0.07	0.06	1.13	89	0.53	110	89	65	0	5	2	0
	SAN ANTONIO	52	38	67	26	45	-4	0.47	0.08	0.16	3.89	151	2.32	217	95	59	0	1	5	0
	VICTORIA	55	43	67	29	49	-3	0.94	0.44	0.42	4.43	129	2.50	179	93	74	0	1	6	0
	WACO	49	34	60	25	41	-4	1.02	0.66	0.64	4.75	165	2.10	206	93	69	0	3	4	1
	WICHITA FALLS	44	30	53	19	37	-3	0.13	-0.09	0.11	1.84	95	0.57	88	86	64	0	5	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	33	21	36	16	27	-1	0.16	-0.09	0.08	1.88	88	0.70	95	86	58	0	7	4	0
VT	BURLINGTON	29	10	37	-7	20	4	0.20	-0.21	0.08	3.69	101	0.30	25	91	71	0	7	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	46	28	62	22	37	3	1.88	1.25	1.32	3.73	73	2.22	120	90	66	0	5	3	1
	NORFOLK	51	36	69	31	44	5	1.10	0.25	0.39	2.23	39	1.26	52	98	76	0	2	4	0
	RICHMOND	47	32	59	25	39	4	1.54	0.80	0.99	4.20	78	1.82	86	94	73	0	3	5	1
	ROANOKE	47	29	61	25	38	4	1.46	0.88	1.04	3.40	73	1.72	103	82	57	0	6	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	42	30	47	20	36	6	1.47	0.86	1.14	3.78	76	1.72	97	92	73	0	5	4	1
WA	OLYMPIA	42	29	49	24	36	-2	0.41	-1.41	0.13	5.70	42	1.82	34	99	95	0	6	7	0
	QUILLAYUTE	45	31	50	23	38	-2	2.07	-1.17	1.14	14.29	60	***	***	10	97	0	4	6	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	43	34	48	27	39	-1	0.29	-0.93	0.14	4.11	43	1.60	44	97	92	0	3	4	0
	SPOKANE	28	18	33	9	23	-4	0.21	-0.23	0.10	1.40	37	0.47	35	96	88	0	7	4	0
	YAKIMA	35	25	43	16	30	0	0.04	-0.24	0.02	1.23	55	0.51	61	89	79	0	7	3	0
WV	BECKLEY	43	28	55	15	35	6	1.54	0.88	1.10	3.40	66	1.93	101	88	74	0	5	3	1
	CHARLESTON	43	30	55	19	36	4	1.57	0.92	1.28	3.69	70	1.59	84	91	67	0	5	3	1
	ELKINS	39	25	48	13	32	5	1.23	0.54	0.83	3.26	59	1.39	68	92	70	0	7	3	1
	HUNTINGTON	40	29	52	19	35	3	1.53	0.90	1.06	4.87	93	1.53	82	97	75	0	5	4	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	25	12	34	-8	18	8	0.22	0.00	0.20	1.22	69	0.22	33	93	71	0	7	2	0
	GREEN BAY	27	16	35	-4	22	8	0.56	0.31	0.53	1.74	75	0.58	74	91	75	0	7	3	1
	LA CROSSE	27	14	35	-5	21	7	0.36	0.16	0.34	2.27	119	0.37	59	92	67	0	7	2	0
	MADISON	28	16	35	-5	22	6	0.20	-0.03	0.20	1.59	62	0.20	27	88	77	0	7	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	31	21	36	10	26	7	0.32	-0.03	0.31	2.73	80	0.32	29	87	74	0	5	2	0
WY	CASPER	29	11	35	4	20	-2	0.22	0.11	0.16	0.66	64	0.30	81	83	61	0	7	2	0
	CHEYENNE	29	13	34	-5	21	-5	0.18	0.10	0.17	0.94	142	0.19	79	75	55	0	7	2	0
	LANDER	23	5	34	-6	14	-5	0.08	-0.03	0.08	0.47	53	0.24	77	90	80	0	7	1	0
	SHERIDAN	32	12	36	4	22	1	0.14	-0.03	0.13	1.23	105	0.15	32	87	74	0	7	2	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to change. In the past, precipitation totals from a number of stations have been incomplete.

National Agricultural Summary

January 15 - 21, 2001

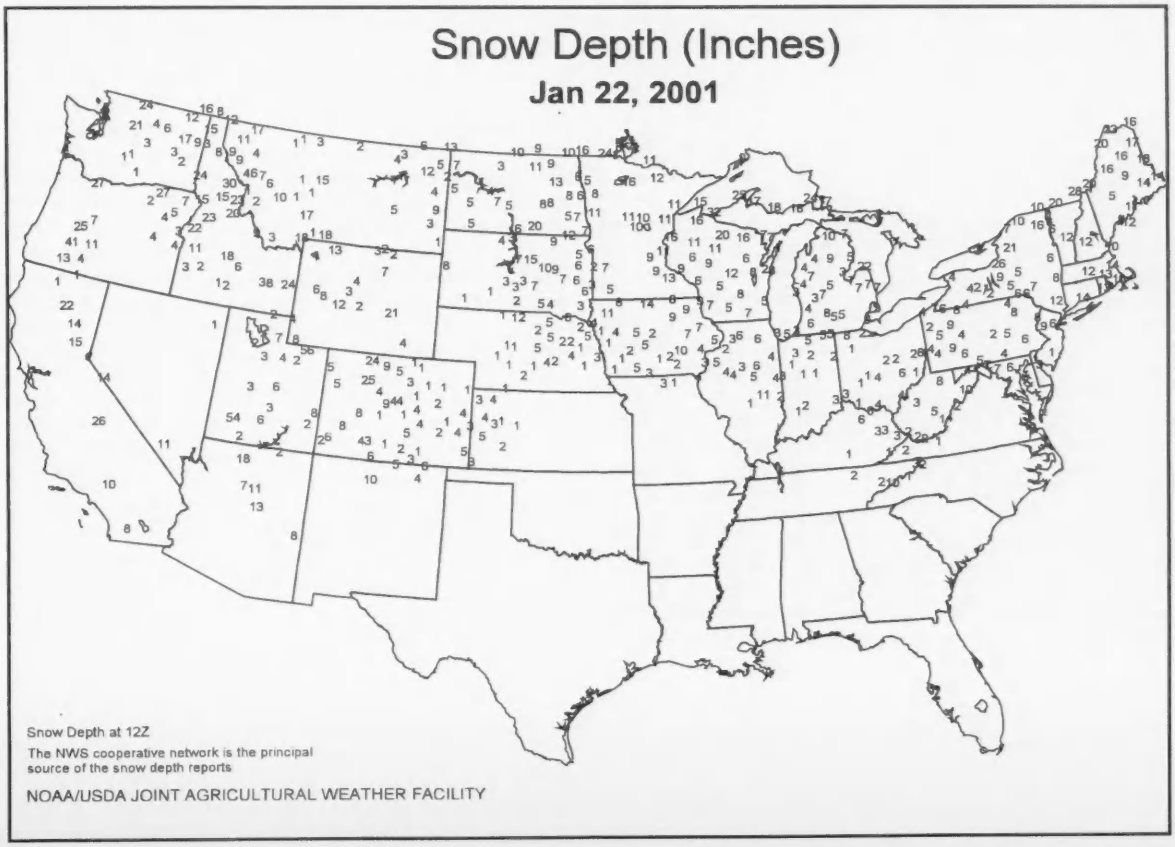
Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Heavy rainfall substantially increased soil moisture supplies in an area extending from eastern Texas, through the lower Mississippi Valley, and into the southern Appalachians. Adjacent areas of the Southeast also received significant precipitation. The remainder of the Southeast and Atlantic Coastal Plains received beneficial precipitation, but amounts were mostly light, with only scattered areas of moderate to heavy rainfall. Topsoil moisture supplies remained very short in Florida, where cold weather and drought continued to limit growth of small grains and cool season forages. ***Refer to page 15 for a summary of field surveys comparing the damage of the January 5, 2001 and December 24-25, 1989 Florida citrus freezes.***

Scattered light snow flurries blanketed parts of the Corn Belt and Great Plains, providing minimal cover for the winter wheat crop. Some wheat fields were exposed to sub-zero temperatures in the northern Great Plains. A mixture of snow, sleet, light rain, and low temperatures covered the southern Great Plains and delayed fieldwork in Texas. Many small grains remained dormant in Texas, although a few isolated oat fields entered the heading stage in the Lower Valley.

Dry weather prevailed in the Pacific Coast States, but moisture from recent rains improved growth and development of winter grains and forages in California, despite below-normal temperatures. Pruning continued in orchards and vineyards, but activities were hindered by lingering wetness. Early varieties of freestone peaches and nectarines were developing buds. Harvest of grapefruit, navel oranges, and other citrus crops remained active. Harvest also continued for several vegetable crops.


Snow Depth (Inches)
Jan 22, 2001
Snow Depth at 12Z
The NWS cooperative network is the principal source of the snow depth reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 14 - 20, 2001

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Precipitation in southern Europe boosted moisture supplies for winter wheat and barley, while tranquil weather prevailed in northern Europe.

FSU-WESTERN: Unseasonably mild weather continued to provide favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains, although snow cover remained thin or patchy in major winter wheat-producing areas of Ukraine and southern Russia, leaving crops vulnerable to potentially cold weather.

MIDDLE EAST: Stormy weather returned to the eastern Mediterranean, but unseasonable warmth kept most winter wheat areas without protective snow cover.

AUSTRALIA: Heavy rain increased moisture reserves in Western Australia's agricultural districts.

SOUTH AFRICA: Mostly dry weather continued across the corn belt, although temperatures were less stressful than last week.

EASTERN ASIA: Across the North China Plain, snow cover protected winter wheat from early-week bitterly cold weather.

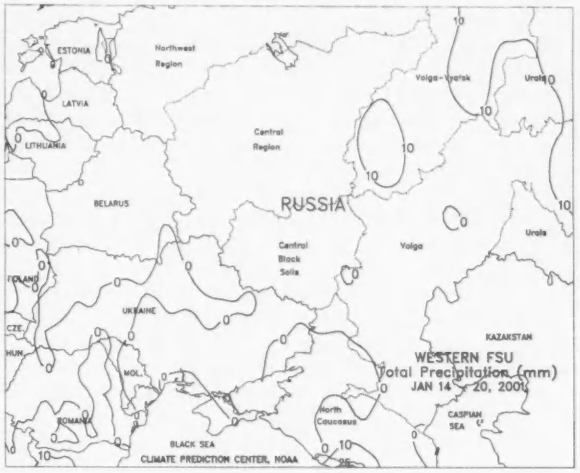
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy rains returned to the eastern Philippines.

SOUTH AMERICA: Across central Argentina and southern Brazil, showers continued to benefit reproductive summer crops.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Drier weather in Morocco limited soil moisture, while rainfall in Algeria and Tunisia helped to increase moisture reserves.

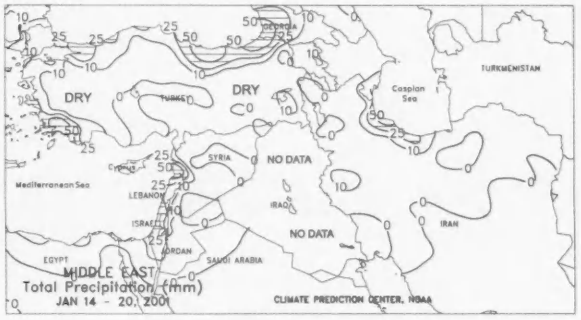
EUROPE

Rain in the Iberian peninsula, extreme southern France, and southern Italy benefited vegetative winter grains, but continued to hamper wheat and barley planting in the western Iberian peninsula. Farther east, rain and snow in Greece, Albania, Macedonia, and Bulgaria boosted moisture supplies; however, much more precipitation is still needed to erase long-term soil moisture deficits. Mostly dry weather dominated the remainder of Europe. Near- to below-normal temperatures (0-4 degrees C below normal) covered all but southwestern Europe, where above-normal temperatures (1-3 degrees C above normal) prevailed. Weekly minimum temperatures ranged from near -10 degrees C in northeastern Europe to about 5 degrees C in southwestern Europe, providing generally favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains and oilseeds.



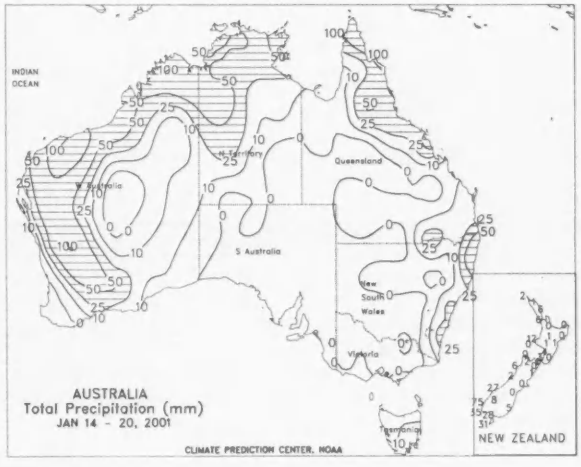
FSU-WESTERN

The seventh consecutive week of unusually mild weather maintained favorable overwintering conditions for winter grains in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltic States. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C above normal in Ukraine and southern Russia (southern Black Soils Region, North Caucasus, and lower Volga Valley), and 4 to 8 degrees C above normal in northern Russia, Belarus, and the Baltic States. Although temperatures remained low enough to keep winter grains dormant throughout the region, the persistent, unusually mild weather pattern has likely caused crops to lose some winter hardiness. Furthermore, snow cover in most major winter wheat-producing areas of Ukraine and southern Russia remained thin or patchy, leaving crops vulnerable to potential extreme cold. Little or no precipitation fell over the region, with significant amounts of moisture (10-25 mm) confined to the Volga Vyatsk region in Russia.



MIDDLE EAST

A more active weather pattern brought locally heavy rain (15-50 mm or more) to Turkey's Black Sea Coast, southwestern Turkey, and along the eastern Mediterranean from western Syria southward through Israel. Lighter precipitation (5 mm or less) covered the Anatolian Plateau, which remained void of snow cover due to a continuation of the region's unseasonable warmth (temperatures averaging 2-5 degrees C above normal). Precipitation was also widely scattered and light from eastern Turkey and eastern Syria to western Iran, with just a few locations reporting more than 5 mm. Locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) returned to Iran's Caspian Coast.

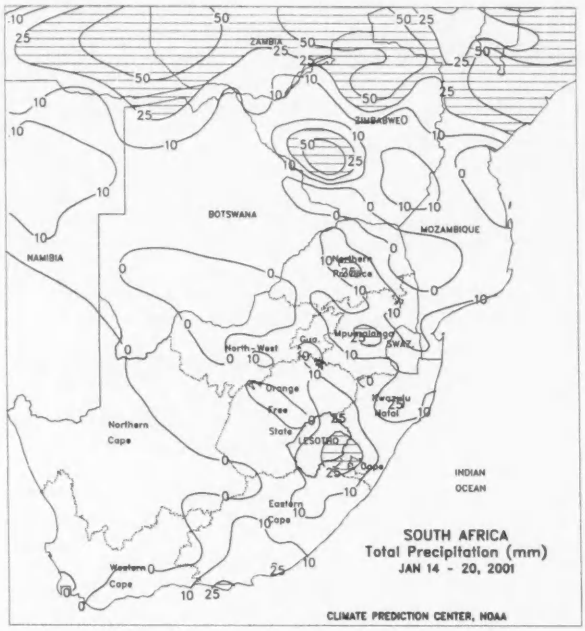


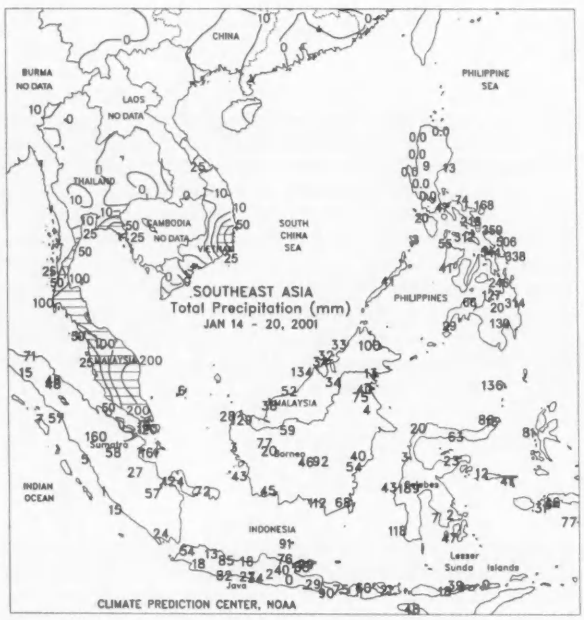
AUSTRALIA

Tropical moisture (25-100 mm) extended from the northwest into important agricultural districts of Western Australia. The moisture ended a prolonged dry spell and was welcomed for summer crops and pastures, but likely caused localized flooding. In the east, hot (temperatures averaging 3-5 degrees C above normal, with highs ranging from the upper 30's - middle 40's degrees C), dry weather maintained high evapotranspiration rates across the southeast. Temperatures averaging 2 to 5 degrees C above normal in the summer crop areas of southern Queensland and northern New South Wales hastened crop development, but increased moisture requirements. Scattered showers (25-50 mm) were recorded from the Darling Downs region to the sugarcane areas south of Brisbane and in Queensland's northern sugarcane areas. Widespread rain is needed across southern Queensland and bordering sections of New South Wales to ensure normal development of summer crops, including sorghum and upland cotton. In New Zealand, primary small grain and pasture areas were dry.

SOUTH AFRICA

Mostly dry, warm weather continued across the corn belt, reducing moisture reserves for summer crops nearing or entering reproduction. Scattered showers (10 mm or more) brought localized relief to important white corn areas of North West and Free State, but were better distributed in eastern growing areas (Mpumalanga and Gauteng). Despite the dry pattern, temperatures were somewhat lower than last week (highs typically in the lower 30's degrees C), keeping crop moisture demands high but reducing the potential for stress. Scattered, mostly light showers (10 mm or less) and seasonable warmth continued in sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal, likely elevating irrigation requirements. Dry, seasonably warm weather returned to Western Cape, also increasing crop irrigation demands, while light to moderate showers (5-25 mm) lingered over Eastern Cape.





SOUTHEAST ASIA

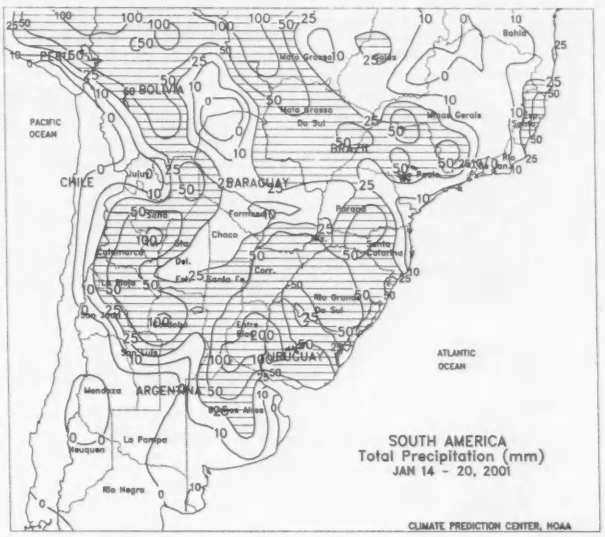
Heavy showers (50-400 mm, locally over 500 mm) returned to the eastern Philippines, causing flooding and exacerbating wetness over the last several weeks. Seasonal showers (25-100 mm) throughout most of Java, Indonesia provided adequate moisture for vegetative main-season rice. Widespread, heavy showers (25-200 mm, locally over 300 mm) fell throughout peninsular Thailand, peninsular Malaysia, and Sumatra, increasing moisture for oil palm. Seasonably dry, warm weather continued to aid rice fieldwork across most of Indochina.

EASTERN ASIA

Early-week bitterly cold weather swept across the North China Plain, but dormant winter wheat was protected by adequate snow cover. Minimum temperatures ranged from -18 to -15 degrees C across Hebei and Shandong. Freezing temperatures extended as far south as Hubei, Zhejiang, northern Jiangxi, and northern Fujian. Light precipitation (5-18 mm) fell across the Yangtze Valley, increasing moisture supplies.

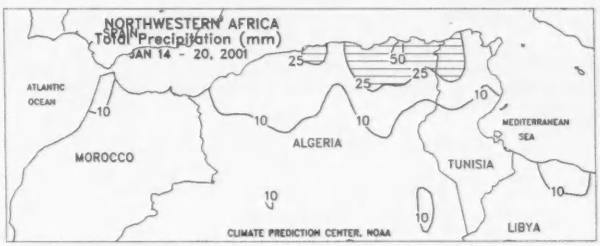
SOUTH AMERICA

Across most of central Argentina, showers (20-90 mm) continued to favor reproductive corn, soybeans, and sunflowers. Across southern Buenos Aires and La Pampa, lighter showers (less than 20 mm) did not hamper late winter wheat harvesting. In northern Argentina, light to moderate showers (10-40 mm) maintained moisture supplies for cotton. Temperatures averaged near normal across most of Argentina. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat as of January 12, nationwide corn was 96 percent planted, with planting continuing in the north. In Buenos Aires, second-crop soybeans were 83 percent planted. Nationwide wheat harvesting was 90 percent complete, with the remaining unharvested wheat in southern Buenos Aires. Across southern Brazil and southern Paraguay, showers (25-75 mm) continued to maintain adequate to abundant soil moisture for reproductive summer crops. In western and northern Minas Gerais and western Bahia, mostly dry weather during the past 2 weeks has reduced moisture supplies for crops. Temperatures averaged near 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across most of southern Brazil.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Warm, dry weather (less than 10 mm) limited soil moisture for vegetative winter grains in Morocco. Moderate showers (25-60 mm) helped to increase soil moisture for winter grains in Algeria and Tunisia. Rainfall over the last several weeks has increased seasonal (November 1 - present) rainfall to 75 percent of normal throughout Morocco and most of Algeria. In Tunisia and eastern Algeria, seasonal rainfall continued to be 60 percent of normal. Persistent rainfall is needed to maintain crop prospects.



La Niña Update: January 11, 2001

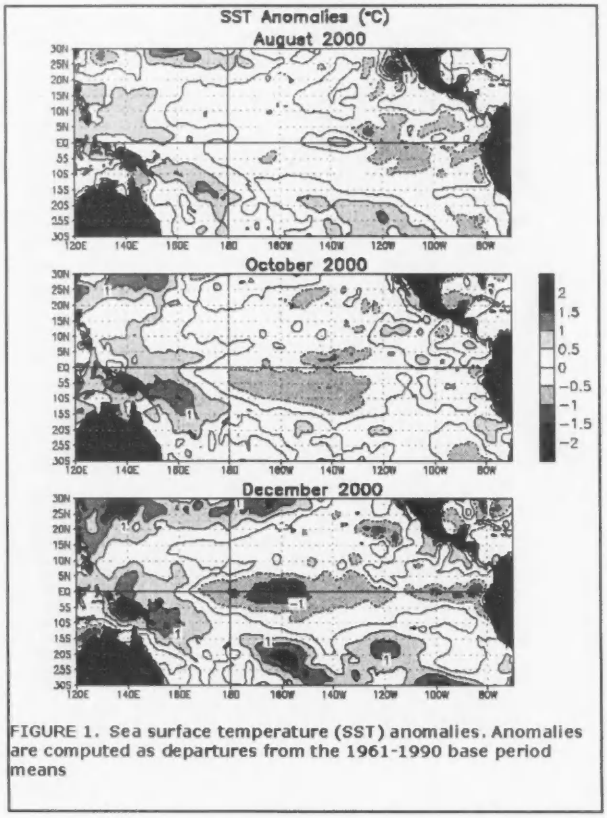


FIGURE 1. Sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies. Anomalies are computed as departures from the 1961-1990 base period means

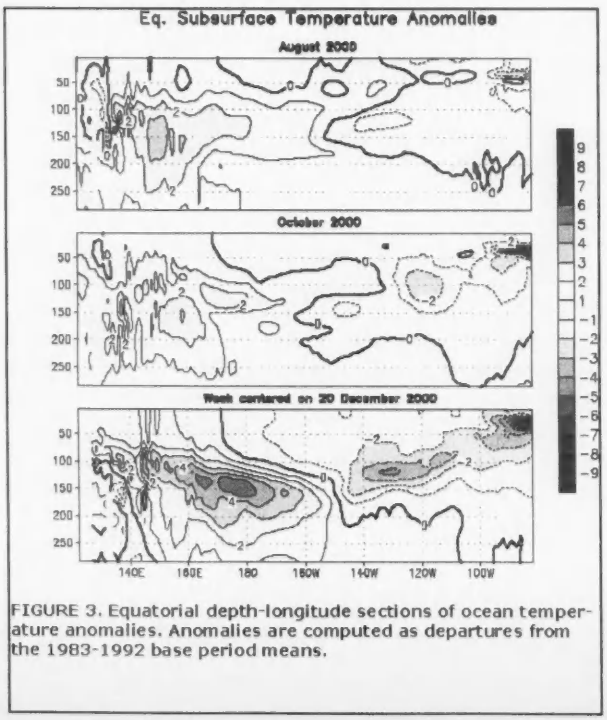


FIGURE 3. Equatorial depth-longitude sections of ocean temperature anomalies. Anomalies are computed as departures from the 1983-1992 base period means.

Since August 2000, sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies have gradually decreased throughout the equatorial Pacific *(Figure 1)*. Consistent with this anomalous cooling, the low-level easterly winds have increased in strength over the central and western equatorial Pacific, and the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) has significantly increased. The accompanying pattern of tropical rainfall anomalies, which is drier-than-normal conditions over the equatorial central Pacific, has also strengthened during this period *(not shown)*. This strengthening of the cold episode conditions is also evident in the subsurface ocean temperature anomalies, with negative anomalies of at least -3°C now evident in the eastern equatorial Pacific *(Figure 3)*.

Since 1997, the evolution of many atmospheric and oceanic indices is remarkably similar to that observed during the 1982-86 period, when a strong El Niño was followed by 3 years of cooler-than-average conditions in the tropical Pacific. Many indices show distinct annual cycles during these cold episode periods, with the northern winter seasons featuring (1) minima in the SST indices, (2) maxima in the SOI, and (3) maxima in the low-level easterly and upper-tropospheric westerly wind anomalies over the central equatorial Pacific *(Figure 4)*.

The most recent NCEP coupled model and statistical model forecasts as well as other available forecasts indicate that cold episode conditions will weaken during the next 3 months, followed by near-normal conditions during March-May 2001. However, during recent months, each successive forecast has tended to persist the cold episode conditions longer than previous forecasts, thereby delaying the transition from cold episode to near neutral. During recent months, the lack of any significant eastward shift of the subsurface warm pool in the western equatorial Pacific suggests that the cold episode will linger into the northern spring. Average La Niña impacts can be expected over Indonesia/northern Australia, Northeast Brazil and southern Africa (all wetter than normal) during the next 3 months. However, due to ongoing Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) activity, there is likely to

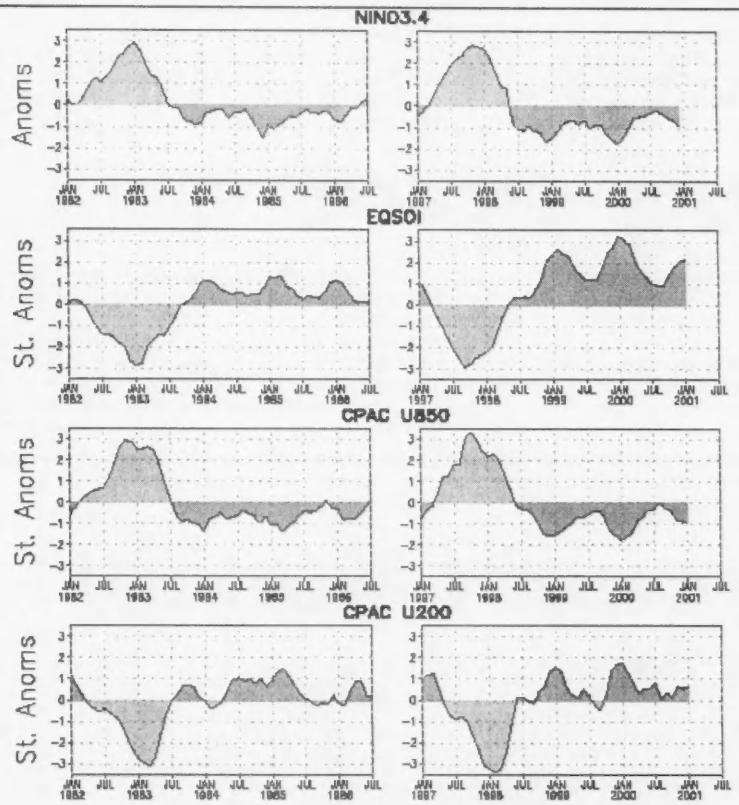


FIGURE 4. Time series of Niño 3.4, equatorial SOI, central Pacific 850-hPa zonal wind, central Pacific 200-hPa zonal wind indices for the mid 1980s and the last four years. The data for the SOI and zonal wind have been smoothed using a three-month running mean.

be considerable temporal rainfall variability in these regions and many other tropical and subtropical regions through March 2001.

Weekly updates for SST, 850-hPa wind, and OLR are available on the Climate Prediction Center homepage at:

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov (Weekly Update)

Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin Forecast Forum.

This ENSO Diagnostic Discussion, which replaces the ENSO Advisories, will appear regularly around the 10th of each month on the CPC web site.

(Continued from page 9)

Results from a January 18 NASS fruit cutting survey. Data users are cautioned that evidence of damage does not necessarily mean loss of fruit. Weather conditions over the next several weeks and harvesting and processing practices will affect any potential losses.

Florida Citrus: Condition of fruit on trees in sample groves with comparison (from Florida Agricultural Statistics Service)

Fruit Type			Damage				
Season	Freeze Date	Survey Date	No Damage	Damage at 1/4"	Damage at 1/2"	Center Minor	Center Major
Valencia Oranges:							
2000-01	Jan. 5	Jan. 18	97	2	1	—	—
1989-90	Dec. 24-25	Jan. 4-5	44	27	19	9	1
Seedless Grapefruit:							
2000-01	Jan. 5	Jan. 18	100	—	—	—	—
1989-90	Dec. 24-25	Jan. 4-5	37	19	20	19	5

Florida Citrus: Leaf damage observed in sample groves on January 18, 2001

Fruit Type	Damage			
	None	Minor	Serious	Very Serious
Valencia Oranges	95	5	—	—
Seedless Grapefruit	96	4	—	—

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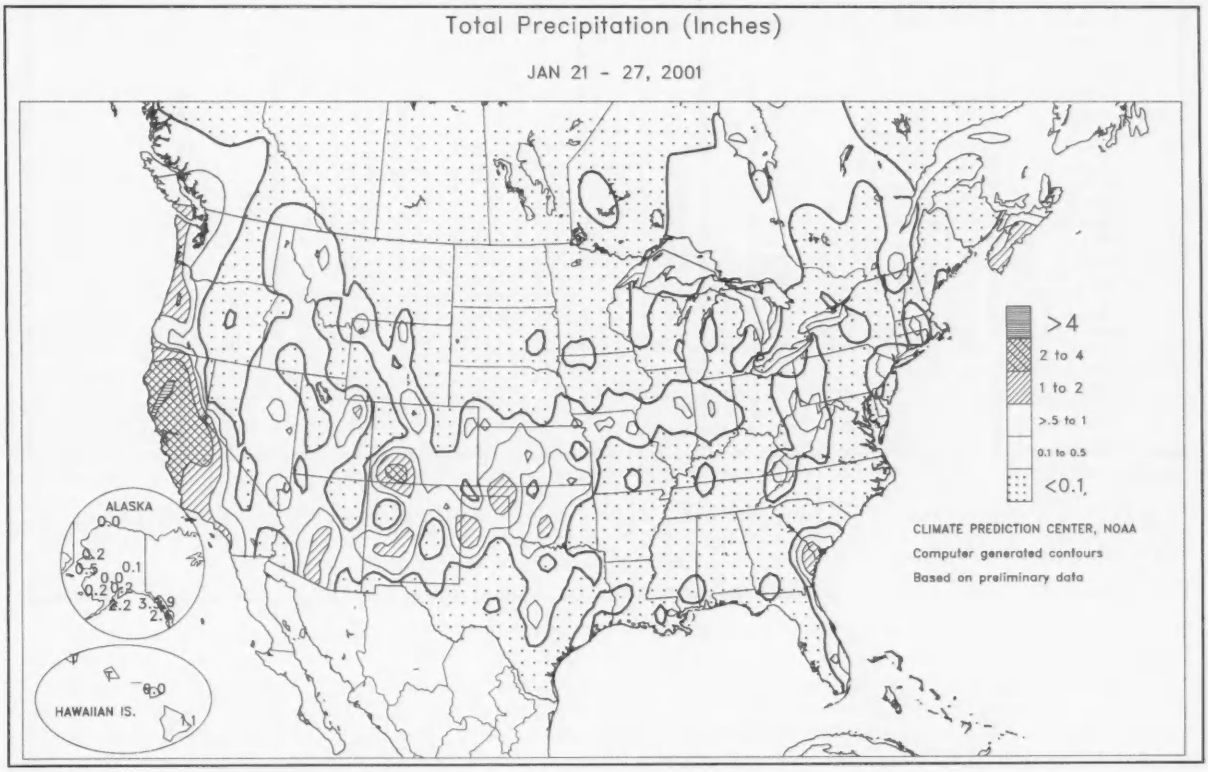

HIGHLIGHTS

January 21 - 27, 2001

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Mild, mostly dry weather prevailed until midweek, when a strong winter storm reached **California** and **western Oregon**. Although the average water equivalent of the **Sierra Nevada** snow pack approximately doubled to 9 inches during the first 26 days of January, according to the California Department of Water Resources, it remained only one-half of the late-January normal. Unfavorably dry conditions also persisted from the **Cascades** to the **northern Rockies**, where cold-season precipitation (since October 1, 2000) ranged from 40 to 70 percent of normal. Late in the week, the storm system produced a variety of precipitation (rain, freezing rain, and snow) from the

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Weather Data for Selected Locations in the Delta and the Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 27, 2001

Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC), the Southern Regional Climate Center (SRCC), and the University of Missouri.

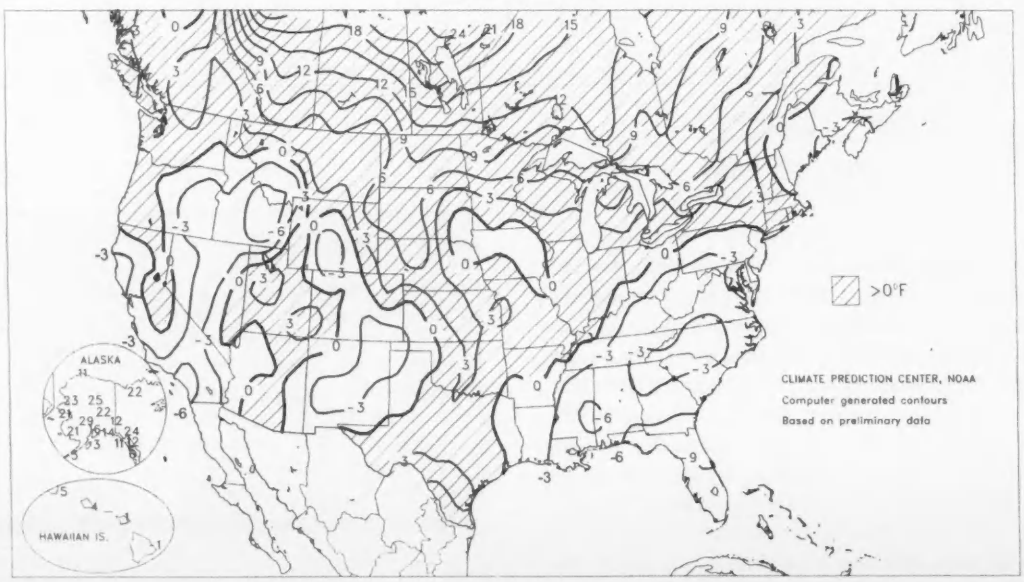
STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP, °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MS	BATESVILLE [x]	45	27	54	20	36	-5	0.00	-1.02	0.00	6.56	67	2.97	73	--	--	0	6	0	0
	BELZONI [x]	52	31	59	23	42	-2	0.00	-1.22	0.00	12.83	119	7.47	149	--	--	0	3	0	0
	CLARKSDALE [x]	49	30	55	26	40	-1	0.00	-1.05	0.00	7.00	77	3.37	83	--	--	0	6	0	0
	CLEVELAND [x]	47	29	57	27	38	-5	0.00	-1.35	0.00	10.88	119	4.64	107	--	--	0	7	0	0
	GREENVILLE [x]	49	29	59	24	39	-5	0.00	-1.01	0.00	11.46	122	5.63	135	--	--	0	6	0	0
	GREENWOOD [x]	50	28	55	21	39	-6	0.00	-1.03	0.00	11.89	126	6.98	169	--	--	0	5	0	0
	INDIANOLA 1S	48	32	57	28	40	--	0.01	--	0.01	10.87	--	4.91	--	45	38	0	3	1	0
	INVERNESS 5E	49	32	58	26	41	--	0.00	--	0.00	8.59	--	4.43	--	--	--	0	3	0	0
	LYON	48	30	55	26	39	--	0.00	--	0.00	5.35	--	3.11	--	--	--	0	6	0	0
	MOORHEAD [x]	50	32	58	27	41	-3	0.00	-1.09	0.00	9.96	98	4.76	110	--	--	0	3	0	0
	ONWARD	51	32	61	28	42	--	0.00	--	0.00	9.95	--	5.76	--	45	39	0	3	0	0
	ROLLING FORK [x]	51	29	61	23	40	-3	0.00	-1.13	0.00	12.92	129	7.02	152	--	--	0	5	0	0
	SIDON	50	32	57	27	41	--	0.00	--	0.00	8.33	--	5.72	--	--	--	0	3	0	0
	TUNICA [x]	45	28	54	25	37	-3	0.00	-0.91	0.00	6.30	66	3.44	88	--	--	0	6	0	0
	TUNICA 1W	46	29	53	25	38	--	0.01	--	0.01	6.01	--	3.15	--	41	38	0	6	1	0
	VANCE	48	30	55	27	39	--	0.00	--	0.00	8.39	--	4.07	--	40	38	0	6	0	0
	VICKSBURG [x]	51	29	61	23	40	-8	0.00	-1.26	0.00	10.21	96	5.47	108	--	--	0	5	0	0
	YAZOO CITY [x]	49	28	60	22	39	-7	0.00	-1.27	0.00	13.14	117	8.48	169	--	--	0	5	0	0
	STONEVILLE *	50	29	59	27	40	-3	0.01	-0.90	0.01	12.14	122	5.57	132	48	36	0	6	1	0
MO	CARDWELL	45	27	54	23	36	-1	0.00	-0.82	0.00	1.89	24	1.31	45	--	--	0	6	0	0
	CHARLESTON	45	24	53	18	34	-2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	1.49	21	0.49	21	--	--	0	7	0	0
	CLARKTON	45	26	55	21	35	-2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	3.26	47	1.01	40	--	--	0	7	0	0
	DELTA	44	23	52	18	32	-3	0.01	-0.81	0.01	2.88	36	0.35	11	--	--	0	7	1	0
	GLENNONVILLE	45	27	56	23	35	-2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	2.58	37	0.86	34	--	--	0	7	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE #1	46	27	53	22	35	-1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	3.40	42	0.98	33	--	--	0	7	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE #2	45	27	54	22	35	-1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	1.56	19	0.90	30	--	--	0	7	0	0
	STEELE	45	29	54	23	36	-1	0.00	-0.85	0.00	4.48	53	1.37	44	--	--	0	7	0	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Based on 1964-93 normals. [x] Based on 1961-90 normals.

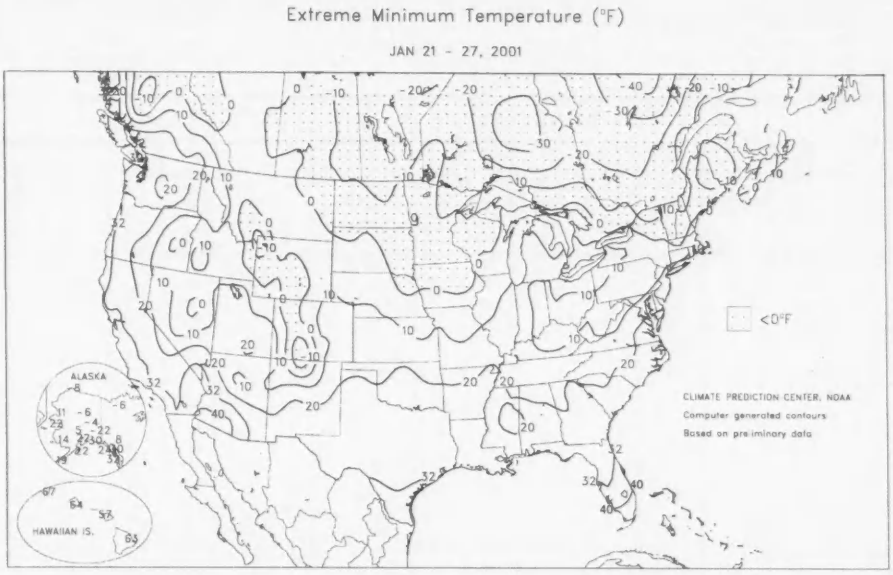
Delta and Bootheel Weather and Crop Summary: Temperatures averaged below normal, while precipitation was negligible. The dry weather was welcomed by Delta farmers, who were recovering from the previous week's flooding. Farther north, however, long-term moisture deficits persisted in the Bootheel, raising concerns about soil moisture availability next spring.

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JAN 21 - 27, 2001



(Continued from front cover)



Southwest to the **central and southern Plains**. Locally as much as 1 foot of snow was reported in areas from the **Texas panhandle** to **central Kansas**. Elsewhere on the **Plains**, a variable snow cover continued to insulate some of the winter wheat crop. In addition, the **northern and central Plains'** wheat areas continued to avoid significant weather extremes, as weekly temperatures averaged up to 6°F above normal. In contrast, cool weather lingered across the **Southeast**, including **Florida**, where temperatures averaged as much as 10°F below normal. Exceptionally dry conditions persisted across most of **Florida's peninsula**, further reducing water supplies and maintaining heavy citrus irrigation demands. Across the remainder of the **South**, the return of favorably dry weather, following the previous week's heavy rainfall, permitted a gradual return to fieldwork. Farther north, generally light precipitation overspread the **Corn Belt** toward week's end, ending a period of dry, mild weather. Until then, January's more favorable weather pattern (mostly dry and milder than December) eased rural travel disruptions and livestock stress, despite the retention of an extensive snow cover across the **northern Corn Belt**.

Early in the week, bitterly cold air was briefly entrenched across the **Northeast**, where **Massena, NY** (-20°F on January 21) posted a daily-record low. Farther south, daily-record snowfall totals on Sunday included 4.2 inches in **Newark, NJ** and 6.0 inches in **New York's Central Park**. Meanwhile, mild weather overspread the **West** in advance of a Pacific storm system. On Monday in **California**, **Sacramento's** high of 66°F tied their daily record.

Cool weather prevailed for the entire week in the **Southeast**, resulting in scattered daily-record lows. Weekly low temperatures in **Tampa, FL** averaged 39.3°F, more than 10°F below normal. In **California** and the **Southwest**, meanwhile, much cooler air trailed the mid- to late-week storm system. For example, downtown **Los Angeles, CA** noted a high of 51°F on January 26, their lowest maximum since an identical reading on January 7, 1992.

The **Northwest**, largely dry again, saw mounting seasonal precipitation deficits. In **Washington**, October 1 - January 27 precipitation stood at 14.34 inches (52 percent of normal) in **Olympia**, 11.21 inches (57 percent) in **Seattle**, 3.31 inches (45 percent) in **Spokane**, and 1.91 inches (47 percent) in **Wenatchee**. Similarly, **western Oregon** totals for the same period included 18.32 inches (52 percent of normal) in **Astoria**, 10.59 inches (56 percent) in **Portland**, 10.45 inches (49 percent) in **Salem**, and 9.96 inches (36 percent) in **Eugene**.

Meanwhile, January 1-27 rainfall reached 1.77 inches (300 percent of normal) in **Phoenix, AZ**. Elsewhere in **Arizona**, **Flagstaff's** month-to-date snowfall totaled 36.7 inches, more than twice the normal. The wet conditions in the **Southwest** stood in contrast to the quiet conditions in the previously snowbound **Midwestern and Great Lakes States**. Following **Milwaukee's** snowiest December on record (49.5 inches), the **Wisconsin** city's January 1-27 snowfall totaled just 1.0 inch. Due to settling and melting, **Milwaukee's** snow depth dropped from 30 inches on New Year's Day to 4 inches by January 27.

At week's end, heavy precipitation reached the **central and southern Plains**, resulting in consecutive daily-record precipitation totals on January 27-28 in **Oklahoma City, OK** (a 2-day total of 1.37 inches) and **Wichita Falls, TX** (0.86 inch). In **Amarillo, TX**, 9.6 inches of snow fell on January 27-28, boosting their season-to-date total to 43.1 inches. **Amarillo's** seasonal snowfall record, 48.7 inches, was established in 1918-19. Elsewhere on the **central and southern Plains**, January 28 snow depths reached 13 inches in **Great Bend, KS** and 12 inches in **Dalhart, TX**.

Bitterly cold weather remained conspicuously absent from **Alaska**, where weekly temperatures on the mainland ranged from 15 to 30°F above normal. The mild weather, which began after a brief cold snap in late November and early December, produced an eighth consecutive week of well-above-normal temperatures nearly statewide. Meanwhile, **Hawaii's** unusually dry rainy season continued. Only slightly more than 1 inch of rain fell in **Hilo**, where 9.88 inches typically falls during January. On **Oahu**, **Honolulu's** January 1-27 rainfall stood at 0.11 inch, well below their monthly normal of 3.55 inches. Across the western islands, unusually warm weather (up to 5°F above normal) aggravated the effects of very dry conditions.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 27, 2001

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	50	23	56	19	36	-6	0.00	-1.13	0.00	5.74	60	3.90	87	86	36	0	7	0	0
	HUNTSVILLE	45	23	51	19	34	-5	0.00	-1.11	0.00	8.17	78	4.54	100	89	62	0	7	0	0
	MOBILE	57	32	62	24	44	-6	0.18	-0.89	0.17	6.63	70	2.83	69	86	48	0	5	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	55	27	67	21	41	-5	0.00	-1.05	0.00	7.41	80	2.40	59	87	33	0	5	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	36	26	42	22	31	16	0.17	0.00	0.09	1.81	100	1.18	171	90	71	0	7	3	0
	BARROW	-1	-5	3	-8	-3	11	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.87	322	0.64	582	84	82	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	21	2	33	-4	12	22	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.38	30	0.22	54	87	80	0	7	1	0
	JUNEAU	39	34	43	30	36	12	1.86	0.85	0.84	10.69	127	6.52	163	97	92	0	3	5	2
	KODIAK	38	27	39	22	33	3	2.19	0.57	0.86	23.75	178	11.52	177	94	85	0	7	6	2
	NOME	31	25	34	22	28	21	0.51	0.34	0.23	2.79	182	1.35	193	92	84	0	7	6	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	40	16	46	1	28	-1	0.31	-0.13	0.24	3.26	78	3.05	171	92	35	0	7	4	0
	PHOENIX	66	46	72	41	56	2	0.94	0.80	0.69	2.25	142	2.25	381	68	37	0	0	2	1
	TUCSON	65	39	70	34	52	0	0.03	-0.16	0.02	1.21	65	1.21	155	75	39	0	0	2	0
	YUMA	66	45	71	43	56	-1	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.41	54	0.41	132	56	49	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	50	26	62	22	38	1	0.03	-0.38	0.03	4.21	90	1.02	61	87	49	0	6	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	50	29	64	24	39	0	0.01	-0.71	0.01	5.92	76	2.38	79	87	46	0	6	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	58	40	67	36	49	0	0.81	0.60	0.47	1.82	134	1.82	249	86	65	0	0	3	0
	FRESNO	57	40	65	33	48	1	1.19	0.72	0.86	2.76	88	2.69	157	91	75	0	0	3	1
	LOS ANGELES	59	46	70	42	53	-4	0.94	0.36	0.66	4.48	120	4.48	216	83	62	0	0	2	1
	REDDING	52	34	65	31	43	-4	2.66	1.33	0.98	7.57	70	5.68	107	88	68	0	1	4	3
	SACRAMENTO	55	39	63	34	47	1	1.36	0.50	0.91	5.20	90	3.54	109	97	51	0	0	2	1
	SAN DIEGO	59	47	69	45	53	-5	0.68	0.27	0.54	3.32	105	3.31	208	92	68	0	0	3	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	56	42	60	37	49	0	1.55	0.57	0.91	4.23	61	3.79	99	92	78	0	0	4	1
	STOCKTON	56	36	62	29	46	0	1.05	0.41	0.79	3.17	69	2.79	112	92	76	0	1	3	1
CO	ALAMOSA	30	0	35	-13	15	-1	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.43	64	0.32	139	88	71	0	7	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	35	18	48	10	26	-3	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.80	113	0.55	220	86	47	0	7	1	0
	DENVER	39	21	45	16	30	0	0.05	-0.06	0.05	0.52	49	0.24	56	85	40	0	7	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	39	20	42	13	30	4	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.53	48	0.35	70	78	59	0	7	1	0
	PUEBLO	37	14	43	1	25	-6	0.27	0.21	0.27	0.89	125	0.68	234	86	65	0	7	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	36	20	41	13	28	0	0.10	-0.62	0.10	4.87	77	2.12	75	84	55	0	7	1	0
	HARTFORD	35	11	39	0	23	-1	0.05	-0.69	0.05	4.14	60	0.81	27	92	63	0	7	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	41	25	48	21	33	-1	0.08	-0.53	0.08	3.72	68	1.71	72	84	45	0	6	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	35	20	42	12	28	-2	0.04	-0.62	0.04	4.87	79	2.07	78	89	52	0	7	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	63	36	72	31	50	-7	0.06	-0.58	0.05	1.31	26	0.51	22	90	35	0	1	2	0
	JACKSONVILLE	60	30	71	26	45	-7	0.31	-0.48	0.31	2.03	37	0.66	23	89	38	0	5	1	0
	KEY WEST	65	55	72	50	60	-10	0.00	-0.44	0.00	2.29	60	0.33	19	86	59	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	67	47	72	42	57	-10	0.01	-0.46	0.01	6.75	189	0.60	34	83	52	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	64	38	71	33	51	-9	0.01	-0.54	0.01	2.11	51	0.53	27	83	46	0	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	57	35	67	27	46	-5	0.00	-1.09	0.00	5.19	62	2.23	55	75	44	0	3	0	0
	TALLAHASSEE	59	26	72	20	43	-8	0.00	-1.08	0.00	3.88	42	1.20	29	87	31	0	6	0	0
	TAMPA	60	39	65	34	50	-10	0.00	-0.48	0.00	2.40	63	1.01	60	90	48	0	0	0	0
	WEST PALM	65	45	70	41	55	-10	0.41	-0.23	0.41	3.54	72	1.20	50	87	54	0	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	54	28	62	23	41	-1	0.00	-1.05	0.00	5.97	74	2.51	62	70	34	0	5	0	0
	ATLANTA	50	29	59	23	40	-1	0.00	-1.07	0.00	4.55	54	1.93	47	69	38	0	5	0	0
	AUGUSTA	55	26	67	18	40	-4	0.00	-0.94	0.00	3.92	57	2.52	72	79	29	0	7	0	0
	COLUMBUS	56	31	69	24	43	-3	0.00	-1.02	0.00	5.18	58	1.25	31	79	25	0	5	0	0
	MACON	55	28	68	20	42	-3	0.14	-0.90	0.14	6.34	77	3.24	82	82	29	0	5	1	0
	SAVANNAH	57	29	69	22	43	-6	0.97	0.16	0.59	4.41	72	1.60	51	85	37	0	6	2	1
HI	HILO	79	64	81	63	71	-1	1.14	-1.02	0.35	6.43	31	1.90	22	88	78	0	0	7	0
	HONOLULU	83	70	83	64	76	3	0.03	-0.71	0.03	0.29	4	0.12	4	81	72	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	83	62	86	57	73	2	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.21	3	0.03	1	81	67	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	81	72	81	67	76	5	0.01	-1.26	0.01	1.88	18	0.67	13	82	74	0	0	1	0
ID	BOISE	34	20	38	17	27	-3	0.22	-0.10	0.20	1.88	72	1.08	86	92	80	0	7	2	0
	LEWISTON	38	31	42	28	34	0	0.10	-0.18	0.08	1.73	74	1.01	89	91	81	0	6	2	0
	POCATELLO	27	4	33	0	15	-9	0.26	0.04	0.18	1.24	61	0.82	89	88	76	0	7	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	28	14	35	6	21	0	0.01	-0.29	0.01	2.14	56	0.03	2	85	68	0	7	1	0
	MOLINE	29	12	33	3	20	0	0.10	-0.21	0.10	2.76	76	0.51	37	86	70	0	7	1	0
	PEORIA	31	15	38	7	23	2	0.09	-0.21	0.09	1.51	40	0.55	41	88	64	0	7	1	0
	ROCKFORD	26	9	31	0	17	-1	0.01	-0.24	0.01	2.47	77	0.54	47	94	80	0	7	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	35	17	41	9	26	2	0.14	-0.16	0.14	1.18	29	0.27	20	88	68	0	7	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	41	21	46	14	31	1	0.12	-0.46	0.12	4.71	79	0.60	26	84	63	0	7	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	31	18	36	11	24	2	0.11	-0.28	0.11	2.85	63	0.31	19	90	71	0	7	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	36	18	42	12	27	2	0.16	-0.32	0.16	2.95	55	0.19	9	88	57	0	7	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	30	15	36	7	22	-1	0.04	-0.41	0.03	2.48	47	0.19	10	89	75	0	7	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	30	13	36	3	21	-1	0.22	-0.02	0.20	2.85	92	1.10	99	89	60	0	7	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	24	7	31	-1	15	-3	0.02	-0.18	0.02	2.49	100	0.51	57	91	70	0	7	1	0
	DES MOINES	30	10	39	3	20	1	0.12	-0.07	0.12	2.65	123	0.65	77	87	67	0	7	1	0
	DUBUQUE	25	7	31	-1	16	0	0.05	-0.20	0.04	2.36	77	0.21	19	88	73	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	28	4	34	-6	16	-2	0.07	-0.04	0.04	1.26	100	0.57	119	91	80	0	7	2	0
	WATERLOO	23	4	30	-7	13	-2	0.04	-0.13	0.04	2.34	117	0.36	51	88	69	0	7	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	42	17	54	8	30	4	0.15	0.04	0.15	0.79	59	0.33	66	88	59	0	7	1	0
	DODGE CITY	42	22	49	19	32	2	0.34	0.23	0.24	1.19	110	0.73	170	90	54	0	7	2	0
	GOODLAND	38	20	48	17	29	0	0.32	0.24	0.32	0.89	120	0.78	236	84	71	0	7	1	0
	TOPEKA	43	17	53	10	30	3	0.04	-0.15	0.04	0.72	32	0.37	44	88	59	0	7	1	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 27, 2001

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	44	22	50	16	33	3	0.28	0.11	0.20	1.13	59	0.77	110	84	50	0	7	2	0
KY	JACKSON	39	21	45	12	30	-2	0.03	-0.80	0.03	6.51	85	2.18	65	87	45	0	7	1	0
	LEXINGTON	35	17	41	5	26	-5	0.02	-0.59	0.02	4.71	73	0.96	38	85	64	0	7	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	40	21	46	11	30	-1	0.09	-0.54	0.09	4.71	77	0.99	39	89	53	0	7	1	0
	PADUCAH	45	21	51	15	33	1	0.00	-0.69	0.00	3.19	42	0.35	12	89	45	0	7	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	59	34	68	25	46	-4	0.00	-1.10	0.00	5.59	57	2.86	67	96	45	0	4	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	60	37	71	25	48	-2	0.02	-0.95	0.01	7.58	84	5.58	140	96	54	0	2	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	58	38	69	30	48	-3	0.00	-1.15	0.00	5.22	51	2.52	57	85	55	0	1	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	54	34	68	28	44	-1	0.01	-0.87	0.01	12.01	160	4.66	137	96	60	0	4	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	21	-2	30	-15	10	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.87	72	0.14	7	90	65	0	7	0	0
	PORTLAND	32	8	37	0	20	0	0.00	-0.76	0.00	5.13	67	0.64	21	86	53	0	7	0	0
MD	BALTIMORE	40	21	47	15	31	-1	0.08	-0.61	0.08	4.37	72	2.06	77	78	49	0	7	1	0
MA	BOSTON	35	23	39	19	29	1	0.04	-0.76	0.04	5.91	83	1.10	35	77	53	0	7	1	0
	WORCESTER	31	17	35	11	24	1	0.11	-0.70	0.11	4.66	64	1.04	32	87	54	0	7	1	0
MI	ALPENA	29	17	32	8	23	6	0.06	-0.28	0.05	0.94	27	0.27	18	88	57	0	7	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	29	19	33	15	24	3	0.02	-0.34	0.02	2.19	49	0.12	7	86	69	0	7	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	27	18	30	8	23	7	0.14	-0.17	0.14	1.18	36	0.58	44	85	71	0	7	1	0
	LANSING	30	18	34	13	24	4	0.08	-0.22	0.08	1.42	39	0.36	27	88	78	0	7	1	0
	MUSKEGON	31	24	35	21	27	4	0.04	-0.43	0.04	0.99	19	0.19	9	84	73	0	7	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	31	20	33	6	26	7	0.16	-0.28	0.12	1.37	34	0.59	32	87	62	0	7	3	0
MN	DULUTH	25	4	30	-8	15	8	0.06	-0.20	0.06	1.10	47	0.17	16	89	68	0	7	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	25	-3	35	-13	11	10	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.38	23	0.18	23	86	62	0	7	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	25	5	31	-1	15	3	0.12	-0.08	0.12	1.72	90	0.50	60	89	71	0	7	1	0
	ROCHESTER	20	2	24	-6	11	-1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.77	103	0.13	19	88	77	0	7	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	24	-1	32	-12	11	3	0.03	-0.14	0.03	0.72	49	0.17	26	91	69	0	7	1	0
MS	JACKSON	53	28	59	20	40	-4	0.00	-1.13	0.00	8.38	80	4.51	98	94	46	0	6	0	0
	MERIDIAN	53	24	63	17	39	-6	0.04	-1.09	0.04	8.43	80	4.39	97	95	51	0	6	1	0
	TUPELO	47	25	57	20	36	-4	0.00	-1.04	0.00	10.29	98	4.86	113	88	53	0	7	0	0
MO	COLUMBIA	39	18	45	10	29	1	0.12	-0.18	0.12	1.32	35	0.45	35	86	47	0	7	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	40	18	49	8	29	3	0.04	-0.18	0.03	1.49	59	0.68	71	88	46	0	7	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	39	21	44	13	30	1	0.09	-0.27	0.09	1.69	37	0.34	21	82	60	0	7	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	46	20	50	12	33	2	0.02	-0.34	0.01	1.92	41	0.32	20	86	51	0	7	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	37	20	44	13	28	5	0.16	-0.03	0.16	0.71	44	0.37	46	87	54	0	7	1	0
	BUTTE	27	-2	36	-11	13	-5	0.03	-0.08	0.03	0.60	63	0.16	31	93	66	0	7	1	0
	GLASGOW	22	4	30	-3	13	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.54	77	0.17	53	93	83	0	7	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	38	18	44	7	28	6	0.22	0.03	0.22	1.05	63	0.86	106	84	50	0	7	1	0
	KALISPELL	29	15	35	2	22	1	0.17	-0.15	0.12	1.21	39	0.41	30	93	84	0	7	2	0
	MILES CITY	30	11	36	4	20	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.21	19	0.01	2	96	76	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	29	15	34	9	22	-2	0.25	-0.02	0.25	1.66	73	0.64	58	91	84	0	7	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	34	10	39	4	22	0	0.07	-0.04	0.04	1.17	103	0.57	133	89	75	0	7	2	0
	LINCOLN	38	9	53	2	24	2	0.17	0.06	0.09	1.16	86	0.54	115	90	61	0	7	2	0
	NORFOLK	31	5	37	-5	18	-1	0.04	-0.07	0.03	0.66	56	0.49	111	89	74	0	7	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	40	15	48	6	27	5	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.21	27	0.17	53	92	54	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	35	12	51	5	24	2	0.17	0.01	0.09	1.90	113	0.95	144	89	73	0	7	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	44	15	52	11	30	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.10	10	0.01	2	79	52	0	7	0	0
	VALENTINE	43	15	50	5	29	9	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.27	46	0.09	41	81	60	0	7	0	0
NV	ELY	39	17	49	6	28	3	0.09	-0.08	0.05	0.71	53	0.61	95	79	62	0	7	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	56	38	64	34	47	1	0.41	0.30	0.29	0.91	112	0.87	202	59	44	0	0	2	0
	RENO	43	26	50	21	35	1	0.09	-0.16	0.08	0.79	41	0.39	41	84	66	0	7	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	38	20	41	11	29	-2	0.05	-0.12	0.03	0.91	59	0.60	91	84	68	0	7	2	0
NH	CONCORD	32	4	37	-6	18	0	0.03	-0.52	0.03	4.05	76	0.46	21	85	50	0	7	1	0
NJ	NEWARK	38	22	43	17	30	0	0.46	-0.29	0.40	5.26	82	2.02	68	79	51	0	7	3	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	42	25	49	20	33	-2	0.12	0.01	0.11	0.47	51	0.23	53	82	41	0	7	2	0
NY	ALBANY	32	15	37	5	23	3	0.04	-0.46	0.03	4.69	94	0.31	15	83	56	0	7	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	28	15	32	11	22	1	0.17	-0.35	0.07	2.97	58	0.74	35	87	70	0	7	4	0
	BUFFALO	31	21	36	14	26	3	0.20	-0.36	0.14	5.01	83	1.25	52	85	65	0	7	3	0
	ROCHESTER	32	18	38	12	25	2	0.12	-0.32	0.06	3.84	84	1.39	76	83	65	0	7	4	0
	SYRACUSE	32	18	37	7	25	3	0.15	-0.34	0.14	3.34	63	0.98	47	85	60	0	7	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	45	22	51	15	34	-2	0.00	-0.74	0.00	4.55	72	2.18	78	83	40	0	7	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	51	23	60	16	37	-2	0.00	-0.85	0.00	2.79	42	1.72	53	74	25	0	7	0	0
	GREENSBORO	47	25	55	17	36	-1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	3.37	55	2.23	81	70	30	0	7	0	0
	HATTERAS	46	35	54	28	40	-4	0.00	-1.19	0.00	6.41	70	3.08	66	87	58	0	1	0	0
	RALEIGH	49	25	59	18	37	-2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	2.56	41	1.04	34	74	37	0	6	0	0
	WILMINGTON	53	29	65	23	41	-4	0.00	-0.88	0.00	2.27	32	0.63	19	76	31	0	5	0	0
ND	BISMARCK	29	7	37	-1	18	9	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.70	76	0.46	112	89	76	0	7	0	0
	DICKINSON	30	11	35	-3	20	6	0.01	-0.07	0.01	2.48	349	2.23	697	92	69	0	7	1	0
	FARGO	23	2	34	-4	13	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.76	61	0.07	12	86	70	0	7	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	22	5	34	-4	14	10	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.49	117	0.96	152	89	70	0	7	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	22	6	33	-7	14	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.12	12	0.09	18	93	74	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	25	5	31	-8	15	6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.81	77	0.29	62	91	81	0	7	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	30	18	37	12	24	0	0.33	-0.13	0.18	3.84	79	0.77	40	92	75	0	7	3	0
	CINCINNATI	35	15	40	0	25	-3	0.04	-0.52	0.04	3.52	65	0.34	15	85	64	0	7	1	0
	CLEVELAND	32	20	41	14	26	2	0.26	-0.16	0.16	3.95	81	1.20	67	90	70	0	7	3	0
	COLUMBUS	33	18	38	10	25	-1	0.25	-0.22	0.21	4.12	86	0.53	28	87	64	0	7	3	0
	DAYTON	35	18	40	10	26	0	0.03	-0.41	0.03	2.56	53	0.15	8	89	58	0	7	1	0
	MANSFIELD	32	18	40	12	25	1	0.05	-0.36	0.04	3.70	77	0.58	33	95	67	0	7	2	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 27, 2001

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Dec 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Dec 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	31	17	37	13	24	2	0.03	-0.31	0.03	3.42	76	0.09	6	82	67	0	7	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	30	19	37	14	25	2	0.25	-0.19	0.11	3.99	83	0.77	41	86	71	0	7	4	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	49	29	56	24	39	3	0.79	0.54	0.78	3.40	144	1.10	115	89	51	0	5	2	1
	TULSA	51	25	57	20	38	3	0.20	-0.13	0.20	2.18	62	0.56	42	87	53	0	6	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	52	37	58	30	44	2	1.04	-1.12	0.65	9.91	51	4.10	46	90	80	0	1	4	1
	BURNS	30	10	34	-3	20	-4	0.05	-0.16	0.03	0.80	39	0.33	38	92	83	0	7	3	0
	EUGENE	48	33	51	23	41	0	0.75	-0.94	0.38	5.48	35	1.50	21	97	87	0	2	5	0
	MEDFORD	53	32	60	23	42	3	0.70	0.14	0.51	1.99	35	1.01	42	91	51	0	3	3	1
	PENDLETON	34	29	43	27	31	-3	0.08	-0.25	0.07	1.54	52	0.97	73	99	93	0	7	2	0
	PORTLAND	47	36	51	27	42	2	0.33	-0.80	0.20	5.09	47	1.62	34	87	74	0	1	3	0
	SALEM	49	34	54	25	42	2	0.90	-0.36	0.37	5.60	47	1.95	37	96	80	0	2	4	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	34	13	39	3	23	-3	0.31	-0.38	0.24	5.90	94	1.65	60	83	56	0	7	3	0
	ERIE	31	21	39	15	26	1	0.04	-0.41	0.03	5.15	93	0.29	15	84	70	0	7	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	34	14	39	6	24	-4	0.03	-0.60	0.03	5.98	105	1.99	80	94	61	0	7	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	37	22	42	17	30	0	0.15	-0.55	0.12	4.92	79	2.12	75	82	54	0	7	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	31	15	38	7	23	-3	0.08	-0.47	0.06	3.12	60	0.48	21	88	59	0	7	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	31	14	35	5	22	-2	0.09	-0.38	0.06	3.45	79	0.68	37	88	55	0	7	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	33	15	40	6	24	-1	0.01	-0.55	0.01	3.10	59	0.42	19	85	60	0	7	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	36	17	40	10	27	-1	0.06	-0.79	0.06	6.11	78	1.76	52	84	55	0	7	1	0
SC	BEAUFORT	55	30	68	25	43	-6	0.51	-0.32	0.32	2.87	45	1.13	35	86	29	0	6	2	0
	CHARLESTON	55	29	68	24	42	-6	0.15	-0.62	0.14	4.00	65	1.35	45	74	29	0	5	2	0
	COLUMBIA	54	28	66	19	41	-3	0.00	-1.02	0.00	2.90	39	1.93	50	77	31	0	6	0	0
	GREENVILLE	52	26	61	20	39	-1	0.00	-0.93	0.00	4.65	60	2.70	76	66	25	0	7	0	0
SD	ABERDEEN	24	2	34	-7	13	3	0.03	-0.05	0.03	0.69	95	0.31	97	88	80	0	7	1	0
	HURON	26	1	35	-6	14	0	0.36	0.27	0.25	0.81	101	0.49	148	93	73	0	7	2	0
	RAPID CITY	44	15	50	2	29	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.14	18	0.03	9	85	40	0	7	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	25	-1	31	-10	12	-2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.94	82	0.59	134	87	73	0	7	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	42	18	48	13	30	-4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	3.99	64	2.30	82	86	40	0	7	0	0
	CHATTANOOGA	47	23	52	19	35	-3	0.01	-1.06	0.01	6.83	72	4.74	111	81	46	0	7	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	43	24	49	18	33	-3	0.00	-0.91	0.00	6.64	81	4.19	115	83	47	0	7	0	0
	MEMPHIS	48	28	54	22	38	-2	0.05	-0.72	0.05	4.84	54	2.38	73	82	45	0	6	1	0
	NASHVILLE	43	21	49	17	32	-4	0.00	-0.77	0.00	5.94	77	2.50	80	86	43	0	7	0	0
TX	ABILENE	55	33	65	26	44	1	0.11	-0.14	0.11	1.51	79	0.59	66	90	56	0	4	1	0
	AMARILLO	47	28	60	25	37	2	0.66	0.55	0.65	2.48	288	1.01	235	86	52	0	7	2	1
	AUSTIN	61	37	75	24	49	0	0.20	-0.20	0.19	5.10	153	2.13	146	92	67	0	3	2	0
	BEAUMONT	62	41	73	29	51	0	0.03	-1.00	0.02	6.57	73	4.59	109	96	52	0	1	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	72	51	78	41	62	3	0.13	-0.22	0.09	1.69	65	0.59	43	99	60	0	0	4	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	68	48	77	36	58	3	0.02	-0.40	0.02	3.42	126	1.74	119	93	66	0	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	63	44	70	30	54	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.28	120	0.76	165	90	64	0	1	0	0
	EL PASO	58	32	64	26	45	2	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.43	47	0.01	3	66	28	0	4	1	0
	FORT WORTH	55	35	68	26	45	2	0.13	-0.29	0.13	4.95	144	1.38	87	93	55	0	3	1	0
	GALVESTON	59	45	69	38	52	-1	0.09	-0.60	0.04	8.58	134	6.04	209	95	69	0	0	3	0
	HOUSTON	64	40	76	28	52	2	0.21	-0.52	0.17	6.47	102	3.80	131	10	66	0	3	3	0
	LUBBOCK	50	28	58	21	39	0	0.10	0.01	0.10	1.26	148	0.34	106	91	63	0	6	1	0
	MIDLAND	55	32	62	26	43	0	0.01	-0.08	0.01	0.97	110	0.39	122	90	54	0	4	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	58	34	67	25	46	2	0.08	-0.11	0.08	1.21	82	0.61	90	89	61	0	3	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	63	43	70	29	53	4	0.17	-0.24	0.17	4.06	136	2.49	168	93	58	0	2	1	0
	VICTORIA	66	44	77	32	55	2	0.01	-0.49	0.01	4.44	113	2.51	133	95	64	0	1	1	0
	WACO	58	36	70	27	47	2	0.12	-0.27	0.11	4.87	149	2.22	157	92	69	0	3	2	0
	WICHITA FALLS	53	33	62	26	43	3	0.06	-0.18	0.02	1.90	87	0.63	71	88	57	0	4	3	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	40	24	49	20	32	3	0.27	0.02	0.24	2.15	90	0.97	99	88	47	0	7	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	28	8	36	-7	18	2	0.06	-0.33	0.02	3.75	93	0.36	22	88	57	0	7	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	44	19	51	13	31	-3	0.00	-0.63	0.00	3.73	65	2.22	90	72	33	0	7	0	0
	NORFOLK	42	29	55	24	35	-4	0.03	-0.82	0.03	2.26	35	1.29	39	79	49	0	6	1	0
	RICHMOND	44	23	55	20	34	-2	0.02	-0.70	0.02	4.22	69	1.84	65	77	40	0	7	1	0
	ROANOKE	44	23	53	16	34	0	0.00	-0.59	0.00	3.40	65	1.72	76	67	39	0	7	0	0
	WASH/DULLES	39	18	48	11	29	-1	0.01	-0.58	0.01	3.79	68	1.73	73	82	53	0	7	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	47	29	51	22	38	0	0.81	-0.93	0.60	6.51	43	2.63	37	98	91	0	5	4	1
	QUILLAYUTE	50	34	54	26	42	2	1.69	-1.46	1.07	15.98	59	9.17	79	98	88	0	4	5	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	49	36	56	29	43	2	0.84	-0.31	0.77	5.17	48	2.66	56	84	67	0	2	2	1
	SPOKANE	33	21	37	11	27	-1	0.17	-0.24	0.11	1.57	38	0.64	36	95	85	0	7	3	0
	YAKIMA	39	28	46	19	34	3	0.12	-0.13	0.12	1.39	56	0.67	62	91	78	0	6	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	36	14	45	7	25	-4	0.06	-0.58	0.05	3.46	60	1.99	78	88	60	0	7	2	0
	CHARLESTON	40	18	46	13	29	-3	0.21	-0.42	0.19	3.90	66	1.80	71	94	47	0	7	2	0
	ELKINS	36	8	44	-1	22	-5	0.16	-0.51	0.08	3.42	55	1.55	57	93	38	0	7	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	37	17	43	10	27	-5	0.00	-0.61	0.00	4.87	83	1.53	62	88	50	0	7	0	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	25	5	30	-2	15	4	0.09	-0.11	0.09	1.31	66	0.31	36	90	60	0	7	1	0
	GREEN BAY	25	9	32	1	17	3	0.08	-0.16	0.08	1.82	71	0.66	65	85	64	0	7	1	0
	LA CROSSE	25	7	33	-2	16	2	0.08	-0.11	0.08	2.35	112	0.45	55	90	56	0	7	1	0
	MADISON	25	10	30	1	18	2	0.03	-0.18	0.03	1.62	58	0.23	24	85	68	0	7	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	27	14	30	6	21	2	0.01	-0.32	0.01	2.74	73	0.33	23	82	66	0	7	1	0
WY	CASPER	34	10	40	-1	22	-1	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.67	59	0.31	65	84	70	0	7	1	0
	CHEYENNE	38	18	44	13	28	1	0.04	-0.04	0.04	0.98	132	0.23	72	73	49	0	7	1	0
	LANDER	24	7	28	0	16	-4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.47	47	0.24	56	89	82	0	7	0	0
	SHERIDAN	32	9	37	3	21	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.23	92	0.15	23	84	75	0	7	0	0

Based on 1961-90 normals

*** Not Available

NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to change. In the past, precipitation totals from a number of stations were incomplete.

National Agricultural Summary

January 22 - 28, 2001

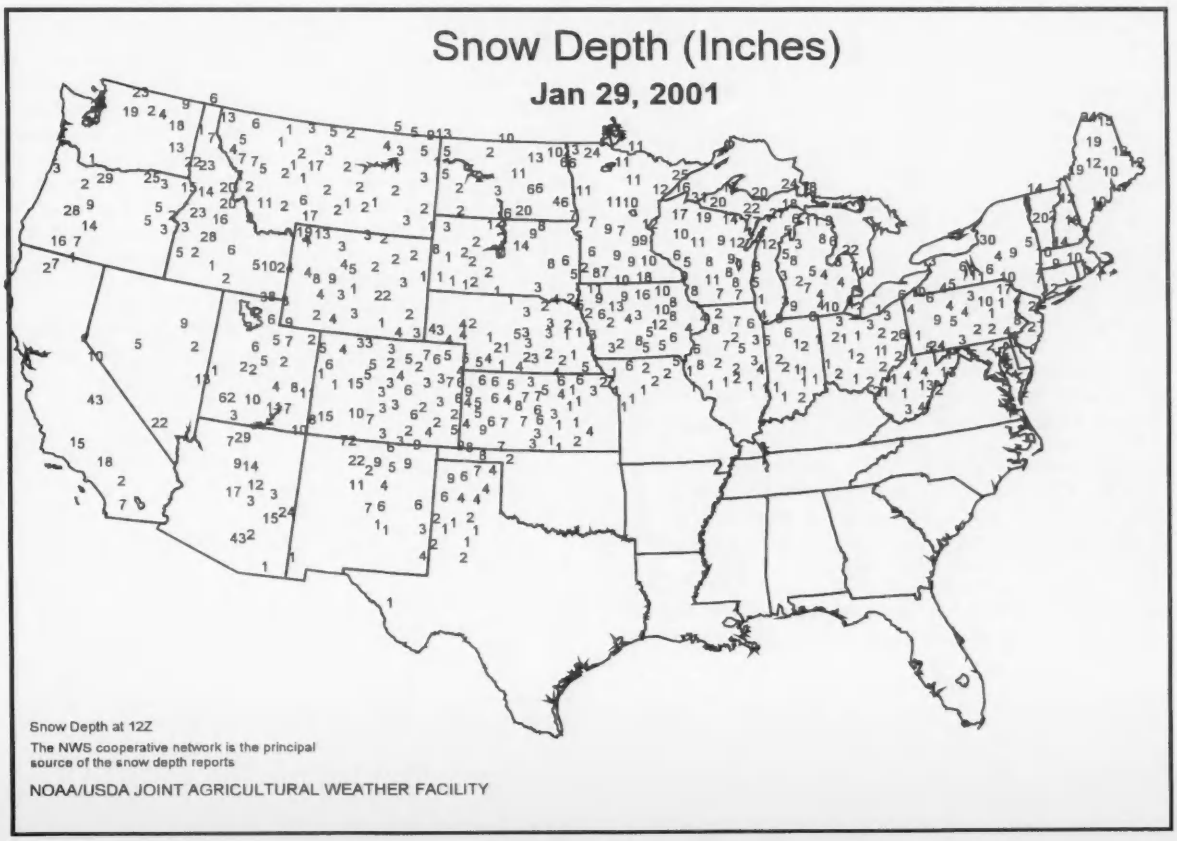
Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Rain boosted soil moisture supplies in the California valleys, while snow increased moisture reserves in the higher elevations of the Sierra Nevada. Despite the improvement in moisture supplies, growth of California's winter grains was limited by persistently cool weather. The wet weather slowed fieldwork and orchard activities, although some alfalfa fields were seeded and tree pruning continued in a few orchards.

In the Southeast, dry weather prevailed and moisture shortages increased, especially in Florida and adjacent areas of the southern Atlantic Coastal Plain. A combination of severe moisture shortages and temperatures that averaged well below normal halted growth of most winter grains and forage crops. Sub-freezing temperatures remained north of Florida's citrus groves, sparing trees from additional frost damage. The cold overnight temperatures refrigerated the fruit and prevented additional juice losses. Growers and caretakers continued irrigating groves to maintain good tree condition and improve juice levels. Early and mid-season orange harvesting remained very active, with virtually no rain delays.

Above-normal temperatures prevailed in most areas of the Great Plains and Corn Belt. With little additional snowfall and daily temperatures well above freezing, snow cover diminished over most of the winter wheat fields in the central and northern Great Plains. In the Corn Belt, snow cover was marginally maintained by light snowfall and temperatures that remained mostly below freezing. Most winter wheat fields and other small grains remained dormant on the Texas High Plains due to continued cool, damp weather. However, warm weather aided crop development in southern Texas, where a few oat fields entered the heading stage.


Snow Depth (Inches)
Jan 29, 2001
Snow Depth at 12Z
The NWS cooperative network is the principal source of the snow depth reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 21 - 27, 2001

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Unseasonably mild weather provided favorable overwintering conditions for dormant winter crops, but melted the shallow, protective snow cover across much of eastern Europe.

FSU-WESTERN: Major winter wheat producing areas in Ukraine and southern Russia continued to lack a protective snow cover, leaving crops vulnerable to a mid-week cold snap.

MIDDLE EAST: Beneficial rain continued from southeastern Turkey to Israel, but winter wheat areas of central Turkey stayed unfavorably dry.

AUSTRALIA: Much-needed rain covered pasture and grazing lands in the southeast.

SOUTH AFRICA: Scattered showers brought only localized relief to reproductive summer crops.

EASTERN ASIA: Across the North China Plain, protective snow cover increased for dormant winter wheat, while in southeastern China, unseasonably heavy rain boosted moisture supplies for winter crops, but possibly caused some local flooding.

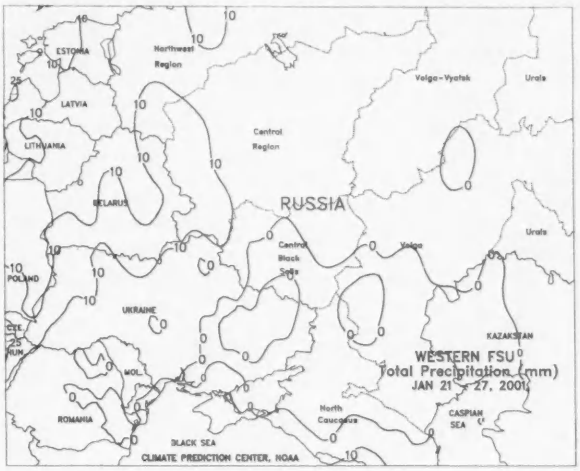
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy showers become localized to east-central Philippines.

SOUTH AMERICA: Across central Argentina and southern Brazil, showers continued to benefit reproductive to filling summer crops.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Light showers maintained adequate soil moisture in northern Morocco and Tunisia, while drier weather returned to Algeria.

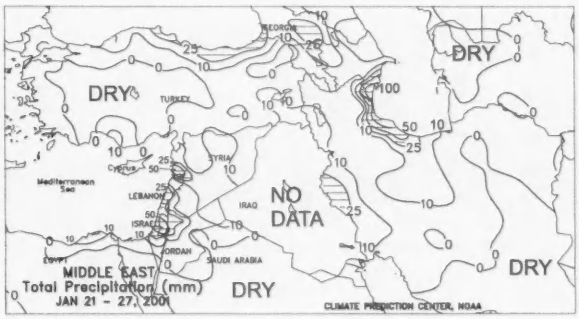
EUROPE

Unseasonably mild weather prevailed across the continent, providing favorable overwintering conditions for dormant and semi-dormant winter grains and oilseeds. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal in most areas, with extreme minimum temperatures ranging from near -8 degrees C in northeastern Europe to about 0 degrees C in southwestern Europe. The mild weather melted most of the shallow, protective snow cover in eastern Europe, leaving crops exposed to potentially cold weather. Light to moderate precipitation (10-75 mm) fell in most major crop-producing areas throughout Europe, maintaining adequate to locally excessive moisture supplies. The heaviest rain (25-100 mm or more) fell in northern Portugal and western Spain, delaying fieldwork and causing localized flooding. In contrast, mostly dry weather covered Romania and Bulgaria, continuing the prolonged drought in southeastern Europe.



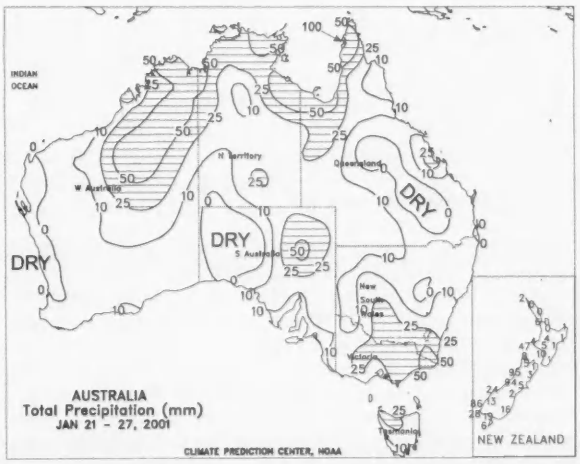
FSU-WESTERN

During the middle of the week, much colder air spread as far south as eastern Ukraine and southern Russia (North Caucasus, lower Volga Valley, and the southern portion of the Central Black Soils Region), ending several weeks of unseasonably mild weather. At most locations in eastern Ukraine and southern Russia, the coldest weather was observed from January 24-25, when minimum temperatures ranged from -20 to -10 degrees C. Although a lack of protective snow cover in these areas left winter grains vulnerable to potential freeze damage, extreme cold (temperatures less than -15 degrees C) was of short duration, minimizing the likelihood for significant damage. Furthermore, a warming trend quickly spread across the entire region at week's end, improving overwintering conditions for winter grains. The warming trend was accompanied by a mixture of rain and snow (2-18 mm liquid equivalent) in the Baltics, Belarus, the western Ukraine, and the western portions of the Central Region in Russia. Mostly dry weather prevailed across the remainder of the region. Weekly temperatures averaged from 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in eastern Ukraine and southern Russia. Elsewhere, weekly temperatures averaged slightly above normal.



MIDDLE EAST

Beneficial rain (10-25 mm or more) continued from southeastern Turkey and western Syria southward through Israel, further improving irrigation reserves. However, mostly dry weather persisted across Turkey's Anatolian Plateau, where long-term moisture reserves remained unfavorably low for winter wheat development. The region also lacked a protective snow cover after weeks of unusually mild weather, although temperatures did not fall low enough to raise concern for winterkill. Farther east, scattered, mostly light (10 mm or less) rain and snow showers covered winter wheat areas from eastern Syria through Iran. Colder, drier weather was recorded in eastern Iran, while locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) continued along western sections of the Caspian Coast.

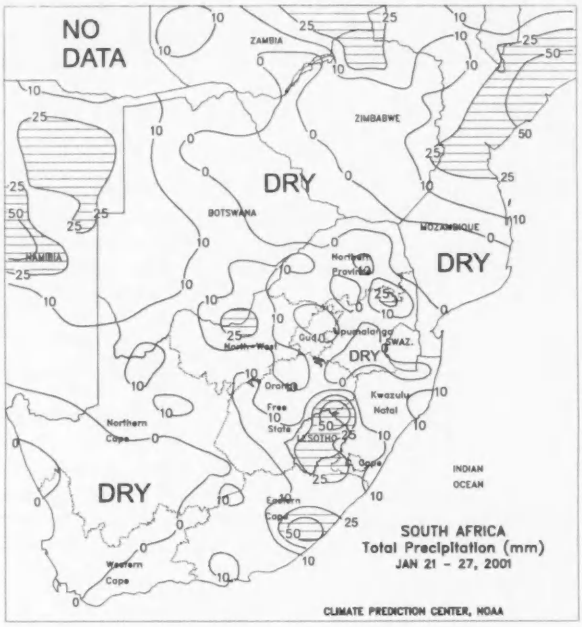


AUSTRALIA

Light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) swept across the southeast (South Australia to southern New South Wales), bringing some relief from unseasonable heat. Prior to the rainfall, temperatures had again reached the middle 40's degrees C across the region, stressing livestock and exacerbating evaporative losses. Scattered showers (25 mm or less) also developed over grazing lands of western Queensland, but temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal. Along the coast, mostly light showers (only locally exceeding 25 mm) covered Queensland's northern and central sugarcane areas, but dry weather covered southern growing areas. Drier weather also returned to Western Australia, following last week's beneficial rainfall, but temperatures averaged near to below normal, reducing moisture demands of summer crops and livestock. In New Zealand, light rain (10 mm or less) covered the primary agricultural areas.

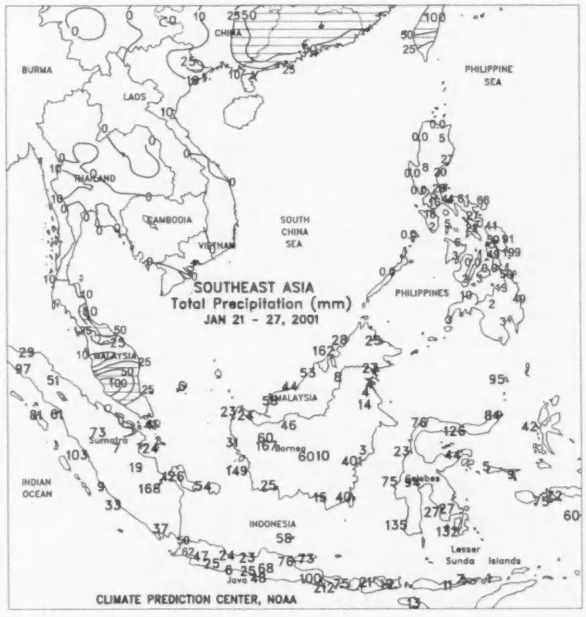
SOUTH AFRICA

Scattered showers (5-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) brought localized relief to reproductive summer crops across the corn belt. Above-normal temperatures, however, placed additional moisture demands on crop development, with highs creeping back into the middle 30's degrees C in important white corn areas of North West and Free State. Despite the overall favorable spring rainfall, a return to a seasonably wetter and milder weather pattern is needed soon to prevent irreversible declines in yield potential. Corn and other summer crops typically advance through reproduction from mid-January to mid-February. Elsewhere, rainfall was scattered and light, necessitating increased irrigation activities in the Cape Provinces and sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal.



EASTERN ASIA

A mid-week storm system produced additional snow cover (1-6 mm of liquid equivalent) across most of the North China Plain, protecting dormant winter wheat and increasing spring moisture supplies. Across the North China Plain, temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal, with minimum temperatures ranging from -10 to -5 degrees C. Unseasonably heavy rain (25-75 mm or more) fell across east-central and southeastern China (from Anhui, Jiangsu, and southern Henan southward to the southern coast). This rain boosted winter moisture supplies, but possibly caused some local flooding and interrupted winter fieldwork. The heaviest rain (100-115 mm) fell across portions of Jiangxi, Zhejiang, and Fujian. Across extreme southern China, temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal, while across Hubei and Hunan temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal. Freezing temperatures extended to the southern portions of Yangtze Valley, which is typical for late January.

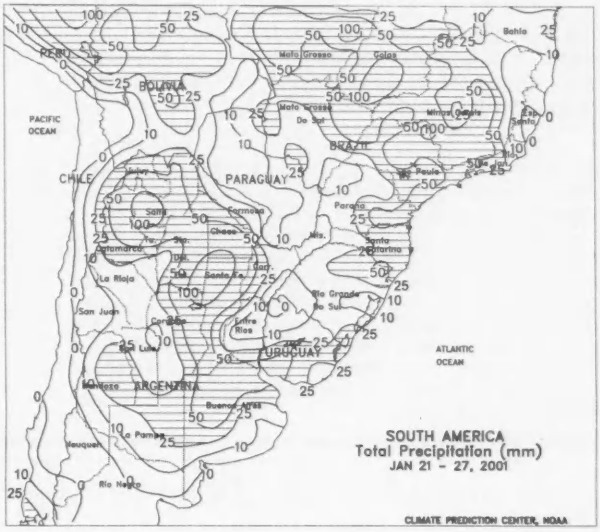


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers (25-50 mm) fell throughout most of the eastern Philippines with heavier amounts (50-150 mm) localized to the east-central Philippines. The rainfall in the eastern Philippines continued to exacerbate flooding. In Java, Indonesia, seasonal showers (25-100 mm) maintained adequate moisture supplies for main-season rice. Showers (25-50 mm, locally over 100 mm) maintained moisture supplies for oil palm across peninsular Malaysia. Seasonably warm, dry weather aided rice development across most of Indochina.

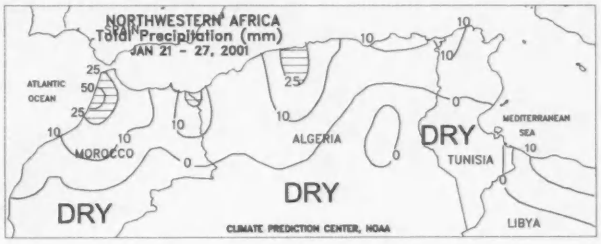
SOUTH AMERICA

Across central Argentina, showers (20-60 mm) continued to favor reproductive to filling corn and sunflowers, and vegetative soybeans. Drier weather (less than 15 mm) prevailed across extreme southern Buenos Aires, favoring late wheat harvesting, but more rain is needed for summer crop development. Across the northern cotton producing regions, moderate showers (15-80 mm) maintained moisture supplies for cotton. Temperatures averaged slightly above normal across most of Argentina. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat as of January 19, nationwide corn and second-crop soybean planting and wheat harvesting was nearing completion. Sunflower was 8 percent harvested, with fieldwork well underway in northern Santa Fe, Chaco, and Santiago del Estero. Across southern Brazil, moderate to heavy showers (30-80 mm or more) extended from Mato Grosso southeastward into Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, boosting soil moisture for coffee, citrus, sugarcane, and reproductive to filling soybeans. The showers were especially welcome in western Minas Gerais, which had been tending dry the past few weeks. Drier weather (less than 20 mm) prevailed across southern Mato Grosso do Sul into western Parana and southern Paraguay, where soil moisture remained adequate. In northwestern Rio Grande do Sul, moderate showers (10-35 mm) maintained adequate soil moisture for reproductive soybeans. Temperatures averaged near 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across most of southern Brazil.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Light to moderate showers (10-35 mm) in northern Morocco continued to maintain adequate soil moisture for winter grains. Warm, dry weather (rainfall less than 10 mm and temperatures 1 to 3 degrees C above normal) reduced soil moisture for vegetative winter grains in southern Morocco and Algeria. Light showers (2-20 mm) in Tunisia maintained favorable moisture conditions for winter grains.



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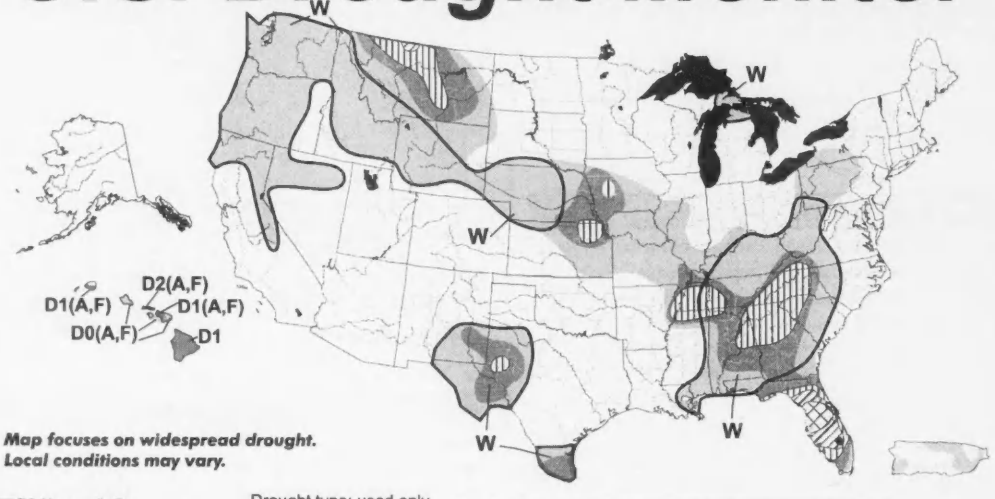
January 23, 2001 **Valid 7 a.m. EST**

U.S. Drought Monitor



Map focuses on widespread drought. Local conditions may vary.

D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought-First Stage
D2 Drought–Severe
D3 Drought–Extreme
D4 Drought–Exceptional
Delineates Overlapping Areas

Drought type: used only when impacts differ

A = Agriculture
W = Water
F = Wildfire danger

See accompanying text summary for forecast statements
http://enso.unl.edu/monitor/monitor.html

• ***Released Thursday, Jan. 25, 2001*** •
Author: Richard Tinker

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